THE TIMES

No 61,706 — WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 7 1983 — 20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Video . . .
Austin Mitchell on why *the Commons must* not allow the Lords to beat them to the TV cameras.

Nasty
From East Germany, the mythical site of Hell, Roger Boyes reports on nightmare visions of a descent into the nuclear inferno.

Noble . . .
The subject of the Times Profile is Lord Carrington, due to be named on Friday as Nato's new Secretary-General.

Savage
The first of two articles on South Korea looks at the harsh treatment meted out to dissidents.

Mad dogs . . .
Sandy Wilson reviews the lyrics of Noel Coward and Cole Porter.

And Englishmen
Stuart Jones on England's opponents and the rest of the draw for the World Cup qualifying rounds.

New hope for Radio Times

The bumper Christmas issue of *Radio Times* should now be published after a decision by the print union, Sogat '82, to obey a High Court injunction stopping its strike.

Talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service offices between the Messenger newspaper group and the NGA print union failed to produce agreement. They will resume in Manchester today.

Nato split

Nato foreign ministers from Western Europe are expected to reject an American call for *higher spending on new military* technology Page 6

Guard accused

A security officer was charged with involvement in the £26m gold bullion robbery from a warehouse near Heathrow, where he works, last month Page 2

Car sale record

New car sales in Britain for the first 11 months of the this year, totalling 1,720,000, have broken the record for any full year, traders reported Page 3

Freed by a hair

Mervyn Russell, who spent seven years in jail for murder, was freed after a handful of hair proved that he could not have been the killer page 3

Bishop dies

Dr John Robinson, who as Bishop of Woolwich startled the Church of England with unconventional views on doctrine and sex, has died Obituary, page 18

Lambsdorff row

The Cologne Public Prosecutor is suing a Bavarian politician for slander over criticism of the way the corruption case against Otto Graf Lambsdorff was leaked to the press Page 7

Le Monde crisis

Le Monde is again facing serious financial difficulties and has said it will have to lay off another 100 employees Page 6

Cambridge win

Cambridge beat Oxford 20-9 in the university rugby match at Twickenham yesterday, finally overcoming the dogged Oxford defence as Andrew scored 12 points and Simms set up both tries. Page 26

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Letters: On conveyancing, from Lord Harris of High Cross, and Mr E R Lee; civil defence, from *Mr Douglas Hurd, MP*, and others; Calke Abbey, from Lord Charteris of Amisfield, and Mr Patrick Cormack, MP
Leading articles: Athens summit; British troops in Lebanon; heart and lung transplant

Features, pages 14-16
King Husain, caught in the Israeli-Syrian crossfire; the *Messiah* comes up to scratch; calling out the pin-stripe pickets. Spectrum: an exclusive interview with Lech Walesa. Wednesday Page: dilemmas of delayed motherhood

Obituary, page 18
Right Rev John Robinson, Mr Robert Aldrich

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EEC on brink of collapse after fiasco in Athens

From Ian Murray, Athens

The longest ever European summit ended in Athens yesterday in total failure bringing the EEC to the brink of financial and political collapse.

It was not even possible to agree a final statement because the 10 European leaders, weary after three days of pounding through details, decided that anything they stated in writing could only make matters worse.

The summit failure means that there can be no early budget deal to solve Britain's problems and no quick brake on soaring agriculture expenditure which is dragging the *Community into bankruptcy.*

It also means that there will be no early moves to incorporate Spain and Portugal into the Community and it means increasing difficulties with the United States and the Third World because of trade policies.

Most important of all failure in Athens means that there will be no extra cash to bail the Community out of its financial crisis until such time as Mrs Margaret Thatcher is prepared to make it possible.

The Community now seems certain to run short of money next autumn. There is also a danger that the European Parliament will block next year's budget or at least freeze payment to Britain of £457m in a rebate which Britain insists it must have by the end of March.

Britain may now have to *prize yet another* rebate out of the Community for next year, to tide it over until such time as there can be a final agreement, which will itself be increasingly difficult to reach.

Only Mrs Thatcher is able to derive any grim comfort from the outcome. Crisis was inevitable, she had predicted. Either the rest of the Community *would have to see the* fundamental problem Britain's way or it would run out of money. Then it would just have to agree to the fundamental changes that Britain was seeking.

The Prime Minister was unsparing in her criticism of the "horse trading" she said had been going on between countries who wanted to fob Britain off with yet another fudged *compromise.*

She identified only Holland and West Germany as standing firm with Britain for a long-term settlement.

She admitted she had been "utterly amazed" when President Mitterrand had said *Britain should only* be given another short-term deal. Yet it is M Mitterrand who now has the job of trying to solve what Mrs Thatcher called "the Herculean task" of relaunch in Europe.

He takes over the EEC presidency in the new year and with it he will get the last in a long line of Greek papers presented to the summit. He is meant to use this to restart the difficult negotiations.

The paper was, according to British officials, "lying dead on the floor" before Mrs Thatcher gave her opinion of it at yesterday morning's no hope final session.

It proposes that Britain should only be granted a rebate until 1989 and generally it was viewed by the British delegation as marginally worse than any of the other sets of proposals which had been circulated.

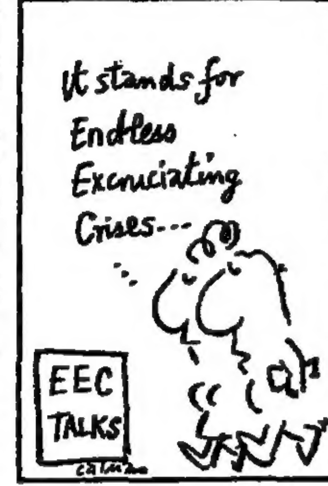
M Mitterrand refused to answer questions during his press conference because he did not want to be drawn into saying anything that might make his job next year more difficult.

He said France was prepared to make concessions but only if "Europe remains true to itself". In other words he turned his back on the new schemes which *Britain wants to see introduced* to sort out the financial chaos.

The outgoing EEC President and Greek Prime Minister, Mr

Continued on back page, col 5

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Journey of hope: Mr Lars Ljungberg is wheeled to an intensive care ward after his heart-lung transplant operation at Harefield Hospital yesterday. Photograph: Brian Harris.

European poll pointer

Summit row can help Tories

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Conservative and Labour MPs expect Common Market negotiations over budgetary arrangements and the Common Agricultural Policy to reach their climax at the Paris summit next June.

The French have not yet decided the dates of that summit, which will follow a preliminary skirmish in Brussels next March. But it is possible that the confrontation will afect the European Parliament elections on June 14.

A Labour source said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher had in the past proved adapt at using Common Market battles and clashed to her political advantage at home and she could be planning to do the same in June.

If negotiations are deadlocked, according to other Labour sources, the Opposition will attempt to portray Mrs Thatcher and Market membership as failures.

Meanwhile, Conservative MPs yesterday greeted the failure of Athens with some relief, arguing that a quick successful conclusion would have meant a raw deal for the UNited Kingdom.

Conservatives who take a more robust negotiating stance were yesterday pointing out that the deadlock would only be broken when the Community's farmers accepted that the "golden goose" of CAP was about to be cooked by Mrs Thatcher.

Whether the Prime Minister would, in the process, implement the threat to withhold payments to Brussels remained a matter for debate.

Bonn pays £8m for manuscript

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

West Germany mounted a magnificent rescue of its cultural heritage at Sotheby's in London yesterday, paying £8,140,000 for a twelfth-century illuminated manuscript of the Gospels. It is the highest auction price ever recorded for a work of art, dwarfing the £2.7m paid for Turner's "Juliet and her Nurse" in 1980.

The manuscript was commission to be written and illuminated at the Abbey of Helarshausen, near Brunswick, in the 1170s by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria and founder of the Guelph dynasty.

It was described yesterday by Herr Hermann Abs, the German banker, aged 82, who masterminded the rescue, as the most important surviving document of medieval German history.

Herr Abs is the honorary president of the Deutsche Bank and its former executive president. With characteristic cunning, he had secured the two leading dealers, Bernard Quaritch and H. P. Kraus, to bid on his behalf, thus removing the risk of competition.

The 226-leaf book, with 41 full-page miniatures illuminated in silver and gold, contains what is probably the only contemporary portrait of Henry II and the earliest surviving picture of St Thomas Becket. *It also depicts knights* in armour, fashionable women, ships and churches.

The manuscript has more than 1,500 illuminated initials and other embellishments and is wrapped in a sixteenth-century binding.

The bid was made on behalf of the State of Lower Saxony, acting with the support of the Federal Goverment, the Bava*rian Government*, and the Prussian Cultural Collection Foundation.

The group of institutions will eventually have to find the purchase price, but for the time being a *consortium of* German banks has made the finance available.

Manuscript history, back page

Heseltine complains about nuclear film

By David Hewson

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday formally complained to the Independent Broadcasting Authority about the content of the film *The Day After* which is to be shown on Saturday night.

Mr Heseltine, who saw the film in his office on Monday, told the IBA that it provided an unbalanced portrayal of the role of nuclear weapons in deterrence and asked for an opportunity to redress the balance.

In so doing, he became the first politician to demand the right to reply to the contents of a fictional film.

"*The Day After* is basically a dramatized story about the nasty after effects of a nuclear bomb", one Independent Television executive said last night, "What do you do to balance it? *Show the nice after effects?*"

Mr Heseltine has been offered the opportunity to state his views during a 55-minute discussion to be broadcast after the two-hour film is shown.

But he said yesterday that there was quite *obviously* a political message in the film and he has asked the television authorities if they would allow him to appear when it ended in order to redress the balance.

It would not meet his need merely to be invited to join a panel to discuss the film, a panel wold itself be balanced and his objective was not to bring balance to the panel but to redress the imbalance of the film.

Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of the Campaign *for* Nuclear Disarmament, has said that she was willing to take part in a discussion if CND was satisfied that the studio audience would not be balanced against it.

ITV sources ruled out the possibility that Mr Heseltine might be given a ministerial broadcast on the subject. This would also have to be shown on BBC.

Yorkshire Television, which is producing the discussion programme, is planning satellite links with Geneva and the United States, which will probably include Mr Robert McNamara, the former US secretary of state.

Food for thought, page 6

Heart-lung transplant 'a success'

By *Thomson Prentice*
Medical Reporter

The doors of the operating theatre swung open a few minutes before 3 pm yesterday and the trolley bearing Mr Lars Ljungberg, Britain's first lung and heart transplant patient, was gently wheeled along a sunlit corridor into intensive care.

The new life that Mr Ljungberg hopes for was made possible *at Harefield Hospital*, West London, by two teams of five surgeons after an operation lasting five hours and fifteen minutes. The teams were led by Mr Magdi Yacoub, who has performed 77 heart transplants at the hospital.

Mr Ljungberg, a Swedish sports journalist, aged 32, had been at Harefield, waiting for the operation, for six weeks after being flown from Sweden, *where heart transplants are not permitted.*

The operation went ahead after an unidentified woman died of a brain haemorrhage on Monday. Her body was kept on a ventilator to preserve the vital organs until surgery began at 9 am yesterday.

Two teams of surgeons were needed because one had to prepare Mr Ljungberg while the other removed the heart and lungs from the donor.

An hour after the operation, the hospital secretary, Mr David Thompson, said: "The operation to give Lars a new heart and lungs has been carried out successfully. The patient *took* the *five-hour* operation very well and is recovering in a ventilator in the intensive care unit.

"Mr Yacoub has said he is pleased with the operation which went very smoothly. All the staff at Harefield are delighted that Lars has responded so well and he is likely to remain on the ventilator for up to 48 hours."

Surgeons expect to be able to assess his chances of a full recovery within a week.

The transplant was necessary to treat a condition called pulmonary hypertension, which is caused by a thickening and congestion of the lungs, making it difficult for the heart to pump blood through them. The body

Continued on page 2, col 4

Bomb on Jerusalem bus kills four

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The dangerous level of tension in the Middle East was heightened yesterday when a large bomb exploded on a crowded Israeli bus without warning, killing at least four passengers and wounding 43 others, some of whom suffered serious mutilation.

The attack, which took place in West Jerusalem not far from the tomb of Dr Theodor Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement, caused a profound sense of shock and speculation that it might provoke a strong Israeli response against Palestinian positions in Lebanon. It was the first time since September 1979 that Israeli civilians has been killed in a bomb attack inside Israel.

In an effort to reassure the public, already concerned at the possibility of a new war with Syria, the office of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, quickly issued a statement. "The security forces are making every effort to detect the perpetrators of this wicked assault, who will not remain *unpunished*", *it said.* Scores of Arabs were arrested for questioning.

As well as causing a long list of personal tragedies, the explosion was a blow for the Likud Government which has always staunchly maintained that one of the results of the 1982 invasion of Lebanon would be to reduce the effectiveness of the PLO as a fighting force inside Israel and in the occupied territories.

Security sources claimed initial investigations had revealed that the bomb contained nails designed to increase the number of casualties. Certainly, it caused horrific wounds and burns among the unsuspecting passengers.

The timing was seen *in* political circles as a deliberate PLO attempt to stir up trouble in the Middle East and as a snub to the Government in the wake of the recent controversial prisoner exchange in which nearly 100 convicted PLO terrorists were released from Israeli jails, where many were serving life sentences for murder.

● LONDON: The Prime *Minister* will *come* under

Continued on back page, col 2

Electricity price to be held down

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Electricity prices are unlikely to go up before next autumn, and then by less than 1 per cent.

Ministers have been told by the Electricity Council that it can meet the extra loan repayments that it will be required to make to the Treasury next year without an increase in April, and with only a small increase midway through the next financial year.

The Cabinet, before the autumn statement of Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, decided to increase the *sum* the Treasury will require from the industry by £322m and it was assumed that this would be achieved by an increase of around 3 per cent in April.

But the Electricity Council *has refused to put up its prices*, and it cannot be compelled without legislation.

It has told ministers that it can meet the new targets by continuing to improve its efficiency, helped by a better than expected price deal with the National Coal Board.

Footballer wins claim for injuries

A former Scottish footballer *accepted an out-of-court settle*ment yesterday in a damages action over injuries he suffered on the field.

Jim Brown, ex-captain of Dunfermline Athletic, sued St Johnstone and its player, John Pelosi, for £30,000 after a tackle in a match in October 1981 which ended his career.

The settlement is believed to be about £20,000. The Scottish Football Association and the Scottish Football Players' Association are now examining the implications.

Brown is believed to be the first British professional footballer to seek damages for injuries suffered on the field. His acceptance of a settlement means the legal issues in such cases have still to be resolved.

Grenada law chief walks out on Scoon

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

Mr Anthony Rushford, the British specialist on constitutional law who was Attorney-General in Grenada's interim administration, walked out of his job and left the island without telling Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, or submitting a letter of resignation.

Although the Governor-General's office in St Goerge's said diplomatically yesterday that there had been no rift, it seems Mr Rushford had been resented by *fellow members of* the advisory council set up to help to guide Grenada towards democracy after the American intervention.

Members were unhappy about his *behaviour* and *found* him high-handed and patronizing. He has gone to the island of Antigua.

At odds: Mr Rushford (left) and Sir Paul Scoon.

He said before he left St George's that he was going because Sir Paul was not doing enough to restore a constitutional government.

"I have never known a Governor-General behave like him. I have never known a situation where a Governor-General appoints himself saviour of his people, calls on foreign armies and then does very little to bring about the restoration of constitutional civil government, which I considered my main task from the day of my appointment.

Reports in Barbados said Mr Rushford had told Mr John Kelly, the British representative in Grenada, that he was resigning and asked him to inform the Governor-General.

But a spokesman for the British High Commission in Barbados, which had been in contact with Grenada, said this was "completely untrue."

"Why would he tell the British High Commission? His first duty would be to submit his resignation to the Governor-General or to the Commonwealth Secretariat in London."

At first, Mr Rushford, who is 61, had the respect of the eight members of the Grenada *interim* administration. They expected much of him, because he was an undoubted expert.

But he apparently upset some or all of them by seeming to take on the role of spokesman. He caused annoyance by making statements before they were authorized.

In St George's, an aide to Sir Paul said in a telephone interview: "Sir Paul did not receive a letter of resignation. He did not know Mr Rushford had left the job until after he had gone from the country.

"*Sir Paul is disturbed* and surprised. Up to last Friday, he and Mr Rushford were together at the usual conferences and nothing seemed to be amiss. It is all extraordinary."

● LONDON: Commonwealth officials were still trying last night to contact Mr Rushford (Henry Stanhope writes). Mr Sonny Ramphal, the Secretary-General, is expected to seek urgent talks with Sir Paul and Mr Rushford, whose salary and expenses were met from Commonwealth funds.

Civil servants' union demands end to 'artificially low' pay

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Nearly one civil servant in four has an income of less than £100 a week, the Civil Service Union (CSU) said yesterday as a new propaganda offensive on wages got under way in the public sector.

CSU leaders insist that the pay agreement covering more than 500,000 white-collar civil servants from April 1, 1984 must protect the low-paid, the union's general secretary, Mr. John Sheldon, said.

The union published an indictment of Government attitudes, insisting that about 133,000 manual and white-collar workers were paid less than the Council of Europe's "decency threshold".

In its report, *Making Ends Met* published jointly with the Low Pay Unit, the CSU says: "Wage awards have been pitched artificially low in the knowledge that they will probably be exceeded in other parts of the economy."

More than 18,000 employees in the public sector claim family income supplement, and the union argues: "For the Government to have to pay out money to its own employees in the form of means-tested benefits which it is not prepared to pay in the form of fair and decent wages is clearly both anomalous and inefficient."

The unions want a minimum rate of £100 a week. To concede that would increase the Civil Service wage bill by only 3 per cent, though it would give rises of 14 per cent to individual workers such as messengers. Some Civil Service cleaners take home only £51 a week.

The Civil Service initiative comes just before the first big public service pay offer, due tomorrow for a million manual workers in local government.

Making Ends Meet (Dominic Byrne. From the Low Pay Unit, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG, or the CSU, 5 Praed Street, London W2 1NJ. £1).

'Fiddling' dispute

The Council for Civil Service Unions wants to halt the mandatory introduction of tough new measures to stop civil servants allegedly "fiddling" their travel and subsistence claims (our Labour Reporter writes).

The Treasury has told union representatives that it regards the 38 cases of fraud uncovered in 1980-81 as "only the tip of the iceberg". The unions regard the measures as "a gross reflection on members' integrity". The 38 cases should be compared with the two million forms processed every year, they say.

Guard faces £26m gold charge

By Our Crime Reporter

A security officer was accused yesterday of involvement in the £26m robbery from a warehouse near Heathrow airport, London, last month. The man works for Brinks-Mat which owns the warehouse.

Last night, detectives were understood to be questioning six other people at Hounslow police station.

Anthony John Black, aged 31, appeared at Feltham Magistrates' Court charged with being concerned with others in robbing Brinks-Mat of gold bullion, platinum, diamonds, and travellers' cheques worth a total of £26,369,777.

Mr Black was remanded in police custody for three days. He was arrested by a police team based at Hounslow and led by Commander Frank Cater.

The robbery which took place on the morning of November 26, was the biggest in British criminal history. Three tons of gold bars were taken from the warehouse.

SDP defies Owen on joint selection

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Social Democratic Party has decided, against the wishes of its leader, Dr David Owen, to allow its members to choose jointly with the Liberals an Alliance candidate in two constituencies for next June's European Parliament elections.

It will be the first time that the SDP has officially approved the joint selection of candidates, which Dr Owen opposes as a threat to its independence and separate identity.

The move was therefore being welcomed yesterday by the Liberals and those in the SDP who favour a closer relationship, if not a merger, between the two parties and see joint selection as a first step along the way.

Dr Owen was defeated at a private meeting of the SDP's national committee, which decided by 14 votes to 10 to allow its local parties in Tyne and Wear and Durham to proceed to joint selection.

Under a decision taken last September, the national committee could only agree to joint selection if it was satisfied that "exceptional circumstances" applied.

The SDP parties in the north-eastern negotiating unit, which covers four Euro-seats – Tyne and Wear, Durham, Cleveland and North Yorkshire and Northumberland – pleaded exceptional circumstances on the ground that because of the smallness of the unit, joint selection in two seats would be the only way that an agreement could be achieved.

The difficulty arose because only one of the four, Northumbria, which has gone to the Liberals, was regarded as winnable.

Dr Owen and other senior SDP figures opposed joint selection; it was felt by some that the Local Liberals were applying undue pressure on their SDP colleagues. The majority, including Mr Roy Jenkins, Dr Owen's predecessor, agreed that it should be allowed under certain conditions.

Korchnoi loses the chance to draw

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The sixth game of the Korchnoi-Kasparov Acorn Computer World Championship semi-final resumed in London on Monday.

For some time it looked as though Korchnoi would extract a draw from the rather intricate and difficult position, but after about 20 more moves he appeared to weaken and Kasparov was able to come down to an ending in which he had the Queen against Korchnoi's Rook. This was a tactical win but a little difficult to force through to its righful conclusion.

They played about 27 more moves and Korchnoi resigned on the 77th move, making the match score 3-3.

The significance of the seventh Smyslov-Ribli game, played at the same time was dwarfed by the mighty clash. But it was well worth watching.

Smyslov played in the massive style for which he was famous as world champion nearly 30 years ago. By the middle game he had established a Rook on the seventh rank and controlled the centre – so Ribli was under great pressure all over the board.

Smyslov broke through Ribli's defences on the King side, but had to fend off a desperate attempt at counter attack.

This he did to perfection and when the game was adjourned it looked as though Smyslov was going to add to his lead and have 4½ points to Ribli's 2½.



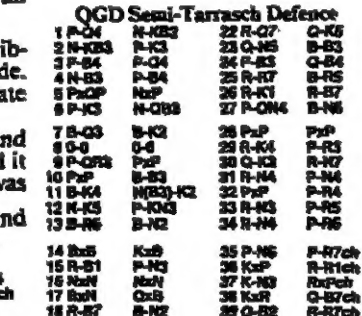
50 P-Q5	KxP	69 R-K6 ch	K-B4
51 K-Q4	P-N4	70 R-Q6	Q-R2 ch
52 R-N8	P-N5	71 K-Q8	K-K4
53 P-Q6	R-B3	72 R-KN6	Q-R4 ch
54 K-K5	R-B4 ch	73 K-Q7	Q-R5 ch
55 K-B6	P-N6	74 K-K7	Q-R5 ch
56 RxP	R-Q4	75 K-B8	Q-Q1 ch
57 K-P	RxP(Q3)	76 K-B7	K-B4
58 R-Q2	K-N5	77 R-KR8	Q-Q2 ch
59 P-Q4	K-B4	78 resigns (0-1)	



43 P-N5	B-B5	62 K-K6	R-KN4
44 P-R5	P-N6	63 P-Q5	R-N3 ch
45 R(R5)xP	BxR	64 K-K7	P-N7
46 RxB	P-N7	65 R-Q1	K-K4
47 R-R5 ch	K-B4	66 P-Q6	R-K3 ch
48 R-QN8	R-B7 ch	67 K-Q7	RxP ch
49 K-K3	KxP	68 RxR	P-N8=Q

Seventh game
White Smyslov. Black Ribli

QGD Semi-Tarrasch Defence



1 P-Q4	N-KB3	22 R-Q7	Q-K5
2 N-KB3	P-K3	23 Q-N5	B-B3
3 P-B4	P-Q4	24 P-B3	Q-B4
4 N-B3	P-B4	25 R-R7	B-R5
5 PxQP	NxP	26 R-K1	R-B7
6 P-K3	N-QB3	27 P-QN4	B-N6
7 B-Q3	B-K2	28 PxP	PxP
8 O-O	O-O	29 R-K4	P-R3
9 P-QR3	PxP	30 Q-K2	R-N7
10 PxP	B-B3	31 R-N4	P-N4
11 B-K4	N(B3)-K2	32 PxP	P-R4
12 N-K5	P-KN3	33 R-N3	P-R5
13 B-R6	B-N2	34 R-N4	P-R6
14 BxB	KxB	35 P-N6	P-R7ch
15 R-B1	P-N3	36 KxP	R-R1ch
16 NxN	NxN	37 K-N3	RxPch
17 BxN	QxB	38 KxR	Q-B7ch
18 R-B7	B-N2	39 Q-B2	R-R7ch
19 Q-N4	QR-Q1	40 KxR	QxQch
20 R-Q1	P-QR4	41 K-R3	Q-B8ch
21 P-KR4	R-B1	42 R-N2	adj.



Masked men firing volleys over Brian Campbell's coffin at Coalisland yesterday.

IRA fires graveside volleys

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Masked men fired volleys of shots over the coffins of two alleged Provisional IRA terrorists shot by the Special Air Service Regiment (SAS) as they were given paramilitary funerals in Northern Ireland yesterday.

Hooded members of the Provisional IRA, wearing black berets and uniforms, flanked the coffins of Brian Campbell and Colm McGirr at separate funeral services in Coalisland and Clonoe, co Tyrone.

Ten masked men marched through the centre of Coalisland to the funeral of Mr McGirr, bringing condemnation from the Democratic Unionists who described the scenes as disgraceful.

The coffins of both men were draped in the republic's tricolour with the men's berets and belts on top.

Mr Gerry Adams, Provisional Sinn Fein MP for Belfast, West, attended both funerals.

A thousand mourners were at the funeral of Mr Campbell at St Patrick's Roman Catholic Chapel near where he died during the SAS ambush on Sunday. In the graveyard, four masked men came from the crowd and, to commands in Irish, three of them produced handguns and fired volleys over the coffin.

The police are still searching for a third man who fled from the scene of the ambush.

● Neil Latimer, aged 21, and Noel Bell, aged 20, formerly full-time members of the Ulster Defence Regiment from Armagh, were remanded in custody until next Monday when they appeared before Belfast magistrates yesterday charged with murdering Adrian Carroll, aged 24.

After Mr Carroll was shot the Protestant Action Force said that it had carried out the attack.

● In the Irish Republic two men and a women were released yesterday after being questioned by detectives searching for Mr Don Tidey, the kidnapped stores executive.

Heart-lung transplant 'a success'

Continued from page 1

is then starved of oxygen, and there is no other treatment.

Three years ago Mr Ljundberg ran 10 miles three times a week and played football for an amateur club in his home town of Falun in central Sweden.

Before his operation, walking across a room was difficult and even speaking was exhausting.

The operation cost about £20,000, which will be paid by Swedish health authorities. A further £15,000 has been raised by the people opf Falun to pay Mr Ljundberg's hospital expenses and for a Swedish nurse who travelled with him.

The heart-lung procedure performed at Harefield was perfected by the team of Professor Norman Shumway at Stanford University, California (Pearce Wight, Our Science Editor writes).

Sixteen patients have been given new organs. Five have died but all the others have returned to normal life. The longest survivor had the operation two and a half years ago.

Attempts to perform heart-lung replacements were made berween 1963 and 1970, but they were unsuccessful. Surgical techniques have improved, but the most important single advance in the past three years has been the use of new immunosuppressive drugs to prevent rejection, and in particular the compound Cyclosporin A.

Heart and lung transplant
Right Vagus nerve – NOT TO BE SEVERED
Right Phrenic nerve – NOT TO BE SEVERED
Right Lung
Vena Cava superior
Recurrent Laryngeal nerve – NOT TO BE SEVERED
Left Vagus nerve – NOT TO BE SEVERED
Left Phrenic nerve – NOT TO BE SEVERED
Heart
Left Lung
Diaphragm

Some of the risks of heart transplant surgery are avoided in a combined heart-lung operation. Major vessels transferring blood between the heart and lungs remain intact. Additional surgical work is needed for reconnecting the windpipe (the trachea) and advances in surgical procedures have been important for that work.

But great care is necessary to avoid severing main nerve vessels. Interference could paralyse other parts of the body, which would halt breathing, swallowing and interfere with digestive processes.

Heart-lung operations are essentially a race against the clock. The donor organs have to be transferred quickly because deterioration is rapid. A large part of lung tissue is a thin membrane and the organ can survive outside the body for only about an hour and a half, compared with about six hours for the heart.

The question of moving a body diagnosed as brain dead to a transplant centre is one of the controversial issues. The other British heart transplant centre at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, is focusing heart-lung research on ways of preserving organs, so the donor organs would be removed not by the transplant team, but by surgeons at the hospital where the donor died.

Heart-lung transplants are not seen as a treatment suitable for a large number of people. Only 10 to 12 patients a year in Britain are likely to undergo such surgery if the procedure becomes established.

Leading article, page 11



Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

These have been a bad six months for the Liberals and Social Democrats, and if they are not careful the coming year will be even worse.

Some of their difficulties have been inevitable: there was always bound to be a Kinnock honeymoon. But they have been making the worst of an awkward spell by once again parading their differences before the eyes of a critical electorate.

The argument has once again focused on the selection of candidates – this time for the European Parliament elections in June – and once again the particular point of contention is joint selection. The dispute might have been even worse. On Monday evening the SDP national committee voted by 14 votes to 10 to approve an agreement made by local Social Democrats and Liberals to have the candidate in two constituencies, Durham and Tyne and Wear, chosen jointly by members of both parties.

Had the vote gone the other way, there would have been outrage in the Liberal Party. Not only would joint selection have been vetoed out of hand even as an occasional solution, but the principle of local decision-making would have been rejected with it.

Greater measure of confidence

As it is, the narrowness of the majority, especially bearing in mind that Dr David Owen himself was in the minority, was a warning that there will be no general acceptance of joint selection by the SDP. Some of those who approved this particular arrangement have told the Liberals as much. It is intended to be an exception not a precedent.

To most people it is a matter of supreme indifference how the Loberals and Social Democrats choose their candidates. But it is very relevant that they should do so amicable. If the parties of cooperation and common sense scratch each other's eyes out over this, how could they ever run a government together?

After Monday's decision there is a greater measure of confidence in the higher reaches of both parties that they will be able to complete the allocation of seats for the European Parliament elections without further explosions. That is important both for itself and as a precedent for the distribution of seats for the next general election.

The manner in which these negotiations are accomplished matters above all as an indication of how cohesive a political force the Alliance has become. I believe that it did better in the general election than many of its own members appreciate, and that it has done worse since then than it need have done because it is not clear what kind of political animal it is.

It emerged from the election campaign looking like an enterprise to which the two parties had committed their future even though they were, for the time being at least, stopping short of organic union. They came out of the party conference season looking rather more like two parties that recognized the uncomfortable necessity of electoral This second impression is not enough to command the confidence of the electorate.

It is possible for a third force to make a serious challenge in a country with the political culture of a two-party system only if it appears capable of forming a credible government. The statistic that ought to cause the Alliance most concern was in a Gallup poll in the *Daily Telegraph* three weeks ago which recorded 55 per cent believing that only Labour could defeat the Conservatives.

Not all the blame should be put on Dr Owen's insistence on maintaining the separate indentity of the SDP. The liberals did not look at their conference like the kind of party with which a sensible politician would be eager to merge his fortunes, and Dr Owen has on the whole conducted himself impressively since becoming leader of the SDP. But I am not sure that he has accepted the brutal logic of the Social Democratic position.

Still a good long way to go

When they broke away from Labour they had to choose between trying to wipe out the Liberals or working with them. They chose to work with them; so, with all the difficulties, they had better do so convincingly.

There are a few encouraging signs. The Alliance will probably be able to enter the European Parliament elections with a joint statement of policy. Some Joint study groups have been set up – another on the future of work was agreed at yesterday's meeting of the Joint Leaders' Advisory Committee. But the Liberals and the SDP have still a good way to go before they can convince the country that they have combined into an effective political force.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

Government rejects Trust plea for tax concession on estate

By Hugh Clayton

The government refused last night to make a tax concession demanded by the National Trust for the Calke Abbey estate near Burton-on-Trent. Ministers decided not to alter their earlier ruling that only the mansion and the park could be accepted in place of tax even though the trust claimed that the last chance of keeping the estate intact was about to be lost.

Agents for Mr Henry Harpur-Crewe, who owns the 14,400 acre estate, have begun to arrange sales of outlying land to some tenants. The estate has been owned by the same family for more than 300 years and is best known for its vast mansion where nothing has been touched since Victorian times.

The trust and the Save Britain's Heritage organization regard the house as a uique piece of social history which could be kept intact and opened to the public if the Government accepted it instead of tax and gave it to the trust complete with enough of its land to provide a maintenance endowment.

Mr Harpur-Crewe has a tax bill of almost £9m with interest of about £1m that rising at a rate of well over £1,000 a day. The tax bill arose when Mr Harpur-Crewe inherited the estate from his brother.

Mr Angus Stirling, Director General of the trust, explained that the trust would need £4m for an endowment and £3.5m for capital expenditure if it accepted the estate.

That could be raised from farms surrounding the house and its immediate park. But the Government insists that it can accept only the mansion and parkland in place of tax. The farms needed to provide cash for the Trust remain classed as "non-heritage" and cannot be accepted instead of tax payments.

Callaghan's check on honours list

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Norman Atkinson, a former Labour Party treasurer, revealed yesterday that he had been asked by Mr James Callaghan, when Prime Minister, to check proposed honours lists.

He told the Commons during a debate on the Companies (Political Contributions) Bill that Mr Callaghan had wanted to be sure that candidates had not made contributions to party funds.

Mr Atkinson said afterwards that Mr Callaghan had cited the Honours (Prevention of Abuses) Act, 1925, and had given a warning that if the person honoured had signed a contribution cheque or otherwise authorized payment, there would be a *prima facie* offence.

The Act, laying down maximum penalties of two years' imprisonment or a £500 fine makes buying or selling honours a misdemeanour.

Mr Atkinson said: "Jim Callaghan was very fastidious about this.

Asked by *The Times* whether Mr Callaghan had not honoured leaders of unions which had made donations to Labour Mr Atkinson said: "They did not personally give donations."

Parliamentary report, page 4

Random lie tests at GCHQ

By Peter Hennessy

The use of lie-detectors, or polygraphs, to "mole-proof" Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) in Cheltenham is to be more extensive than originally thought, it was disclosed yesterday at a conference in London on Whitehall security organized by the Society of Civil and Public Servants.

A letter from the Cabinet Office to Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, made available at the conference, stated: "The selection of those to be polygraphed will be on a random basis involving initially those whose positive vetting is due for quinquennial review".

It had been previously thought that the lie-detector would be preserved for those occupying posts in the Secret Services with access to the most sensitive information, and that it would be on a voluntary basis.

A clash with the Civil Service unions is likely in the spring, when the secret signals and electronic intelligence stations in Cheltenham will mount the first lie-detector tests

Correction

Victoria Wine's own-label cigarettes sell at 89p for 20, not 93p, as reported yesterday.

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Handful of hair clears convicted killer after seven years in jail

Fresh evidence from a pathologist about hairs found in a murdered girl's hand yesterday cleared the man convicted of killing her seven years ago.

Mervyn John Russell, aged 39, was jailed for life by the Central Criminal Court in 1977 for stabbing Miss Alison Bigwood.

Yesterday he walked free from the Court of Appeal after Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, ruled that the fresh evidence pointed inescapably to the fact that Mr Russell could not have been the killer.


Free: Mervyn Russell before his conviction.

Mr Russell, who had been a squatter in the block of flats in Deptford, south London, where Miss Brigwood lived, had spent more than seven years in prison since his arrest a few weeks after the killing.

He had gone to the police and admitted possession of the murder weapon, although he said the knife was also used by other squatters.

Mr Russell was convicted in October 1977, and appealed the following November. The appeal judges held that they had no "lurking doubt" over the safety of the conviction, but the law reform pressure group justice did have doubts.

The case was referred back to the Court of Appeal by the Home Office after a documentary on BBC Television's *Rough Justice* series.

The Home Office also ordered the exhumation of another man who figured in the case at the time of the killing in 1976.

Mr Russell's lawyers wanted a sample of head hair from the corpse of Mr Michael Molnar to be compared with that found in the victim's hand, but the comparison proved useless.

Lord Lane, who sat with Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Macpherson, said the fresh evidence from the pathologist, Dr John Torry, had caused the court great anxiety. It pointed inescapably to the fact that Miss Bigwood, an art student aged 20, had clutched the head of her killer and there was no doubt that the hairs did not belong to Mr Russell.

"We see no escape, despite the very strong prosecution case against this man, from the conclusion that something may very well have gone wrong in this case", he said.

The judge said earlier that circumstantial evidence was often very powerful and could sometimes outweigh identification evidence.

"But if, in a case which depends on circumstantial evidence, there are unexplained features which are not consistent with the guilt of the accused, then any conviction may well turn out to be unsafe."

Dr Torry's evidence was the only aspect of Mr Russell's new appeal that the judges allowed. Two other points were rejected.

After the case, Mr Tom Sargant, former secretary of Justice, said he would press for compensation for Mr Russell.

Mr Sargant said Mr Russell was "in a state of extreme shock. Right up until the last moment he thought he was going back to prison tonight."

He said Mr Russell would spend his first night of freedom with friends in London. "He has not had time to think about the future yet."


New butchering trend: The meat in the upper tray is traditionally-cut silverside. The rest is steaks cut from silverside by seaming a single muscle.


Cheers, a Charolais-Aberdeen Angus cross, voted supreme champion at Smithfield yesterday.

Meat trade's quest to sell more beef

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

To no one's surprise, the supreme champion of this year's Royal Smithfield Show is yet again a Charolais-Aberdeen Angus cross steer and yet again from Scotland.

Present conventional wisdom is that the mating of big continental breeds with native beef cattle is the way to get the best of both worlds.

However, it is no disrespect to this year's winner, Cheers, or to its owner, Mr John Lascelles, of Carnoustie, Tayside, to suggest that it is not particularly relevant to the present problems of the meat industry.

For several years consumption of beef and lamb has been declining. This is generally attributed to their relatively high prices and to the competitive appeal of processed convenience foods, but Mr Geoffrey Harrington, director of planning and development at the Meat and Livestock Comission, thinks that it may also be due to dissatisfaction with quality.

There are several possible reasons why beef is not what it used to be, the main one being that dairy herds have rapidly expanded at the expense of suckler herds. Most beef, therefore, comes from Friesian or Holstein bullocks which, for all their mothers' prowess as milk producers, do not provide the most tender or tasty meat.

Another reason is that modern slaughterhouse techniques involve rapid chilling of carcases, with no time for the meat to hang properly. Butchers have complained that because the animals are bigger than they used to be, they are slaughtered too early instead of being left to grow to maturity.

Scientists tend to dismiss such complaints as nonsense and the acrimony came to a head at the recent Scottish Agricultural Winter Fair when one of the judges described the commission as "crackpots" for encouraging the production of excessively lean meat.

The commission is now setting up consumer panels to test acceptability.

Dissections in biology lessons for review

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Complaints about the cutting up of animals in biology lessons are causing the nine GCE examination boards in England, Wales and Norther Ireland to consider whether dissection should be required for O and A level.

The boards' biology subject officers are to discuss a paper surveying present practices and attitudes and whether these should be changed. The paper will be prepared by Mr Howard King, a biologist and one of the secretaries of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

This initiative comes as the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection is distributing leaflets entitled *Dissection: Your Right to Refuse* to schools and coincides with a similar review by the Inner London Education Authority. Some children have refused to take part in dissection exercises.

Mr King said the Oxford and Cambridge boards had received only three complaints, all from members of the public. But local education officers had also approached the boards to ask for a clarification of present practices.

Most of the nine examination boards include dissection of a mammal, almost always a rat, in the syllabus for practical A level biology and zoology. It will not always appear on an examination paper, but if it does and the pupil declines to answer, he or she will lose marks. The Associated Examining Board does not require dissection.

Dissection of an animal by a pupil is not required for biology O level although examiners expect children to know about the insides of a mammal. They would learn about this from models, diagrams and films or perhaps by watching their teacher perform a dissection.

Car sales set record but imports fall

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

New car sales in Britain for the first 11 months of this year broke the previous record for all full year, thanks to a sudden upsurge in buying during the closing days of November. More than 1,720,000 cars were registered from January to November, compared with 1,716,000 in the whole of 1979.

But November was not a happy month for the importers. New car registration details released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders yesterday showed that the importers' 53.7 per cent share of the market was the second lowest in three years.

Datsun, the largest importer, saw its November share fall from 10.3 to 5.2 per cent. Volkswagen-Audi was another substantial loser, down from 7.8 to 4.2 per cent.

But the biggest contributor to the improved fortunes of British built cars was Ford which has been importing nearly half its sales from West Germany, Belgium and Spain. Last month, however, it reversed the trend with two out of every three cars sold coming from Dagenham or Halewood.

Last night, a Ford spokesman said: "This is in line with our objective of increasing UK car sales at the expense of imports. However, there were some other factors last month, such as the need to make up for the shortfall in production from Halewood as a result of a delivery drivers' strike in October".

Ford retained its market leadership in November, with 28.2 per cent, followed by BL with 19.6 per cent.

Dealers last night said the record 34,000 cars sold in the last 10 days of November, reflected by some motor traders who gave up to 25 per cent discounts to avoid being left with large stocks of unsold cars over the poor selling winter months.

£5,000 an acre for prime land

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Competition for prime agricultural land has forced prices for small acreages to record levels of up to £5,000 an acre in the past few months, particularly in the fenland area of East Anglia, according to a report published yesterday.

Writing in *Property Outlook '84* published by Savills, surveyors and property consultants, Mr Henry Richards says that during the year prices for the best farms have increased by 10 to 20 per cent, and continued improvement is expected for 1984.

The area attracting the highest prices is a small part of the fens, about 400 acres, in the Spalding and Boston area of Lincolnshire. In September small parcels of Grade 1 silt land fetched from £3,500 an acre. Grade 1 land comprises about 2 per cent of agricultural land, of which one-sixth is silt.

In a separate article, Mr Geoffrey van Cutsem predicts a 12 per cent increase during 1984 for residential property as a whole.

Charge over boy in waste bin

A schoolboy aged 12 appeared at Camberwell Juvenile Court, south London, yesterday, accused of taking away a boy aged 4 by force and causing him actual bodily harm. He was remanded in the care of Southwark Borough Council until next Tuesday.

The boy he is accused of taking was found in a waste bin in Burgess Park, Walworth, south London.

Hypnotic drive for more sales

A security firm in Tamworth, Staffordshire, is sending its five salesmen for weekly half-hour sessions with a hypnotist to encourage them to "get up and go" and increase orders.

The managing director, Mr Dennis Wall, said that he had tried giving them "pep" talks and taking them for a drink but he thought the hypnotist would be even more effective.

Deadline met

The UK Optical Company at Cydweli, Dyfed, has taken just 10 weeks to make 1,500,000 spectacles lenses for the Soviet Union, taking on an extra 120 staff to complete the order in time.

Maritime Museum to charge

By Our Arts Correspondent

The National Maritime Museum is to become the first national museum to impose admission charges in an attempt to compensate for public spending cuts.

Visitors to the museum and the Old Royal Observatory, both at Greenwich, south London, will pay £1.50 admission from next April, with reduced rates for children, pensioners, the disabled and unemployed, and people living near the museum.

Dr Neil Cossons, the museum's director, said yesterday: "The only way forward I can see is to increase revenue. This would bring in £500,000 of new money and increase our disposable income by 34 per cent, so it is a very significant extra."

The museum attracts about 600,000 visitors a year, many of them tourists, and receives nearly £6m in public subsidy from the Office of Arts and Libraries and the Property Services Agency.

The extra money will enable the museum to reopen on Mondays and on public holidays when it has traditionally been closed. More than half will be devoted to restoring services, marketing the museum and catering for people living near it, Dr Cossons said.

Rugby star abandons libel action

Dr J P R Williams, the former Welsh rugby international, said yesterday he is abandoning his libel action over allegations of "shamateurism" made in the *Daily Telegraph*.

His decision came after a Court of Appeal ruling yesterday which means he will have to pay an estimated £30,000 costs. He said he was withdrawing because of strain on his family and his financial resources.

Dr Williams, aged 33, an orthopaedic surgeon, was awarded £20,000 damages last year over allegations that he broke the rules by accepting money for his autobiography. Last month the Court of Appeal quashed the award and ordered a new trial.

The newspaper will have to pay an estimated £50,000 costs.


J. P. R. Williams: Strain on family.

BR tries airliner-style coaches

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The familiar sign that "passengers must not use the lavatory while the train is standing in the station" is likely to begin disappearing as a new generation of airline-style railway coaches come into operation.

British Rail Engineering has begun testing a prototype of its "international coach" destined chiefly for the lucrative £400m a year export market for rolling stock. But it is due to go into experimental service on the London-Manchester and London-Liverpool route late next year.

Designed to make passengers think they are in an airliner, the coaches will boast luxury reclining seats, stereo headsets, telephones, tray meals brought to the seat and a trolley buffet. Railway operators will also be offered "retention toilets" of the type in use on aircraft which will do away with that infuriating wait while the train pulls out of a station.

More prosaically but more important to the Engineering management, the "international coach" is intended to win the state rolling-stock builder a bigger slice of the world market than the meagre 2 per cent it has now.

The coaches will cost about £250,000 each, and the firm hopes to capture £20m of business a year by offering luxury carriages suitable for practically any loading gauge. Africa and the Middle East are regarded as prime targets for the company.

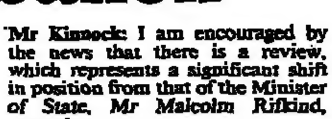
Mr Philip Norman, the company's managing director, said yesterday: "My international coach is going to be the return of the real first class. We are trying to break into the international market." But many jobs and perhaps the future of the company's huge workshops in Derby also rest on the prestige venture.

British Rail Engineering has reduced its labour force by about a quarter in teh past three years, from 37,000 dow to 28,000 and manpower is set to be cut still further next year with the closure of the 1,200-employee Shildon wagon works in co Durham by June 30. Temple Mills works in east London has practically shut, and Horwich, near Bolton, Greater Manchester is in the throes of closure.

The company bidding for £120m worth of orders in Nigeria and for a similar amount of business in Greece for high-speed trains, locomotives, rail buses and wagons. Orders from sources other than British Rail have totalled £12m in the past six weeks. Among them is an order for coaches to be supplied to the Irish Republic.

PARLIAMENT December 6 1983

PM to report on UK troops in Lebanon



MIDDLE EAST

The position of British troops in the Lebanon was under constant review, Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House told the Commons when answering questions on behalf of the Prime Minister.

He said the review would take into account recent action between United States and Syrian forces and acknowledged that the sombre mood of MPs during yesterday's statement on the Lebanon reflected British public opinion of events there.

Mr Donald Stewart, Leader of the Scottish National Party, raising the *Lebanon issue spoke of the virtually* unanimous expressions of opinion *from every party in the House* yesterday (Monday).

In view, he said, of the suggestions of a joint Israeli-United States attack on Syria, will Mr Biffen represent to the Prime Minister that the whole thing could be defused and people brought to their senses by the immediate withdrawal of British forces?

Mr Biffen: I will draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the point he makes. This was one of the topics covered at the European summit in Athens and will feature in the report Mrs Thatcher will be making to the House tomorrow (Wednesday).

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition: There is obvious concern in all parts of this House at the fact that our troops are being unjustifiably endangered in Beirut. They are being endangered because of American policy which the Government can neither control, *influence or, it appears, agree with.*

Will he use his influence to ensure *that British troops are home from* the Lebanon by Christmas?

Mr Biffen: No one who was present in the House yesterday could be but aware of the widespread anxiety *there is about the position of troops* in the Lebanon. That point does not need *to be made to the Government* because it shares that anxiety as it is responsible for our troops there.

The position of the troops is under constant review and that will take into account events as they happen day by day, including events *between America and the Syrians.*

Mr Kinnock: I am encouraged by the news that there is a review, which represents a significant shift in position from that of the Minister of State, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, yesterday.

Can he assure us that in the course of this review due weight will be attached to the views of the British people as they are widely represented in this House?

He has said it is in the nature of Britain's authority that we have to secure it largely by influencing the alliances to which we belong. If the review does not conclude in the withdrawal of British troops, what authority, what influence, and in terms of alliance, what real alliance?

Mr Biffen: I am certain Mr Kinnock would not want to make mischief out of this. There is nothing I have said which has any contra-distinction to what was said by Mr Rifkind yesterday.

Of course public opinion in this country is one of the factors which must influence any government, and I am quite sure that the sombre *mood of the House was a dimension* of that opinion.

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh, C): Did he hear the report by Christopher Drake of the BBC who *has more first-hand experience of* the Lebanon than any MP? He said *that it would be an utter disaster for* peace if the British forces were to be withdrawn at this stage and that their remaining there was most stabilizing in keeping peace in that area. (Labour protests).

Mr Biffen: I did not hear that report but *it is undoubtedly true that the* British forces has a responsibility for the protection of the ceasefire commission and that it has been discharging it with great distinction and with the support of many countries in the Middle East, *including Syria.*

Mr Guy Barnett (Greenwich, Lab): Does the Government still *hold* the view that the Americans in Beirut are acting in self-defence?

***Mr Biffen:** In the context of recent* attacks on Syrian positions the *Minister of State said yesterday that* they had been deemed to be an act of self-defence on the part of the Americans.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab): *Has the Government been informed* of the nature of the agreement between the United States and Israel last week. If so, what are its terms?

Mr Biffen: I am not in a position to answer that question and I, therefore, would not seek to do so.

Mr Nicholas Soames (Crawley, C): In view of objections to the *use* of self-defence by the Americans, will Mr Biffen confirm that, in the event of our troops being attacked we shall have the use of air power available to us?



Soames: If attacked will we have air power?

Mr Biffen: Yes. Mr Soames makes a *fair point.*

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley, East Lab): Is any member of the Government in a position to answer the question whether the Government was consulted before the Americans drew up their strategic agreement with Israel?

Mr Biffen: I have no doubt that the normal arrangements between allies will have been pursued, but as I said before, I am not in a position to answer the question so I will not attempt to.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): The murder of nearly *300* American marines by forces supported by the Syrian Government left the Americans no alternative (Labour interruptions). Will he assure us that if British forces suffer any casualties at all, we would hit back just as hard? Any talk of *withdrawing at this stage* from the multinational force would *create a gratuitous rift in the only* alliance on which peace depends.

Mr Biffen: Any retaliatory action which might be undertaken by British forces in that part of the *Middle East must be related to the* military potential at their command.

As to the wider issue of the multinational force, that must be a matter for consultation between allies acting in consort. The meeting *of foreign ministers of the multina*tional force on Thursday will be the *occasion for that.*

Prospects of more in work and cut in long-term jobless

EMPLOYMENT

There were encouraging signs in the unemployment situation, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said during Commons questions. For the first time, he added, it was possible to see real *prospects of more people in real jobs* and real prospects of seeing a *reduction in long-term unemploy*ment. There had been an increase in the nuumber at work.

After he had said that the number of unemployed claimants in the UK was 3,084,416 and that those unemployed for more than a year nmumbered 1,142,898, **Mr Jack Dermand** (Easington, Lab) said the number of long-term unemployed was the biggest indictment of the Government's disastrous economic policies.

He went on: If he really regards the piffling reduction in unemploy*ment in the last two months as a* success, would he like to guess how *long it will* take the Government to get unemployment down to that under Labour when the Tories took office? What is he doing to meet the objections of the CBI to the Government's policies?

Mr King: It is really an *indictment of the serious lack of* competitiveness in British industry which has existed for far too long. The Labour Party made a major contribution to this in ignoring it and left, in the teeth of the recession, the worst possible problem and employment threat in this country.

There are definitely encouraging signs. I *visited the northern region* recently. There, placings into employment this year are *30* per cent higher than last year. He should welcome that.

Sir Dudley Smith (Warwich and Leamington, C) said unemployment was endemic throughout Europe. The wole range of Government *measures to fight this problem was* probably as good, if not better than *those of other countries in Europe.*

Mr King: There is a problem throughout the western world and modern industrialized societies. We have taken measures. The most *important* undoubtedly is the reduction in inflation, the control of public expenditure, which now ensure that at last we have prospects for sustained growth.

Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle upon Tyne North, Lab) said a much greater proportion *of the scandalour* long-term unemployment figures were to be seen in the northern region. He should bear this in mind in Cabinet discussions on revision of regional policy.

Mr King: I know of the northern region's serious problems and of some of the long-term, intractable industrial problems there. The failure to resolve these has contributed significantly to the *region's unemployment problems.*

Mrs Angela Rumbold (Mitcham and Morden, C): Some in my constituency are interested in the numbers of those employed in the country and in whether they are increasing.

Mr King: In the last quarter there was an increase in the number at work, *the first increase in a quarter* for a considerable period. It is in *contrast to other countries*

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on employment: We have a million classed as long-term unemployed and an acute problem of how we do social justice to them. These people should be paid the long-term rate of social security benefit such as the advisory committee recently recommended. It is a simple choice and not a political and economic decision.

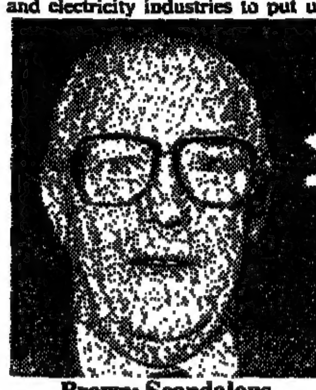
Mr King: That is not principally a *matter for me.*

● **Mr King** also told **Mr Douglas Hoyle** (Warrington North, Lab) that he did not propose to publish estimated unemployment trends for November 1983 to November 1984.

Mr Hoyle: Is that because he has no confidence in the Government's policies to control or lower unemployment? Does it not show it is going to be not only a bleak Christmas, but a bleak 1984 for the country as well?

Mr King: He could ask Mr Michael Foot *whether that was the reason he* did not publish them either. It is not a helpful exercise and it can only be misleading. Having once sought to forecast unemployment for the future, I know the difficulties.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): *While accepting his* explanation, would he accept that the Government's failure to act over industrial rates and the announcement of its intention to force the gas and electricity industries to put up their prices is hardly conducive to making industry more competitive? He said that unless we are more *competitive, unemployment* is scarcely likely to come down. Would he make *representations* to the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr Peter Walker)?



Brown: Scandalous long-term unemployment

Mr King: I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of being *competitive and the importance of* Britain earning its living in the world. *Mr Hoyle failed* to denounce recent events at Warrington and that will hardly promote an improvement in employment prospects.

Rejection of Bill on honours and political donations

PARTY FUNDS

An *application* by **Mr Austin Mitchell** (Great Grimsby, Lab) for *leave to bring in a Bill to limit* political donations by companies so that such donations were paid by assenting shareholders in proportion to the size of their shareholdings, and to regulate the method of payment, was rejected in the Commons by 271 votes to 172 – majority against, 99.

He said he *proposed* that company donations should be permitted only if *authorized* by a ballot of shareholders. That ballot should be repeated at *regular* intervals, say every 10 years. The ballot should authorize the setting up of a company political fund financed by deductions from the dividends of those shareholders who did not opt out of the donation.

Those who did not opt out would pay tax on their donation to a *political party as if it were a* distributed dividend. It would be treated *like* union *subscriptions* which came out of post-tax income.

It also made the whole procedure above board because it would be supervised by the Registrar of Companies. It guaranteed that everybody not only knew what they were giving but consented to it. It was a vital protection when 30 per *cent of the equity of quoted* companies was owned by pension funds.

This measure would cast light on an area where at present there was darkness and obscurity. Where there was ignorance of that kind, there could be the imputation that undesirable practices were going on. That *imputation* became striking when it was found, as the *independent* Labour Research Department found in its comparison of eight honours *lists with* donations to the Conservative Party, that there was a correlation between generosity to the Conservative Party and honours.

Only a small number of peerages and knighthoods went to people described as directors of public companies: only 41 in the last eight honours lists. Yet 28 of that 41 came from companies which had given a total of £2.7m to the Conservative Party.

All eight peerages to directors and chairmen of companies went to men who shared certain characteristics. Each of the eight was a *dominant* influence in his company and in a strong position to influence the decision to give to the Conservative Party.

Those eight companies contributed 10 per cent of the known income to the Conservative Party from companies. What was happen*ing was totally contrary to the spirit* and intention of the 1925 Act. It was something which *merited a full* independent inquiry.

It was *calculated* that 18 companies had given £90,000 or more to the Conservative Party over the past four years. Of those 18, 14 had had one of the directors honoured by the Conservative Government. The companies that had dominated Conservative fund-raising had been honoured at twice *the rate of companies* that *had* dominated the economy.

These trends *indicated* that company directors who got honours *had* to work harder, innovate harder and export far more if their company did not donate to the Conservative Party than those whose companies did.

This was not a party political matter. It was a problem of the *integrity of the honours system.* It merited inquiry. The Bill would bring the *matter of contributions* into the open and place it on a democratic and accountable basis.

The information from the Registrar of Companies would be made available under the Bill to the Honours Scrutiny Committee. Money was bound to talk: the House had a duty to stop it *swearing.*

Mr Cranley Onslow (Woking, C) said the pretence that this was not a party political measure was pretty thin. What Mr *Mitchell* was saying was that the integrity of the Honours Scrutiny Committee was *open to attack and he was attacking* it.

This committee was set up in the 1920s to prevent any *repetition* of the scandalous sale of honours by Lloyd George and the Liberal Party. The committee came to public attention *again more recently as a* result of what *The Times* described yesterday as Lord Wilson of Rievauix's notorious resignation list of 1976 – known more commonly and widely as the lavender notepaper mob.

Everybody remembered what concern that caused Mr James Callaghan, who succeeded Lord Wilson as Prime Minister. Mr Callaghan was thinking about doing something, but before he got round to acting the 1979 election took place and it was left to the present *Prime Minister* to act. There was no reason to suppose that her directions had been relaxed.

What the House had today was a shabby and scurrilous attack on the *integrity* of the members of the Political Honours Scrutiny Committee. *This* was a sordid little proposal and should be voted down.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Tottenham, Lab) said that during the last Labour government an oil company offered a substantial donation to the Labour Party when the allocation of oil rights *in the North Sea was about* to be made. That donation was rejected by the Labour Party because of the sensitivity of the situation.

The party decided never to accept donations from limited companies or any other form of grouping that could be considered an influence concerning the allocation of North Sea oil rights, titles or favours of *that sort.*

Under the 1925 Act (he continued) *Mr Callaghan* asked me and other leading members of the Labour Party with access to the funds at the time to scrutinize very carefully that not one person who either appeared on a list or any other recent list had made a *donation of any sort to the Labour* Party, and that fact was verified.

If the charges now made, which he believed to be true, were proved under the 1925 Act it could mean imprisonment for the Prime Minister. Because of the seriousness *of the situation* the debate should stand adjourned until the House *had further information. (A Labour* shout of "Bring her to the bar").

The Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, said that *if* Mr Mitchell was given leave to bring in his Bill all *these matters might be gone into.*

Aid and comfort to communist friends

NUCLEAR

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privvy Seal *and Leader of the Commons,* agreed with a Conservative MP that CND's call *for British withdrawal from* Nato would give aid and comfort to *their* friends in communist countries.

Mr Marcus Fox (Shipley, C) said *that the Campaign for Nuclear* Disarmament had restated their policy for British withdrawal from Nato.

Would he agree (he added) that this is just the sort of action to give aid and comfort to their friends in *communist countries?*

Mr Biffen: I agree entirely because if CND policy goes beyond weapons to wider foreign policy issues and seeks to take this country out of the alliance which has been the cornerstone of security in the post-war *generation, the public will know* that CND means neutralism and unilateralism.

Earlier, **Mr Roy Hughes** (Newport, East, Lab) asked: *Has there* been any change in Government policy about American bases in this country? I have a report that *parts of* cruise missiles are coming in via Barry Docks for storage at Caerwent?

I was informed by Lord Trefgarne at the Ministry of Defence that he could not attempt to answer the question whereas previously we had been assured that there would be no nuclear presence at Caerwent. Will he shed light on a subject which is causing anxiety?

Mr Biffen: *I am not certain of* Mr Hughes's desire for illumination but I can assure *him* that British policy on the bases of its major allies remains unchanged, as it is our desire that this country should remain part of Nato, and our determination that we should not fall to the blandishments of the *unilateralists and neutralists.*

Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton, North, C): Would he advise the Camden Women Against Cruise who decided recently at a meeting of the Kentish Town Women's Workshop to go flashing at *Greenham Common, not to bother* but instead to see *The Day After* and understand that the only reason such a disaster has not been inflicted on these islands in the past 40 years is the fact that we have an independent nuclear deterrent?

Mr Biffen: *That advice is* well directed and I am certain there will be much merit for those who see *The Day After* so that they can see exactly what one is seeking to deter and conclude that in the post-war generation the world has been preserved from nuclear war.

£141m for Ulster troops

Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said in a Commons written reply that the extra cost of military operations in *Northern Ireland in the financial* year 1983-84 was estimated at £141m at outturn prices.

Committee to clarify conflict

PRIVILEGE

Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, introduced a motion *in the Lords the purpose of* which, he explained, was to invite the Committee for Privileges to clarify an apparent conflict between the privilege of the House and certain statutory provisions which had recently been the subject of *judicial comment.*

The motion asked the Privileges Committee to consider the effect on the privilege of freedom from arrest, and on the privilege of peerage, of the powers under the mental health legislation to detain persons suffer*ing from mental disorder;* and *to* recommend whether any action should be taken to clarify or amend the law.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of *the Opposition peers, said this* was a matter which needed clarification *and he supported* the proposal.

The motion was approved.

Nearly 300,000 join YTS

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said in the Commons he had budgeted £370m this year for the youth training scheme, but he was providing *£570m for next year.* Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State *for Employment,* added later there were 284,000 entrants to the Youth Training Scheme by *December 1.*

Equal pay rules applied

The Government was committed completely to the principle of equal rights for women, and the Equal Pay *for Work of Equal Value Order* which was approved in the House of Lords yesterday would become operative on January 1 next year, **Mr Alan Clark**, Under Secretary of State for Employment, said in the Commons.

Ms Jo Richardson (Barking, Lab) for the Opposition said during questions that this complex, inadequate order had been opposed not only by women's organizations and the Equal Opportunities Commission, but by the legal *profession.*

Last night (she said) it was opposed in the House of Lords. The majority against it in the vote was four. Does this not alter his thinking on the order?

This shows the whole country the *Government's unwillingness to* bring in, in a decent and simple fashion, the concept of equal pay for equal value for low paid women. It would be better to withdraw it and to support the Sex Equality Bill next Friday.

Mr Clark said he rejected Ms *Richardson's remarks about* the Government. The Government was committed completely to the principle of equal rights. The Lords did not reject the measure. They voted for it. The *amendment* in so far as it was critical, concerned the *sense wher* we conform with our European obligations.

Categorically, I am advised that we do conform with our European obligations in the terms of the order.

Later, during *Prime Minister's* question time, **Mr Alan Beith** *(Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) asked:* Will the Government ignore the defeat in the House of Lords of the motion declaring that equal pay order did not meet the requirements of the European Court of Justice or the Commission?

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): That were Willie Whitelaw's fault. (Laughter)

Mr John Biffen, *Leader of the* House, answering in Mrs Thatcher's absence, said: It will be considered, with other pressing problems, by the Government.

Selection not immoral or illegal

EDUCATION

The prophets of doom who had said the passing of the grammar schools *in favour of comprehensives would* mean the most able children would suffer, had been proved wrong, **Mr Giles Radice**, chief Opposition spokesman on education, said during the report stage of the Education (Grants and Awards) Bill. Statistics showed *that results at* both 'O' and 'A' level examinations *had improved in the last decade.*

The Bill will allow payment of education support grants to local education authorities in England and Wales in support of certain kinds of expenditure on education to be specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State.

Mr Radice moved a new clause stating that no money provided under the Act should be used in any school where admission was based *on selective examination* or set of tests of ability.

This is to ensure (he said) that these grants are not used to finance expenditure for education experiments in grammar schools or for experiments in setting up new *grammar schools.*

Mr Robert Dunn, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, *said that it was not immoral, illegal* or wrong for an authority to have a selective system of education. It was for them to take a view of the form and pattern of secondary education best suited to local circumstances.

If opposition parties had their way, the *independent schools would* close their doors to thousands of deserving children whose parents could not afford the fees.

The new clause was rejected by 238 votes to 152. Government majority, 86.

Falklands defence policy not of Britain's choosing

HOUSE OF LORDS

Once the present rehabilitation, *recovery and planning period* was over, the cost of defending the *Falkland* Islands should be minimal, **Lord Buxton of Alsa** (C) said when he opened a debate in the Lords in which he drew attention to the strategic importance of the *Falklands and other British islands* in the South Atlantic.

*He expressed considerable reser*vations about the cost figures for the so-called Fortress Falklands. He was unable to dispel the evil suspicion that they were being inflated and banded about in order to justify the policy from 1967 to 1982 and to *raise the question:* "How can we ever afford it?".

Welcoming the coming of democratic government to Argentine – "a new dawn after 40 years of darkness, depression and fear" – Lord Buxton said that Britain must *help democracy to become estab*lished.

An impasse had been reached over sovereignty and in his view it was better to accept that fact for *some years to come.* It would be politically bankrupt for the new *Argentine* government, *like* the junta, to pursue the military line that there could be no cooperation over anything until sovereignty could be ceded.



Buxton: Impasse reached over sovereignty

It was his belief that the Argentine would never invade the Falklands again.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos leader of the Opposition peers, said a substantial measure of land reform was essential in the Falklands, and it was difficult to understand why more progress had not been made.

He was told only 20 per cent of the land area could be considered to *be owner occupied. The Falkland* Islands Company exercised monopolies and had enormous power. This company was as tight-fisted and money grabbing a firm as could be found in any of Charles Dickens's novels.

The case for land reform was overwhelming. A grave charge was that the £31m allocated to developing the islands was being used *to provide stop-gap measures* or provide services to the garrison.

The likely defence bill over 10 years was betweem £6,000m and £7,000m. It was a fearful bill to pay.

A declaration by the Argentine that hostilities were at an end would open a new and constructive chapter in the relationship between the two countries. *There was at last* an opportunity to mend fences between the two *and Britain should* take advantage of it.

Lord Gladwyn (L) said Britain must quickly end its quarrel with Argentina by peaceful means. The new Argentine *government made it* possible to at least begin this process.

There was still reason to suppose *that* some variant of lease-back, which might include local autonomy for the Falkland Islanders, could form the basis of a long-term settlement.

While every regard should be given to the views of the Falkland Islanders they should have no right to veto any agreement arrived at by negotiation. To give them such a right would not be reasonable.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said some had given the misleading and emotive title to the Government's policy of "Fortress Falklands". Whatever it is called, it was not a *policy of Britain's* choosing. There was a commitment to ensure the Falkland Islanders enjoyed a worthwhile life, and an obligation to guarantee the security of the Islands.

The Government welcomed the election of a democratic government in Argnlina, but while the Argentines refused to declare a cessation of hostilities and renounce the use of force to pursue their *claim, Britain must continue* to apply the necessary resources to the *task of defending the Falklands.*

Our military dispositions in the Falkland (she said) are solely for the purpose of ensuring that the tragic events of 1982 do not recur. Allegations of a strategic base are manifest nonsense.

The Government had *already* made a total of £46m available for economic and social development. A grant of £10m was announced in July 1982 for urgent rehabilitation and repair work, and the government subsequently agreed to make a *further grant of £5m available for* this purpose.

The Government also announced that £31m would be made available over the next six years for longer term economic development.

Rather than pursue sterile debates about *sovereignty (she said)* we ask the Argentines under their new government to take a realistic view. The brutal attack on the Islands ordered by the former military regime caused a fundamental and very sad rupture in the good *relations that had* existed between our two countries.

Britain's efforts to achieve normal relations in other areas also included participation in international *rescue operations* to forestall the danger of Argentina defaulting on her debts.

The Government remained ready in principle to accept a suitably-prepared visit to the Islands by Argentine next-of-kin.

Lord Shackleton (Lab), whose report on the Falklands was presented in September, 1982, said that land *reform* was *crucial in the* islands to provide opportunities for *the young people. It would* not be good enough to rely on the market, as the Government was doing. One could not carry out land reform on a purely market orientation.

It would be unfortunate to embark on a negotiation on sovereignty which was not going to yield anything and which raised hopes. *It* was not a *question* of giving the Falklands back to the Argentine but giving it to those who had *never had it in the past.*

He looked to the future of the Falklands as part of a regional area. There was a possibility one day of a solution under the United Nations. He would not reject the idea of titular acknowledgement of Argentine interest in the Falklands. But at the moment it was not meaningful to negotiate on sovereignty.

He hoped the Government would start friendly talks with Argentine but it was necessary to ensure the *British were not a pushover in this.*

We should not (he said) give the Falklands away to Argentine, ignoring the rights of self-determination. (Cheers) We have got to be realistic but so has Argentine.

Lord Stewart of Fulham (Lab), a former Foreign Secretary, said that they were in a situation where Argentina did not even regard the hostilities as over. Britain could not negotiate while they maintained that position.

They had to ensure the Falkland Islands were worth living in. *It* would be a ridiculous position to maintain the independence of a territory in which life for the inhabitants became progressively hard and difficult and in the end impossible.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Town and Country Planning Bill, second reading. Debate on EEC fisheries policy. **Lords (2.30):** Debate on ethnic and religious minorities.

Judges criticize labour laws for 'curious result' in Dimbleby case

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The Court of Appeal dealing with a union dispute at Mr David Dimbleby's newspaper group strongly criticiz , the implications -of the Government's labour laws yesterday.

Giving reasons for rejecting an appeal by the National Union of Journalists, the judges declared that the Employment Act, 1980, had produced a "curious result" in the case.

The union has been defying a High Court injunction ordering it to withdraw a strike instruction given to its members at the Richmond & Twickenham Times group in south-west London owned by Mr Dimbleby, the broadcaster.

The journalists are taking action because Mr Dimbleby decided to transfer the printing of his newspapers to the non-union TBF Printers in Nottingham.

The union argued that because the company was associated with T. Bailey Foreman, with which it has a five-year-old dispute, the strike could not be described as "secondary action" and therefore illegal.

The Court of Appeal yesterday explained that the action was secondary because the two companies were separate legal entities, and it refused leave for the union to appeal to the House of Lords. But the judges expressed strong reservations about the effect of the law.

If T. Bailey Forman had produced the papers on its own presses, the union's action would have been protected. However, owner of the business chose to operate through an associated company, TBF Printers, so the union did not have the protection of the law.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, said some people think it odd that the union's liability should depend on what might reasonably be regarded as almost a matter of chance.

"Whether or not the union would be right so to regard the position, that appears without doubt to be the law," Sir John said.

Lord Justice Griffiths said the dispute that had blown up had nothing to do with the Dimbleby journalists' terms and conditions of employment. Neither the union nor the journalists had raised any complaint about their terms and conditions.

One union source said that employers now had only to set up numerous "ghost" companies in order to destroy the effectiveness of the whole trade union movement.

Meanwhile, in a statement yesterday, Mr Dimbleby said there would be "a pause" before he sought to take contempt of court action over the union's refusal to withdraw the strike instruction.

Such action could lead to fines and eventually sequestration of the unions funds.

Mr Dimbleby said he was "determined the injuction we won will be observed".

On Friday the union's executive meets in London and will discuss the statement and the possibility of appealing directly to the House of Lords

Mr Dimbleby is expected to meet Mr Kenneth Ashton, NUJ general secretary, next Monday.

Picket fined

A lecturer was fined yesterday for an offence in connexion with the picketing of the Messenger group in Cheshire (our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

Bruce Spencer, aged 37, of Bridge Avenue, Ormskirk, Lancashire, was arrested on Tuesday last week for obstructing the road outside the Warrington print works.

Warrington magistrates were told yesterday he threw himself in front of a van leaving the premises and then sat down in the road. He was fined £25 with £25 costs.

A Sogart '82 union worker, William Mottershead, was bailed to appear at a date to be fixed. Mr Mottershead, aged 30, of Holcombe Avenue, Bury, was remanded in his absence accused of causing an obstruction.

A further 21 men, all arrested on the picket line, were remanded on bail.

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Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury, and one of the organizers of the annual art exhibition by MPs, with Sir William Rees-Mogg, Chairman of the Arts Council, at the opening ceremony in the Upper Waiting Hall at the House of Commons yesterday. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Audience boost for Festival Hall

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

Concert audiences at the Festival Hall have risen for the first time in five years, which may mean a cut in the GLC's £4m subsidy.

About 459,000 people attended concerts at the hall between April and November, an increase of 30,000 over the same period last year, according to a report to be presented to the council's arts and recreation committee today. But audience levels are still well below those of two years ago.

A GLC survey suggests that the existing audience consists mainly of a "slowly declining number of middle-aged, upper class people making many visits a year".

Today's meeting is expected to back a £233,000 advertising campaign to attract more people. Mr Tony Banks, the committee chairman, said: "The dramatic rise in audiences at the Festival Hall marks the first upturn in its fortunes for five years."

"It means not only more people enjoying the best in music, but also the future promise of reducing the current GLC subsidy of around £4m a year."

South Bank Concert Halls

	Admissions April-Nov	GLC subsidy
1981	512,999	£3.9m
1982	429,070	£3.8m
1983	459,074	£4.3m

Death crash driver 'may have been adjusting radio'

From Our Correspondent, Cullompton

The driver of a coach which crashed on the M5 killing a teacher and seriously injuring 20 school-children may have been adjusting his radio when the accident happened, a court was told yesterday.

The 57-seat coach crashed into the back of a lorry parked on the hard shoulder of the motorway at Cullompton, Devon, it was alleged at a special magistrates' court in Cullompton.

A teacher, Mrs Dalicia Moss, aged 28, died in the crash. Twenty children aged 13 and 14 were seriously injured and 20 other children and three adults were less badly hurt.

The coach driver, Allan Johnson, aged 34 of Nelson Street Barrow in Furnes, Cumbria, denied driving without due care and attention. He was on the final leg of an overnight trip from the Lake School in Windermere when the crash happened six months ago.

He was driving the party to Plymouth to join the ferry for a school trip to France.

Mr Martin Adams, for the prosecution, said that Johnson's eyes may have been off the road as he adjusted his radio. Mr Adams said that forensic tests showed the coach had been travelling at up to 78 mph.

Johnson conceded to police that he was going above the legal speed limit.

The case was adjourned until today.

'Neglected' horses had to be shot

From Craig Seton
Minehead

Six horses left in "a beautiful condition" in the care of three men while their owner was away were so badly neglected that two of them had to be shot, it was alleged at Minehead Magistrates' Court in Somerset, yesterday.

The court was told that Mr Roland Ford, a partner in a firm of auctioneers and chairman of the Quantock Staghounds, was appointed land agent and was in overall charge when Mrs Barbara Henson went to New Zealand for six months.

Mr Ford, of Sampford Brett, near Minehead; Mr Nelson Burden, a farm manager; and Mr Thomas Stark, a farm worker, all denied causing unnecessary suffering to animals.

Mr Michael Lloyd-Davies, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said that Mrs Henson, of Crowcombe, near Taunton, returned from New Zealand to find that one of her horses had been shot and five others were in an "appalling" state.

Mr Lloyd-Davies said they had been examined a month earlier and a veterinary surgeon had found a stallion lying in an emaciated condition with little food in the vicinity. "It was clear that it was suffering from starvation. If was in such a bad state that the vet returned later that day and shot it".

The case continues on January 3.

Adamson sued by solicitor

Mr Peter Adamson, who was dismissed as a *Coronation Street* actor, is being sued for £48,000 by Mr Colin Nuttall, the solicitor who helped to clear him of indecency charges. Mr Nuttall has issued a writ for the recovery of legal fees he says he is owed by Mr Adamson.

The case will be heard today, the day that Mr Adamson's screen character, Len Fairclough is killed off in a motorway crash in the Granada television serial.

Mr Gerald Taylor, Bury District Registrar, is expected to agree to an application from Mr Adamson's London solicitors, whom he employed after dismissing Mr Nuttall, for the account to be subject to a taxation, a private line-by-line examination of the fees.

Mr Nuttall said yesterday that the £48,000 was made up of £35,000 of his own fees and £13,000 which he had still to pay towards the cost of Mr George Carman, a barrister, and Mr John Dowse, a junior barrister.

"I have had so much aggravation from this case that I wish I had never taken it on in the first place", Mr Nuttall said. He felt his £50-an-hour fee for 700 hours was not extraordinary for such a case.

"There is a lot of responsibility when dealing with a major trial like this."

Mr Adamson, aged 53, is earning a reported £1,000 a week as Inspector Hubbard in Agatha Christie's *Dial M for Murder* at Vaudeville Theatre in London.

Car that killed five had defective brakes

A wealthy farmer whose Bentley ploughed into a queue of traffic, killing a family of five, knew that his car's brakes were faulty, Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court was told.

Thomas Dale, aged 63, of Scoughall Farm, North Berwick, had driven at speeds of 70 mph, overtaking dangerously, and had ignored traffic lights before the crash, the court was told.

It was alleged that Dale, who suffers from Parkinson's Disease, had driven into the family's Citröen 2CV rather than swerve off the road.

Sianne Adamson aged 7. Her sister Sasha, aged 5. Stefan Gosbee, aged 13 monhs and their mother Fiona Campbell, aged 24, all died immediately. Miss Campbell's fiancé, Stephen Gosbee, aged 24, died later in hospital.

The family of Cumbrae Park, Glenrothes, Fife, were travelling to Mr Gosbee's parents' home in Essex when the crash happened at temporary traffic lights near Belford.

Their car was last in the queue when Dale's 30-year-old Bentley ran into it after overtaking a lorry. The Citröen was so badly crushed that the rear seat was imbedded in the windscreen.

Dale admitted causing the deaths by reckless driving and was given a six-month suspended jail sentence, fined £2,000 and banned from driving for life.

Mr John Milford, for the prosecution, said: "He was driving far too fast when he well knew he had defective brakes, and against a background of a disease which slowed him down."

Cruel Kissinger cartoon 'not anti-semitic'

A deliberately cruel attack on Dr Henry Kissinger in a cartoon strip in *The Guardian* was intended to lampoon him for his policies and not because he was Jewish, the Press Council says today in rejecting a complaint that the cartoon was offensive and anti-semitic.

Mr David Myers, of Westerham, Kent, had equated the cartoon with Nazi propaganda and said he was stunned that such a "mindless and offensive" portrayal was endorsed by *The Guardian*.

In the strip cartoon *IF* ... Dr Kissinger was caricatured as a turkey with an exaggerated nose. Mr Myers wrote to the editor: "The unforgivable hurt you have perpetrated, the blind and callous injustice you have inflicted and your chilling and wicked disregard for the feelings of others can only bring scorn and contempt upon your newspaper".

Mr Michael McNay, *The Guardian's* Assistant Editor Design/Graphics, wrote to Mr Myers saying "Dr Kissinger is satirized for his involvement in the bombings of North Vietnam and Cambodia, and for his destabilization of such countries as Chile. These seem to us legitimate targets for a cartoonist. Anti-semitism is not permissible and we would not tolerate it."

After Mr Myers had complained, Mr K. G. Dodd, the executive editor, wrote that he was appalled that Mr Myers appeared to be saying that while it was acceptable to lampoon a non-Jewish politician, it was not acceptable for a Jewish politician to be lampooned for whatever reason.

Nato likely to reject US request for higher arms technology spending

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

America's call for more spending on military technology is likely to fall on deaf ears when the Nato foreign ministers meet in Brussels tomorrow and Friday.

Even Britain has indicated that it cannot continue increasing its defence budget annually after 1985-86, and most of the other members are of the alliance are resigned to making do with what resources they have during the lean years expected in the late 1980s.

But Britain and other leading Western powers also foresee a need to restrain some of the smaller less committed member states from being tempted towards Soviet offers of a nuclear weapons freeze.

This assembly has assumed special significance, coming as it does just after the breakdown of the European missile talks in Geneva, a new crisis in Greek-Turkish relations, specualtion about President Andropov's health, and fresh US concern over burden-sharing among European members of the alliance.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, will be among those arguing against the expectation of any "easy pickings" in arms control in the foreseeable future. The British view is that the West should, however, seek to reopen channels of communication with Moscow, without necessarily returning to the kind of détente of the 1970s.

The foreign office hopes to restore the visit to Britain by a deputy Soviet foreign minister which was cancelled after the Korean airliner was shot down three months ago. Mrs Thatcher has already announce her intention to visit Hungary in the new year.

The foreign ministers of Britain, the *United States*, France and Italy, the four *countries which have contributed* peacekeeping forces to Lebanon are expected to meet "in the margins" of the Brussels conference. A similar gathering is expected of those countries involved in trying to secure a settlement of the Namibia issue.

Nato ministers are also likely to arrange another informal get-together in the near future – similar to that held earlier this year in Quebec. The West Germans have *suggested such* meetings on a regular basis.

● **BRUSSELS:** A £2,000m agreement between Wahington and Bonn to provide missiles for the air defence of West Germany was signed yesterday (Rodney Cowton writes).

Under the agreement 36 fire units for the Patriot high *altitude air defence missile* system will be deployed as well as many *Roland Franco-German* surface-to-air missile systems.

The agreement, which will *run from* 1985 to 1997, was signed in Brussels by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, and Herr Manfred Wörner, his German counterpart.

Mr Weinberger said that when the weapons were fully deployed they would constitute a change by Nato from nuclear to conventional air defence. There would then be no Nato nuclear air defence.

● **GENEVA:** The current round of strategic arms reduction talks (Start) between the United States and the Soviet Union will end tomorrow, the sevety-first meeting since negotiations began on June 29 last year (Alan McGregor writes).

The meeting yesterday at the US disarmament delegation *building lasted one hour and* five minutes and was followed by a working lunch hosted by the Russians.

The round, which has gone the normal two-month course, would normally be followed by a recess of similar duration. But Moscow reports indicate that the Soviet side intends to break off the talks indefinitely, as has already happened with the parallel INF negotiations on intermediate range nuclear systems in Europe.

While the chief Soviet delegate, Mr Viktor Karpov, has *repeatedly maintained that* a Start agreement has been precluded by US intractability, American officials say the Russians have several times tried to introduce the issue of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles.

The American attitude has been that these were the subject of the separate INF discussions and had no place in Start.

● **BELGRADE:** Warsaw Pact *defence ministers meeting in* Sofia were expected yesterday to *discuss their response to the* siting of the new US medium-*range nuclear missiles* in Western Europe.

The ministers from the seven communiest military alliance *countries began their first joint* meeting on Monday since the *new missiles began arriving*, with Romania alone among *them calling for a freeze on all* new missiles, including Soviet ones, in Europe.

● **STOCKHOLM:** Mr Olof Palme, Sweden's Prime Minister, yesterday denied that he had tried to reach a secret deal with the Soviet Union to stop Russian submarine incursions into Swedish waters (Christopher Mosey writes).



In the driving seat: Mr Caspar Weinberger, US Defence Secretary, *puts a Bradley troop* carrier through its paces in the Hohenfels training area, Bavaria. He was visiting US Army installations.

Food for thought on nuclear survival

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Britons who are preparing to watch *The Day After* this weekend may derive some comfort from the knowledge that crops and even farm livestock are more likely to survive a nuclear holocaust than human beings. So there should be plenty to eat for the fortunaite few not killed by the blast or by radiation.

This is the conclusion of a report prepared by an American Government agency which has been studying the possible effects that a nuclear attack would have on agriculture. The report, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) sates blandly that "sufficient production seems assured to meet survivor needs".

The fact that Washington should have authorized such a study has unleashed a storm of criticism. Representative Thomas Harkin (Democrat, Iowa), who brought the report to public attention, described it as "shocking and disgraceful".

He added: "The misdirected perceptions of those involved ought to shock us all. With information like this, it is no wonder that there are those in our Government who believe that we can win a nuclear war".

The report states that the impact of a full-scale nuclear *attack on food production* would depend on its timing. A *spring attack would* hurt planting; a June strike would *affect crop yields* more than one in August.

The report avoids two key considerations. These are: how would farmers manage to grow crops in the "dead dirt" that would *be* left after an attack? And what effect would nuclar war have on the weather?

Le Monde in more financial trouble

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Le Monde is again facig serious financial difficulties. Less than six months after its decision to lay off 50 of its 1,300 staff, it has announced that it must shed another 100 jobs to survive.

The paper's losses last year totalled 17.8m francs (£1.5m). Adverising revenue is sharply down, as it is for all French national newspapers, and *its* circulation this year has fallen by 50,000 to a total of 350,000, down 18 per cent from its peak three years ago.

About 40 per cent of *Le Monde's* stock is owned by an association of the paper's 184 editorial staff. The latest cuts will affect all categories, including the journalists, who went on strike for two days last June in protest against earlier reductions.

Le Monde is not alone in facing financial troubles. Nearly all the 11 surviving national dailies (down from 28 immediately after the war) have been hit by the economic crisis and by increasing competition from radio and television news. National daily sales have fallen by more than a quarter in the last decade. The provincial press has been much less affected.

The Government is worried about the state of the national press and, *hot on the heels of* its highly controversial Bill to *restrict large press groups*, is planning to introduce further *legislation to amend* the existing scheme of state assistance for *the press*, which totals more than 5 billion francs (£400m) a *year in direct* and indirect aid.

It is particularly concerned about the provision which grants tax rebates to newspapers reinvesting their profits, as it provides no benefit for those that most need help – the loss-makers.

The "anti-trust" press Bill is expected to get a stormy reception when it goes before Parliament for a first reading on December 15. M Georges Filioud, Minister for Press and Communications, made it clear yesterday, however, that the Government has not closed its mind to possible changes.

Under the Bill's present provisions no one man or group will be permitted to own both a national and a provincial *daily*; the combined sales of a group's *national or provincial daily* sales may not exceed 15 per cent of the total sales in that same category; and no group may own more than three national newspapers, all of which may be dailies.

M Robert Hersant, right-wing owner of the largest newspaper group in France, has three national newspapers whose sales amount to nearly 40 per cent of total national daily sales, as well as 14 provincial papers and a string of weekly papers and magazines.

The opposition parties, who *maintain that the Bill represents* an outrageous attack on the *liberty of the press, have put* down a censure motion against *the Government, which is due* to be debated the day before the Bill's first reading.

Officers on Secrets Act charges in India

Delhi (reuter) – Three senior *retired* military officers and a civilian have been arrested *under the official Secrets Act*.

A newspaper report said one *of the former* officers had given American diplomats secret *details of India's arms purchases* from the Soviet Union.

An official Statement said an investigation had been launched after an Air Force officer reported being offered a reward for giving classified information. It did not mention the United States or diplomats.

General flees from Kabul

Peshawar (AFP) – General Muhammad Rahim, commander of the Seventh Division of the Afghan Army in Kabul, has fled to Pakistan, it was reported here.

He was reported to have said the Afghan army now numbered 35,000 against 100,000 when the Soviet army entered Afghanistan four years ago. Afghan officers were treated "in a humiliating fashion" by their Soviet counterparts.

Hijack appeal

Seoul (Reuter) – The Seoul High Court began hearing appeals on jail sentences of up to six years imposed on five Chinese men and a women who hijacked a Chinese airliner to South Korea in May. They claimed they were political refugees and demanded asylum in Taiwan.

Five accused

Tehran, (Reuter) – The first trial of members of the banned Iranian Communist Party began yesterday with five people accused of spying and aiming to overthrow the Islamic Republic appearing in a revolutionary court.

Briton drowned

Durban (AP) – Ian Roger Mott, aged 24, from Calne, Wiltshire, was drowned after being swept into the sea while swimming near here. He had been employed since September at a children's camp near Johannesburg.

Casino arrests

San Remo (AP) – *Italian* police arrested three city *officials yesterday, bringing to* nine the number of San Remo *officials seized in a crackdown* on alleged Mafia activities in Italian casinos.

Finnish gift

Tokyo – The United Nations University, established in 1973 *as a centre for international* research with headquarters in Tokyo, has accepted an offer from Finland worth $30m *(about £20m)* to set up a World Institute for Development Economics Research in Helsinki.

Chile protest

Santiago (Reuter) – Five demonstrators and four police were injured and five protesters arrested in clashes over low pay on Chilean Government jobs schemes. Thousands of workers took part in the protest outside La Granja town hall, south Santiago.

Hospital trial

Belgrade (AFP) – Two Armenians went on trial yesterday accused of killing the Turkish Ambassador to Yugoslavia in March. The trial is being held in the prison hospital because one of the accused was paralysed in the legs when a policeman shot him after the attack.

Army gives up power in Turkey

From Rasit Gurdilek
Ankara

Marking the end of more than three years of military rule, President Kenan Evren urged the Turks yesterday to "heed the lessons of the past while taking courageous and resolute steps into the future in unity".

In a televised speech on the occasion of the formal dissolution of the National Security Council which has ruled the country since the Army coup in September 1980, President Evren noted that by taking power the armed forces "had once more spoiled external and internal plots for the dismemberment of the country".

He said the National Security *Council, in which he had* presided over the commanders of the armed *services, had* fulfilled all its promises "despite *the unceasing efforts of its* enemies to undermine its work and pressures *from* abroad bordering on interference with the country's domestic affairs".

Twin blow for Lévesque

From John Best, Ottawa

The ruling separatist party in Quebec has lost another two by-elections. The Parti Québécois has now suffered 18 successive by-election defeats since winning power seven years ago.

The Liberals, led by Mr Robert Bourassa, took Jonquière, and easily managed to held *on to Mégantic Compton* in Monday's voting. Both the *winning* candidates were women.

The by-elections were widely considered to be a test of the popularity of an economic recovery programme recently announced by Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier.

The Parti Québécois now has 72 seats in the 122-seat provicial legislative; the Liberals 47, Independents 2, and there is one vacancy.

The loss of Jonquière, located in the Saguenay River country, was particularly bitter for Mr Lévesque as it had long been a stronghold for his party.

The Lebanon crisis: Low-key response in Damascus; European worries grow

Syria wants to cool tension despite shooting down drones

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Despite shooting down two pilotless Israeli reconnaisance aircraft yesterday, the Syrians appear to want to set limits to *the propaganda victory which* they feel they scored on Sunday when their troops destroyed two American naval jets during US air raids on Syrian positions in Lebanon.

Syrian leaders, who have decided that the American pilot held captive in Damascus should not be put on public display or subjected to a press conference, have asked Western ambassaders here to urge restraint upon Washington least the military crisis gets out of control.

More than two weeks ago, it transpires, Syria sent messages to the Americans, warning them that reconnaisance flights over the Syrian occupied Bekaa Valley *in Lebanon would be* intercepted.

The Syrians told a diplomat at one neutral embassy that *American jets would no more* be permitted to fly over Syrian positions than Syrian jets would be permited by the Americans to make reconnaisance flights over the US Sixth Fleet steaming off the Lebanese coast.

American diplomats in Damascus, who are still allowed to move freely around the city, were yesterday making further approaches through the International Red Cross to Syria for the release of Lieutenant Robert Goodman, the pilot captured after he baled out of his jet on Sunday.

Lieutenant Goodman, it has been disclosed in Damascus, put up quite a struggle after landing in the Bekaa Valley, fighting off Syrian captors with his fists until forced to the ground and overwhelmed by *seven soldiers who grabbed his* legs and arms to stop further resistance.

The American Embassy has *also been seeking the remains* of Lieutenant Goodman's navigator, who died after losing a leg. But the Syrians have so far *refused to hand over his body*.

The Syrians are only too happy to channel their appeals to Washington through the diplomatic corps in Damascus since they know that several Western ambassadors were appalled by the political implications of Sunday's American air strike.

The state-controlled daily newspapers here are representing the raids as a direct result of the new cooperation agreement between Washington and Israel. Headlines have thus predictably referred to Syria's "heroic retaliation". No mention has been made of the deaths of eight US Marines in Beirut on Sunday.


Aftermath: Israeli experts examining the wreckage of a bus blown up by a bomb in Jerusalem with the loss of four lives.

When Syrian anti-aircraft missiles shot down the two Israeli drones yesterday, the news was immediately broadcast by the official Syrian newsagency Sana, which claimed it to be another example of Syria's preparedness in the face of "Israeli-American aggression."

There was, however, a disturbing element to yesterday's incident. One of the planes was shot down near Aanjar in Lebanon, but the other was destroyed at Deir el Adas in the foothills of the Golan Heights.

This is believed to be the *first time that an Israeli drone* has been reported over Syria's southern front – it is certainly the first time one has been shot *down there – and it suggests a* new interest by Israel in Syrian strength behind the UN ceasefire lines which lie due south-east of Damascus.

The Syrians have a habit of believing their own propaganda *but they are clearly concerned* that the Americans are planning some attack on them, perhaps in coordination with Israel. *This may well account* for the speed with which they have reportedly agreed to the evacuation from the Lebanese *port of Tripoli of Mr Yassir* Arafat and his PLO guerrillas.

Under the terms of a document drawn up by Mr *Rashic Krai, the* pro-Syrian former Lebanese Prime Minister, several thousands of Mr Arafat's men will leave Tripoli *on board six Greek ships paid* for by the Arab League and flying the UN flag.

The guerrillas would be taken to North and South Yemen, Algeria, Sudan and Tunisia while their departure would be guarded by 600 soldiers from the Lebanese Internal Security Force and members of local Sunni Muslim militias. *Mr Arafat*, who would leave in about two weeks, plans to go to Algeria to greet the Palestinian prisoners released by the Isrealis from Ansar Prison Camp last month.

● TRIPOLI: Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels yesterday *resumed* heavy *bombardment* of districts of the south, north and east of Tripoli, according to forces loyal to Mr Arafat *(AFP reports)*.

Slander writs fly over press leak in Lambsdorff case

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A new twist was added to the Lambsdorff affair yesterday, when the Cologne public prosecutor sued the acting secretary of the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union (CSU) for slander after his criticisms of the way the case against the Minister of Economics was leaked to the press.

The prosecutor's office has already announced that it intends to bring charges of defamation against Herr Gerold Tandler for his remarks at the weekend that the prosecution case against Otto Graf Lambsdorff was a "justice scandal of the first order," and for comparing the "character assassination" of the count with *the terrorist murders of Jürgen* Ponto and Hanns-Martin Schleyer in 1977.

Frau Inge Donnepp, the *Social Democratic Minister of* Justice of North Rhine-Westphalia, confirmed yesterday that she was also taking out a civil suit against *Herr Tandler*, who had called for an inquiry into her responsibility for the extensive leaks. Herr Tandler said yesterday he stood by his remarks.

Meanwhile, indictments have now been served on all those named by the Bonn prosecutor except Count Lambsdorff. The charges of bribery and corruption were made against two managers of the Flick group of companies, against a former minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and against Herr *Hans Friderichs, Count Lam*bsdorff's predecessor as Minister of Economics. A defence lawyer said the prosecutor had *not completed* the lengthy indictment against the count

Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic Parliamen*tary leader, announced that his* party will formally call on the Bundestag to vote for Count Lambsdorff's resignation later this week.

The coutn has protested his innocence, but Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, has *confirmed that the minister will* resign if and when court proceedings open against him.

Manila death squad fear

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Claims by Manila's Muslim leaders that a police death squad has killed a number of Muslims in retaliation for the recent indiscriminate murder of nine policemen are being investigated.

Separate inquiries were promised by city council and police officials after 2,000 Muslims marched to the Manila town hall on Monday to protest against the alleged killing of 20 *Muslims in the past two* months.

These deaths appear to be in direct retaliation for the murder since October of nine police, soldiers and security guards whose .45 pistols were stolen after they were shot, Mr Salipada Pendatun, a former Senator said.

The policemen were killed, most by a single shot in the head, and their guns stolen by assailants who operated in *pairs, police officials said*.

Five killed in school bus crash

Vitry-le-François, France (AP) – Five French schoolchildren were killed, and 10 people injured, five of them seriously, when a school bus crashed off the icy Paris-Strasbourg road in eastern France yesterday.

The bus was carrying 49 children aged 13 to 15 and four teachers from a school in Joinville to Paris. It crashed into a field, rolling on its roof, near Vitry-le-Francois, about 110 miles east of Paris.

Shuttle clank

Houston (AFP) – The flight of the Columbia space shuttle carrying the European spacelab was officially prolonged for an extra day despite a bizarre but apparently innocuous clanking heard on board. It will touch down at the Southern California Air Base tomorrow morning.

Wider victory

Caracas (AP) – Señor Jaime Lusinchi, who won a landslide presidential victory also earned a comfortable majority in the Venezuelan Congress. Of 42 senators elected on Sunday, Señor Lusinchi's party won at least 30 seats, and in the House cf Representatives he won more than 100 of the approximately 200 seats.

Nuns ejected

Tequeigalpa (Reuter) – *Honduras police in helicopters* and cars surrounded an Air Florida plane which landed with 68 American nuns and other *churchwomen on board* and forced it to fly back to the United States. The women were to take patrt in "peace vigils" on the border with Nicaragua.

Reelection risks for Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

There is growing concern in the White House about the impact that America's expanding role in the Lebanese conflict could have on President Reagan's reelection prospects next year – assuming he seeks a second term.

Although public reaction to Sunday's air strike by American jets against Syrian positions has been relatively mild, the President's advisers are keenly aware there could be "unpleasant surprises" for the US in Lebanon during the next few months.

The advisers hope the show of force by the US may finally make Syria seriously consider withdrawing its troops. But they also recognize that the more active role on which the Reagan Administration has embarked contains many risks and could, as in Vietnam, inexorably produce a steadily-expanding US military commitment in the region.

One reason why the growing US role has not produced any significant outcry so far is that Congress is in recess. However, it seems certain to press for a reexamination of the War Powers Act as soon as it reconvenes at the end of next month.

Two months ago Congress approved a compromise which allowed deployment of US forces with the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon for 18 months. The legislation specified that there should be *no* "substantial expansion in the number or role" of US forces.

It was largely to keep within the terms of the compromise that Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said Sunday's raid was a strictly defensive measure".

Yesterday, in an attempt to emphasize US commitment to the search for a diplomatic solution, Mr Donald Rumsfeld, the President's special adviser, left for the Middle East to explore the possibility of more negotiations on troop withdrawals.


Mr Rumsfeld: Looking for a diplomatic soluton.

Luce cuts short his Gulf visit and Italy rethinks role

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, cut short his visit to the Gulf and rushed back to London last night because of the situation in Lebanon.

It has been decided that he should brief Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, on his talks in Damascus at the weekend before Sir Geoffrey – just back from the EEC summit in Athens – leaves again for the Nato meeting in Brussels tomorrow and on Friday.


Mr Luce: Consultation in Damascus.

Mr Luce, who was touring a number of Arab countries for the first time since taking over the Foreign Office's Middle East portfolio in June, will also field Foreign Office questions in the Commons today.

He visited Kuwait after leaving Syria, but he is having to curtail his stay in Bahrain and to cancel altogether his planned visit to Qatar as a result of the sudden change of plan.

● ATHENS: Mrs Thatcher emphasized here yesterday that increasing violence in Lebanon was making it more and more difficult for attempts at reconciliation to succeed (Ian Murray writes).

While in no way criticizing *the United States for acting in* self-defence, the Prime Minister emphasized the need to stop the escalation in the fighting if there was to be any hope of a settlement.

Mrs Thatcher was speaking after the three-day EEC summit here which so bogged down on Community business that there was no time to agree a final statement about the Middle East along lines which Britain has been advocating for some time.

● BRUSSELS: The foreign ministers of Britain, the United States, France and Italy are expected to meet over breakfast in Brussels tomorrow to discuss the situation in Lebanon and the position of the multinational peace-keeping force (Rodney Cowton writes).

It is expected that Sir Geoffrey will voice Britain's continuing concern over any action that leads to the maintenance of high states of tension in Lebanon, and will emphasize that Britain will not allow the British contingent of the multinational force to be drawn more deeply into the crisis.

Britain originally agreed only with reluctance to allow a contingent to join the peace-keeping force, largely because of fears that is might be sucked into an escalating crisis.

Sir Geoffrey is likely to make it clear that Britain fears that actions such as the American air attacks at the weekend, run the great danger of exacerbating the situation, and increase the risks of the British contingent being drawn into an unacceptable situation.

The fact that the breakfast meeting will be in Brussels was being described yesterday as "fortuitous". It is described as a private meeting between four nations, and it will be in Brussels because the ministers *will be assembling there for a* routine meeting of the Nato Council of Ministers.

● ROME: Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, has called a meeting of his inner Cabinet for tonight to deal with the problem of whether to witdraw the Italian contingent from Lebanon and how to do so with tact and dignity (Peter Nichols writes).

The Government is under pressure from both the Communist Opposition and from opinion from within the ruling coalition ranks to consider its role in the multi-national peace-keeping force.

Italians had hoped that a review *of its purpose* in Lebanon might successfully have been undertaken with the other three countries concerned, first with the British as the contingent apparently closes to the Italian outlook. The principal difference between the British and Italian positions is that the Italians are far more numerous than the British.

The fundamental change in the nature of the force was seen to have come about as a result of the behaviour of the American and French contingents that adopted individual reprisal as part of their legitimate activities.

Signor Craxi is particularly upset that the French did not consult him before undertaking their reprisal raid despite the fact that it took place a matter of hours before was due to meet President Mitterrand of France in Venice.

Leading article, page 17

Argentine junta dissolves itself

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

The three-man junta which headed Argentina's military government has ordered its own dissolution, putting an end to more than seven years of unpopular military government and paving the way for an elected civilian Government due to take office on Saturday.

The newly elected Congress is due to proclaim Señor Raul Alfonsin, the winner of elections on October 30, as the *country's next President* today.

The outgoing President, General Reynaldo Bignone, will remain as provisional President until Señor Alfonsin *is sworn in* on Saturday.

The junta has also annulled all the statutes and by-laws enacted by the military Government which seized power in March 1976, thus eliminating the last formal vestiges of military power.

The junta was the last of four which have held power since 1976, including the one over which General Galtieri presided, which ordered Argentina's disastrous occupation of the Falklands. That defeat and growing resistance to the Government's repressive social and economic policies made it impossible for the military to retain power, and shortly after the war it announced elections.

● *MADRID*: Señora Isabel Perón, widow of the former Argentine dictator, is temporarily to abandon her exile in Spain and *visit Buenos Aires* to coincide with the inauguration of Señor Alfonsin, Peronist sources indicated here (Richard Wigg writes).

She was due to leave last night and will be staying in Argentina for about 10 days. She will be accompanied by a Spanish woman friend and her chief bodyguard, a Croatian exile. She has been living in Spain since June, 1981.



The Athens summit: Britain resists pressure on the budget and puts the ball in MEPs' court

EEC faces cash crisis after total failure to agree on anything

From Ian Murray, Athens

With the total failure of the Athens summit to agree on anything, the Community has to prepare for the fact that it will run out of money between July and September of next year.

If nothing can be agreed before then on how to reduce farm spending – and the signs are not good – then only a miraculous conjunction of bad weather, a collapsing dollar and a very bad world harvest could eke out the community budget until the end of the year.

But that is the best possible scenario. It assumes that the European Parliament does not carry out its threat next week to freeze the EEC budget for next year pricisely because the Athens summit failed to relaunch the "community of the second generation", which MEPs want.

Parliament meets to vote on this on Thursday of next week. Its members have been put under intense behind the scenes pressure in recent days by government and political parties in their own countries to make sure the budget does get passed.

But in this matter Parliament tends to have a will of its own, and with the direct elections to Europe looming next June, it might well decide that the time has come to make an impression.

It would not be a very deep impression. If it froze the buget then, member states would pay and receive money in monthly twelfths of the 1983 total. This would be only about £100m a month less than if Parliament did not block the budget.

On these grounds MEPs might decide instead not to freeze the whole budget, but simply to block the £457m rebate which Britain was promised during the Stuttgart European summit in June. There is no question at this stage, however, of Britain withholding its payments to the Community, if that money is not paid over.

Britain wants and expects to receive the cash before the end of its financial year on March 31. Providing Parliament releases it before then, there would no problem. Even after that Mrs Margaret Thatcher is likely to press for a new deal with higher compensation rather than stop the money. If she blocked payments it would merely accelerate the financial crisis Britain confidently expects will happen anyway, and the tactic would not make a difficult negotiating position any easier.

Parliament's attitude is therefore not causing anything like as much concern as the fact that the Community just cannot summon up the ability to reach decisions. As long as Mrs Thatcher insists on saving money on farm spending and other countries insist on stopping her, the blockage is total.

In its proposals last June the Commission put forward a package of measures which would have saved about £1,560m. Britain thought this was not really enough, but the sum total of the savings proposed at the Athens summit came to scarcely £600m.

In preparing its budget for next year, the Commission assumed that its package of savings proposals – which included the idea of a £600m tax on oils and fats – would actually be agreed at Athens. That means that the hopelessly stretched 1984 budget is bound to be short of £1,560m on present estimates.

If farm spending goes on rising at anything like the 30 per cent rate it did this year then these estimates will begin to look wildly optimistic. Early reports of grain planting in the United States add to the gloom. These show that American farmers are planting our far more land this year than last, which will inevitably add to the world glut and push up the already high cost of export restitutions to EEC farmers.

All these factors will start to come to a head in late summer: It is then that Britain expects the Community will be on the brink of the crisis brought about by failure at Athens. At that point the legally due payments to farmers will exceed the amount of money coming into the Community coffers. It will be possible to go on paying them some, but not all, of what they are supposed to receive.

Two other factors will add to this pressure. One is the fact that the Commission has already "mortgaged" part of next year's budget in withholding some 1983 payments in order to spin out this year's budget. That means that this money will have to be found next month, depriving 1984 of another £250m.

The second factor is that annual price fixing has yet to add its inevitable cost to the package.

Leading article, page 17



Best foot forward: Mrs Thatcher arriving for the Athens EEC summit's last session.

Mrs Thatcher asked to withhold payments

By Patricia Clough

Labour demanded yesterday that Mrs Margaret Thatcher withhold Britian's contributions to the European Community after the failure of the Athens summit to solve Britain's budget problem.

"The sollapse of the summit is proof that Governments in the Community are not willing ot face up to the need for fundamental reform", Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the Labour group in the European Parliament, said. "Mrs Thatcher must make it clear that she will withhold Britain's contributions until sanity prevails."

Mr Robin Cook, the Labour spokesman on European affairs, said it was "preposterous" that Britain should be expected to contribute even more to Brussels "at a time when they are plainly not prepared to put their own expenditure house in order . . . there is no reason why we should continue to be paymaster of Europe".

Dr David Owen, the Social Democrat leader, asked Mrs Thatcher to stand firm. She had a crucial negotiation lever in her ability to block an increase in the VAT-linked dues to the EEC, he told the *Times*. "There is no alternative but to peg away and hope a formula can be found which is acceptable to us. We must take no provocative action – let others do that if they want to."

Summit runs out of time in Cyprus

From Mario Modiano Athens

The breakdown of the European Community summit has seriously inhibited action on the Cyprus crisis. It left little time for top-level Greek-British consultations and it stopped the Ten from endorsing a condemnation of the Turkish-Cypriot secession.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, who chaired the summit, were too tired and too concerned to discuss in detail Britain's proposal for tripartite consultations of the three guarantors of Cypriot independence: Britain, Greece and Turkey.

They did manage, however, to snatch a few minutes from their last working dinner for Mrs Thatcher to realize that Mr Papandreou wished to reflect further on the merits of sitting at the same table with Turkey, the only country to have recognized the self-styled Turkish-Cypriot state.

Troops on alert as Solidarity orders peaceful protests

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The solidarity underground leadership has called for peaceful demonstrations throughout Poland next week, urging workers to march from their factories to town centres to commemorate those killed in the price protests of 1970 and in the first days of martial law two years ago.

The appeal comes at a time of remarkably intense security preparations – by the police and the Army – ahead of the official increases in food price rises due in January.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in his capacity as Chief of the National Defence Committee, has ordered a mobilization to check the defence preparedness of the Army. In towns and villages troops have already begun to check transport, communications and supply services. Officers have been visiting factories again, for the first time since the lifting of martial law last July.

Meanwhile, policemen are stopping cars within cities and on approach roads, checking engine numbers for stolen vehicles and searching boots.

The official explanation is that they are on an anti-crime alert but it is clear that the search is on for underground activists. A communuqué in the press said that "the operation involves an intensive search for criminals and suspected criminals currently in hiding."

Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman, said yesterday that the military dragnet was prompted by the deteriorating international situation.

The underground Ikeadership. who issued their appeal in the latest issue of the clandestine Warsaw weekly *Tygodnik Mazowsze*, said the demonstrations should be held on December 16, the day when workers were shot in Gdansk in 1970 and the day, too, when miners were shot in the Wujek colliery in 1981.

"We will honour the memory of the dead with symbols of mourning and we shall show our will to fight by organizing peaceful demonstrations in the whole country. We shall leave our factories together and make marches, demonstrations and gatherings in the town centres. The responsibility for spoiling the peaceful character will be solely that of the authorities."

Air disaster families win first round

By William Norris

The families of nine members of Swansea Skydiving Club who died in a United States Army helicopter crash at Mannheim, West Germany, in September last year, have won the first stage of their legal battle for compensation.

A federal district court in Philadelphia has ruled that Boeing, the manufacturer of the helicopter, was responsible for the crash and liable for damages. Boeing had denied liability, claiming the machine was built to army specifications.

The helicopter, a twin-roter *Chinook*, had been taking part in an air show when a rotor transmission failed. All 46 people on board, including skydivers fom France, Britain and West Germany, were killed. Boeing is to appeal and it may be many months before compensation is paid. If the appeal fails, individual damage hearings will be held, in which awards will be unlimited.

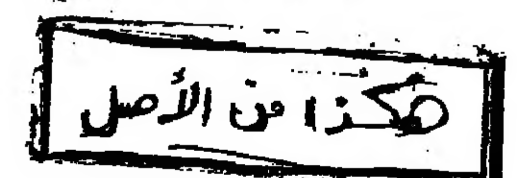
Walk leads to discovery of ransom

Zeist, Holland (AP) – A walk in the woods by two nature lovers has enabled the authorities to recover the bulk of the ransom paid in the kidnapping of Mr Freddie Heineken, the brewery magnate, police disclosed yesterday.

Police uncovered the money on Monday, buried about a foot deep in a wooded area near this central Dutch city.

The authorities have withheld information on the actual ransom amount for fear that it might set some sort of target in future kidnappings. But Dutch television and newspapers have widely reported that between 30m and 35m guilders (£7m to £8m) was paid on November 28 as the price of freedom for Mr Heineken and his chauffeur. The two were rescued unharmed in a police raid two days later.

Police sent 50 officers to search the woods after the two strollers stumbled across part of the loot, a plastic bag containing 200 £100 bills.



A CAT'S EYE VIEW OF HISTORY



5,000 years ago man invented the wheel.

THEN THERE WAS A BIT OF A GAP UNTIL...

About 100 years ago the motor car was invented.
95 years ago Esso was established in the UK.
63 years ago we introduced Britain's first hand operated petrol pump.
50 years ago we developed the 100 octane aviation spirit later used in the Spitfire.
45 years ago we developed synthetic rubber which revolutionised the motor tyre.
30 years ago we invented the world's first multigrade motor oil.
20 years ago we produced the first synthetic jet engine lubricant.

18 years ago Britain had to import all its oil. And we and our partners drilled our first North Sea exploration well.

Our first discovery was Leman, the world's largest off-shore natural gas field at that time.

Then Auk, our first North Sea oil field came on stream.

Now Brent, the largest oil and gas field in the UK sector, is in full production.

With our partners we have developed four other major new oil fields, and a fifth, Clyde, is under development.

We produce over 350,000 barrels of oil a day and 600 million cubic feet of natural gas a day for Britain.

We are spending at the rate of half a billion pounds a year with British suppliers to produce and supply that oil and gas.

Esso are investing £380 million in a dual site petrochemical complex at Mossmorran in Scotland–one of Europe's biggest construction projects.

Our total North Sea investment commitment is in the region of £4½ billion.

Britain is self-sufficient in oil, and Esso provides 20% of all the petroleum product Britain needs to keep the economy moving.

And we look forward to serving Britain's energy needs well into the next century and beyond.



Pretoria special constable given death sentence for murder

From Michael Hornsby, Windhoek

A former member of the Koevoet, a special South African *counter-insurgency unit*, was sentenced to death yesterday in the Windhoek Supreme Court for the murder of an *Ovambo civilian in northern* Namibia last January.

It is the first time that a member of the unit, whose Afrikaans name means "crowbar" and accurately reflects its reputation for brutality, has been sentenced to death, though many others have been accused of torturing and killing innocent civilians.

The man, Jonas Paulus, aged 23, was sentenced in addition to an effective 21 years in prison on related charges of attempted murder, rape and armed robbery. A colleague, Matheus Paulus, aged 22, who was with him when the crimes were committed, was given an effective prison term of 12 years for attempted murder, rape and armed robbery.

Both men were members of Koevoet when they visited several kraals in the northern Ovambo area which borders Angola "in search of money and girls". Jonas Paulus shot dead a villager who refused to give him money and several days late threw a grenade at police when they tried to arrest him.

During the trial, a psychiatrist said that the man had been turned *into "a programmed killer"* as a result of indoctrination by both the South Africans and by the *Unita movement of Dr Jonas* Savimbi, which is fighting a guerrilla war against the Angolan Government.

In his summing up, Mr Justice Strydom dismissed the indoctrination argument as evidence of extenuation, the only grounds on which he could have avoided imposing the death penalty. He said that Jonas Paulus, while a trained killer, had been aware of the difference between a "war situation" and a "social situation".

The judge drew attention to the difficulties the police had in arresting Koevoet members who committted crimes, and to the fact at Koevoet constables are allowed to carry rifles even when off duty

● **PRETORIA:** Five more black men sentenced to death for murder were hanged on Monday at Pretoria Central Prison, the Justice Ministry said here (AFP reports). The executions bring to ten the number of black's hanged here in less than a week.

Hawke to reinstate minister in leak case

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

Mr Mick Young, the former Special Minister for State, who resigned in July after it was revealed that he leaked details of the Cabinet decision to expel a Russian diplomat, is expected to return to the Labour Ministry in the New Year, Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, indicated yesterday.

Mr Hawke was speaking in Parliament after a report by a Royal Commission headed by Mr Justice Hope into Australia's security organizations and the relationship between Mr David Combe, a former Labour Party Nationalist Secretary and now a Canberra lobbyist, and Mr Valeriy Ivanov, a First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra. Mr Ivanov was *expelled in May accused of* being a KGB agent. Later it was disclosed that he had cultivated a relationship with Mr Combe.

The Royal Commission found that Mr Young acted improperly and without authorization when he disclosed the explusion decision to Mr Eric Walsh, a Canberra lobbyist. There was no evidence that national security was damaged althouth it could have been.

Mr Hawke said that Mr Young would be given the opportunity of returning to the Government by the time Parliament resumed in February. The Prime Minister's statement *brought a storm of protest* from the opposition.



Love song: Mick Jagger serenades his girl friend Jerri Hall under a palm tree in St Peter, Barbados. There are wedding rumours.

Drought ends but thousands die

Nation stricken by hunger

In his concluding article on Mozambique Stephen Taylor reports the failure of the Frelimo Government's agriculture policy and its controversial resettlement programme.

MOZAMBIQUE
Part 3

The rains which have fallen over much of Mozambique in the past two months appeared to signal the end of its worst known drought. But they come too late for thousands of peasants dying because emergency aid is not reaching them in time.

Relief workers who have visited settlements at which drought victims have gathered are comparing the level of malnutrition to that in Biafra and Ethiopia.

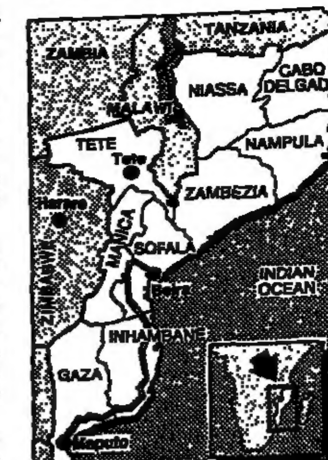
About 600,000 people are critically affected in the provinces of Gaza, and Inhambane. Manica and Sofala are also seriously affected. Everwhere in Mozambique people are hungry.

The areas of worst suffering are those in which rebels of the Mozambique Resistance Movement are most active. The drought's disaster has been directly compounded by the guerilla war, which until recently has also obscured the extent of the problem.

Although the Frelimo Government claims that the main highway running north from Maputo to Beira has been rendered *safe for traffic*, about 80 per cent of food aid is being distributed from the sea to the refugee settlements which have spring up within reach of the 1,900 mile coastline. The guerillas, meanwhile, are making distribution impossible in much of the interior.

The drought may be over, but the exodus of peasants from the land is also casting a shadow over prospects for the next *harvest*. Planting of such staples as maize ought now to be taking place and an additional problem is that seed *reserves are* exhausted.

In addition to human suffering the drought has contributed



to a disastrous decline in production of cashew nuts, which, along with fish, is Mozambique's principal export. A *serious blight and* an agricultural policy which the Government acknowledges as having been mistaken are also responsible for *the decline from* 80,000 tonnes in 1975 to an estimated 5,000 tonnes this year.

The about-turn on policy came at the Frelimo party congress earlier this year when, according to Senhor Manuel Aranda da Silva, the Minister of Internal Trade, it was recognized that producers should be given a financial incentive. *Similarly*, the cooperative farm system is starting to give way to a system based around family agriculture.

The *capacity to admit* error, a quality of the Fremilo leadership which is widely admired, does not, however, extend to perhaps the most controversial of recent internal policy innovations, he so-called "Operation Production".

According to informed sources, more than 30,000 urban dwellers have been *moved* – in the main forcibly – from Maputu and other cities on the grounds that they are unemployed and parasites.

The majority have been sent to the northern provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado, where the guerrillas are least active *and unlikely* to disrupt agriculture.

The problem of overcrowding in Mozambique's cities is serious *with populations* vastly outstripping the ability of a Marxist bureaucracy to provide employment. Those who live on the fringe include *prostitutes* and black marketeers.

Such prime targets for resettlement were identified by a process which included secret denounciations and led to widespread abuse.

Concluded

Islamic powers told of their failures

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

Islamic foreign ministers were treated to a devastatingly frank analysis of the failures of the Islamic movement when *they met* for the ceromonial inauguration of their conference here yesterday.

Lieutenant-General Ershad, the *chief martial law* administrator of Bangladesh, welcoming the delegates, said: "Honesty demands that we face up to our failures and shortcomings".

The general, who faces a good deal of trouble from opposition politicians angry at his terms for restoring democracy to Bangladesh, listed the failures of the Islamic powers.

"How *much closer* are we today to liberating the occupied territories and the Holy City of Jerusalem?" he asked the delegates from 31 countries and the PLO representatives of Palestine. "How many Muslim lives have been tragically lost in the cities of Beirut and Tripoli?"

He also listed the war between *Iran and Iraq*, the continued occupation of Afghanistan, the turmoil in Chad and *the denial of the* Turkish Cypriot "Rightful claim to a bi-zonal federal state".

He asked what the Islamic world had done to right these wrongs and answered "We have *made imposing speeches* and adopted lofty resolutions."

The general, sporting a dark blue pinstriped suit in place of his more usual khaki, said: "Can the Islamic world do no more? The answer, for there is *an answer, is* painfully visible. Our helplessness and ineffectiveness is the direct result of our internal conflicts and disputes."

He also castigated the slow progress in different areas of joint cooperation – economic, *educational* and cultural.

The delegates, meeting in the concrete splendour of Bangladesh's National Assembly, built by an American architect to resemble a medieval castle set among ruins, will be expected to discuss all the subjects General Ershad mentioned

Indian Ocean nations draft treaty on coasts

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

Legal experts from eight East African countries with coasts on the Indian Ocean met here yesterday *to draw up a draft* treaty to protect their coastal areas from marine pollution and to preserve marine life.

Those represente, from Somalia in the north to Mozambique and Madagascar in the south, have already agreed to cooperate in a treaty to protect the waters of the western section of the Indian *Ocean, on the lines of a treaty* already in force in the Mediterranean.

The Nairobi-based United Nations Environment Programme (Unep) is sponsoring the meeting. The experts will concentrate on egal measures to control pollution from land-based sources – such as discharge from rivers and sewage from coastal towns – as well as oil spills from tankers travelling along the East African coast.

Belgium acts to halt trade in ivory and fur

By Tony Samstag

Belgium is to ratify an international convention on traffic in wildlife on January 1, thus closing what the World Wildlife Fund describes as "the major conduit of Europe's trade in rare and endangered species".

Sabena Airline records show ivory shipments during the past 10 years "represent the deaths of *up to 40,000 elephants*". *In* the past five years, imports of furs and wild animals were worth £15m.

● **BRUSSELS:** Sabena has again come under attack for its role in the ivory trade, with the accusation that it has wrongfully been transporting tusks from Burundi AFP reports).

The European Environment Bureau has joined the World Wildlife Fund in asking the airline to halt the carriage of unfashioned ivory under conditions contrary to the Washington Convention on endangered species.

Korean pleads guilty in Burma bomb trial

Rangoon (AP) – A North Korean army officer pleaded guilty yesterday to charges of murdering 21 people in the bomb attack against South Korean leaders in Rangoon's Martyr's Mausoleum on October 9.

Captain Kang Min Chul *nodded after each of the charges* was read out in the Rangoon division court – two murder charges, one of attempted *murder and the fourth for illegal* arms possession.

A second defendant, Major Zin Mo, refused to speak or *make any gesture when charges* against him were read. Under Burmese criminal procedure, the accused does not have to *enter a plea*.

The court chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Maung Maung, asked prosecution and defence lawyers *to present their final* arguments in writing before Friday, when the court will pass sentence.

The *maximum penalty* for murder is death, attempted murder is punishable by life imprisonment and illegal possession of *arms by 10 years* in prison.

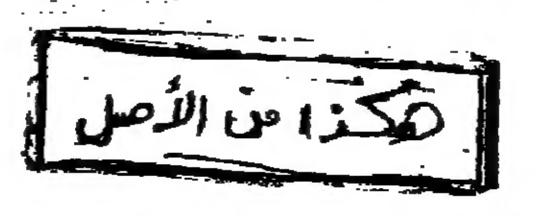
The attack killed 17 South Korean officials and four Burmese. Among the dead were four South Korean Cabinet ministers and other senior officials.

After the court chairman read the judgment, Kang was asked to stand and was charged with premidiatated murder. The charge was translated into English, then Korean. Kang hesitated and nodded, which was regarded as a guilty plea.

He appeared shaken, and he swayed. The chairman asked him to sit while the other charges were read.

The 29-year-old officer also pleaded guilty to wounding three pursuing policemen, the murder of three *soldiers* when he exploded a hand grenade in an apparent suicide attempt and illegal possession of a pistol with a silencer.

Yesterday's session began with the court chairman saying the evidence clearly showed that Major-General Kang Chang of the North Korean Army, ordered Zin, Kang and a third officer, Sin Ki Choi, to go to Burma to assassinate President Chun Doo-hwan, who was on a visit.



NUJ instruction was unlawful secondary action

Dimbleby & Sons Ltd v National Union of Journalists

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Stephen Brown

[Judgment delivered December 6]

Instructions by the National Union of Journalists to journalists employed by Dimbleby & Sons Ltd to withdraw their labour was an inducement to the journalists to break their contracts of employment. The action was taken because the NUJ were engaged in a trade dispute with a printer used by Dimbleby & Sons who were not a party to that dispute. It was therefore secondary action within the meaning of section 17 of the Employment Act 1980 and as such it was unlawful.

The Court of Appeal so stated in giving reasons for dismissing on November 29 an appeal by the defendant, the NUJ, from an order of Sir Neil Lawson sitting as a deputy High Court judge. The judge had on November 18, 1983 granted the plaintiffs, Dimbleby & Sons Ltd, an injunction restraining the NUJ from issuing instructions to journalists employed by the plaintiffs to refuse to produce copy for newspapers owned by the plaintiffs.

Section 13 (1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 (as amended by section 3 (2) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1976 provides:

"(1) An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable in tort on the ground only – (a) that is induces another person to break a contract or interferes or induces any other person to interfere with its performance; or (b) that it consists in his threatening that a contract (whether one to which he is a party or not) will be broken or its performance interfered with, or that he will induce another person to break a contract or to interfere with its performance."

Section 29 of the 1974 Act (as amended by section 18 of the Employment Act 1982 provides:

"(1) In this Act "trade dispute" means a dispute between employers and workers, or between workers and workers, which is connected with one or more of the following, that is to say– (a) terms and conditions of employment, or the physical conditions in which any workers are are required to work; (b) engagement or non-engagement, or termination or suspension of employment or the duties of employment, of one or more workers;

(c) allocation of work or the duties of employment as between workers or groups of workers;..."

Section 17 of the Employment Act 1980 provides:

"(1) Nothing in section 13 of the 1974 Act shall prevent an act from being actionable in tort on a ground specified in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of that section in any case where – (a) the contract concerned is not a contract of employment, and (b) one of the facts relied upon for the purpose of establishing liability is that there has been secondary action which is not action satisfying the requirements of subsection (3), (4) or (5) below.

"(2) For the purposes of this section there is secondary action in relation to a trade dispute when, and only when, a person – (a) induces another to break a contract of employment or interferes or induces another to interfere with its performance, or (b) threatens that a contract of employment under which he or another is employed will be broken or its performance interfered with, or that he will induce another to break a contract of employment or to interfere with its performance, if the employer under the contract of employment is not a party to the trade dispute.

"(3) Secondary action satisfies the requirements of this subsection if – (a) the purpose or principal purpose of the secondary action was directly to prevent or disrupt the supply during the dispute of goods or services between an employer who is a party to the dispute and the employer under the contract of employment to which the secondary action relates; and (b) the secondary action (together with any corresponding action relating to other contracts of employment with the same employer) was likely to achieve that purpose."

Mr John Hendy for the NUJ; Mr Stephen Silber for Dimbleby & Sons.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS said that in 1978 there was a national strike of journalists working on provincial newspapers. After negotiations between the NUJ and the employers' organization, the Newspaper Society, the strike was settled at the beginning of 1979. With one exception all the newspaper proprietors reinstated the journalists who had been dismissed during the strike.

The exception was T. Bailey Forman Ltd a company that published a newspaper in Nottingham. That company refused to re-employ 28 journalists whom they had dismissed for taking part in the strike. The journalists were all members of the NUJ.

From the moment the company refused to reinstate the journalists they were involved in a trade dispute with those journalists within the meaning of section 29 of the 1974 Act as amended by section 18 of the 1982 Act.

The union were outraged by the company's decision. They regarded it as blatant victimization of their members and in breach of a no-victimization agreement with the employers which was one of the terms upon which the strike had been settled. The union declared the company to be "black"; not one of their members should work for it nor should they supply copy to it.

In coming to the support of their members in that fashion there was no dispute that the union were protected from any action at common law by the provision of section 13 of the 1974 Act as amended by the 1976 Act.

The dispute continued to the present day. There were still five of the sacked journalists who had been unable to find alternative employment and the union continued to support them with dispute pay and as far as the union were concerned T. Bailey Forman Ltd were still "black".

T. Bailey Forman Ltd continued to publish their newspaper but employed no members of the NUJ.

The newspaper was printed by another company, TBF (Printers) Ltd. That company also employed no union labour and what was of particular significance they did not employ members of the National Graphical Association (NGA).

The plaintiffs carried on business as sellers and distributors of weekly newspapers published on Fridays entitled the Richmond and Twickenham Times, the Brentford, Chiswick and Isleworth Times, the Barnes, Sheen and Mortlake Times and the Teddington and Hampton Times. They were published by Richmond and Twickenham Times Ltd and Brentford and Chiswick Times Ltd which companies were wholly-owned subsidiaries of the plaintiffs.

Those companies had an agreement with the plaintiffs that in consideration for the plaintiffs providing printing facilities and journalists at the plaintiffs' expense for the specified newspapers the plaintiffs were entitled to and did receive all the advertising and sales revenue of the specified newspapers.

Prior to August 19, 1983, the specified newspapers were printed by Dimbleby Printers Ltd.

A dispute arose between Dimbleby Printers and the NGA as a result of which all the employees of Dimbleby who were members of the NGA went on strike after publication of the specified newspapers on August 19, 1983.

All the strikers were dismissed, the printing company were not operating and Dimbleby Printers and the NGA were in dispute. In those circumstances if the papers were to be produced the plaintiffs had to find another printer.

The choice was limited because the NGA were a powerful union operating a closed shop in many printing firms and would have blacked any Dimbleby copy.

The plaintiffs entered into negotiations with TBF, who employed no NGA members and were thus not vulnerable to a threat that the NGA would withdraw their members if they printed for the plaintiffs.

On October 7, 1983 the plaintiffs told their joualists, the majority of whom were members of the NUJ, that the papers were no longer to be printed by Dimbleby Printers and would in future be printed by TBF, but that that would have no effect upon the working conditions of the journalists who should continue to hand in their copy to the Richmond office as before.

Miss Joanna Davies, the mother of the chapel, had some anxiety about this decision. She convened a meeting of the NUJ chapel which comprised nine of the journalists employed by the plaintiffs and invited Mr Knowles, one of the NUJ national officers, to address them. The meeting took place on October 10.

After the meeting Mr Knowles reported by letter immediately to Mr Ashton the general secretary of the NUJ.

On October 12, Mr Richards, the editor of the Dimbleby newspapers sent a memorandum to the journalists warning them that if they went on strike they would not be reemployed in any circumstances. On October 13 the union riposted with a strike notice to take effect on October 17.

On October 17 the journalists met the editor. The editor withdrew the threat of dismissal, but the journalists refused to submit any copy that was to be printed by TBF, and they were suspended.

There followed some further meetings and correspondence but to no effect and on October 25, 1983 the plaintiffs issued their writ and applied for interlocutory injunctions.

The relief sought by the plaintiffs in their writ fell under two main heads. First, to stop the union from inducing breaches of the contracts of employment they had with their own journalists, and second to stop the union from procuring breaches of or interfering with their contract with TBF Printers Ltd and with a number of contracts to place advertisements in their newspapers. Before the judge the plaintiffs succeeded in obtaining the injunctions sought.

The first stage of the inquiry was to consider whether the plaintiffs had a cause of action at common law. There could be only one answer to that question. The union had instructed the journalists not to supply any copy to their employers if it was to be printed at TBF.

It was not suggested that there was any term in the journalists' contracts of employment that entitled them to refuse to provide such copy and such an instruction backed by the sanction of expulsion from the union if it was disobeyed constituted the tort of inducing the journalists to break their contracts of employment with the employer.

Furthermore by giving that unlawful instruction the union were interfering with the plaintiffs and a number of their advertisers. The union were thus committing the further torts of wrongful interference with a number of the plaintiffs' contracts. The second stage of the inquiry was to decide whether the provisions of the 1974 Act as amended by the 1976 Act protected the union from those otherwise tortious activities.

The union would be protected if they could show that their action was taken in furtherance of a trade dispute. The judge held that the union's action was taken in furtherance of trade disputes relating to both the Dimbleby and the TBF journalists.

His Lordship agreed that it was taken in furtherance of the TBF dispute, which was clearly a dispute within the definition contained in section 29 (1) (b).

It was argued by the plaintiffs that the dispute had burnt itself out, but the evidence was to the contrary; it was a running battle and the union were still paying dispute pay to five of their members. The union could therefore at that stage successfully claim the protection of section 13 (1).

As the union were protected because of the dispute with TBF it did not matter whether or not they could claim protection because the Dimbleby journalists were also involved in a trade dispute.

His Lordship, however, had to record his view that the Dimbleby journalists were not involved in a trade dispute within the meaning of section 29.

The judge held that they were in dispute over their terms and conditions of employment because they had asked to be excused from obeying an instruction to provide copy for TBF and the plaintiffs had refused to change their orders.

That was a wholly artificial way of looking at the situation. The row that had blown up had nothing to do with the Dimbleby journalists' terms and conditions of employment.

Neither the union nor the journalists had raised any complaint about their terms and conditions. The refusal to work was not concerned with their terms and conditions, it was to put pressure on the plaintiffs not to deal with TBF.

Even if there had been in the present case a request at the last moment to include a term in the contract that the journalists' copy should not be supplied to TBF his Lordship doubted if that would have been sufficient to turn the present situation into a trade dispute.

In his Lordship's view there was no dispute about terms and conditions of employment within the meaning of section 29 (1) (a).

The judge also held that there was a dispute relating to the plaintiffs' threat of dismissal of the journalists and their subsequent suspension which fell within section 29 (1) (b).

Again his Lordship could not agree with him. The threat of dismissal was withdrawn before the journalists stopped work, and they were only suspended after they had refused to work. The journalists had not stopped working because they had been dismissed or suspended, they had stopped working because of the dispute between the union and TBF.

The judge rightly rejected the submission that there was a dispute with the meaning of section 29 (1) (c) and there was no challenge to his finding in the Court of Appeal. The short point was that there was no dispute over the allocation of work as between employees of the plaintiffs.

For those reasons the plaintiffs and their journalists were not engaged in an industrial dispute within section 29 (1).

The final stage of the inquiry was to decide whether section 17 of the Employment Act 1980 removed the protection which was given by the earlier Acts of 1974 and 1976 arising out of the TBF dispute.

Section 17 was designed to stop certain forms of secondary action. The court was concerned with the first three subsections.

The "contract concerned" in subsection (1) (a) was the contract with TBF or the contracts with the advertisers. Mr Hendy submitted that the contracts with the plaintiffs' journalists were the "contracts concerned", but such a construction would render the subsection virtually meaningless.

The section was dealing with secondary action and it would only be given meaning by construing "contract concerned" as the contract at which the secondary action was aimed. Section 17 (1) (a) was therefore satisfied.

In order to see if subsection 1 (b) was satisfied one had first to look at subsection 2 to see if the union were taking secondary action within the meaning of the section. The union were inducing the journalists to break their contracts of employment with the plaintiffs, they were taking that action because of their trade dispute with TBF and the plaintiffs were not a party to that dispute.

There was therefore secondary action within the meaning of subsection 2. But not all forms of secondary action were outlawed by subsection 1 (b); the secondary action might fall within the protection of subsection (3) (4) or (5).

When the case first came before the judge the union claimed that they were protected by subsection 3 but that arose out of a misunderstanding of the way in which TBF conducted their business.

T. Bailey Forman Ltd did not print their newspapers on their own presses, they had them printed by an associated company. Until a late stage in the proceedings no one regarded that as of any significance; the companies were run by the same people, from the same office and with the same ethos – they did not use union labour.

But when one looked closely at subsection 3 it could be seen, as the judge rightly pointed out, to be a matter of vital importance.

In order to attract the protection of subsection (3) the goods and services, in the present case the copy, must be supplied to "an employer who is a party to the dispute". TBF, to whom the goods and services were supplied were not a party to the dispute with the NUJ: the union's dispute was with T Bailey Forman Ltd.

So one arrived at the end of the journey at what seemed a curious result. If T. Bailey Forman Ltd had produced their papers on their own presses the union's action would have been protected but because the owner of that business chose to operate through associated companies the union were unprotected.

His Lordship saw no escape from that conclusion and agreed with the judge that section 17 of the 1980 Act had removed the protection which the union would have enjoyed under the 1974 and 1976 Acts.

His Lordship could see no grounds for interfering with the discretion exercised by the judge in granting the interlocutory injunction. His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

The Master of the Rolls delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Stephen Brown agreed.

Solicitor: Bindman & Partners; Cameron Markby.

Only parties and witnesses can be bound over

Regina v Swindon Crown Court, Ex parte Pawittar Singh

Before Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Mr Justice Taylor

[Judgment delivered December 6]

There was no power under section 1(7) of the Justice of the Peace Act 1968 to bind over to keep the peace a person who was neither a party to proceedings before the court nor called to give evidence in such proceedings.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court, so held, granting an application by Pawittar Singh for judicial review by way of certiorari to quash an order made by the Swindon Crown Court on March 18, 1983, binding him over to keep the peace.

Section 1(7) of the 1968 Act provides: "... any court of record having a criminal jurisdiction has... power to bind over ... a person who or whose case is before the court..."

Mr Roland Watts for the applicant.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that the applicant had been the victim of an assault as a result of which the assailant had been charged by police with inflicting grievous bodily harm on the applicant, contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861.

The applicant had been present at the crown court at the day fixed for the assailant's trial for the purpose of giving evidence for the prosecution. However, upon the assailant agreeing to be bound over, the prosecution offered no evidence against him.

The court then indicated its intention to require the applicant also to be bound over and adjourned the matter to the following day for him to be represented. Despite representations on his behalf on that occasion that the court had no jurisdiction to bind the applicant over, the court proceeded to do so.

It was plain on the authorities that a person who had given evidence at a trial was a "person who... is before the court" for the purposes of section 1(7).

However, no evidence was given in this case at all and accordingly the applicant, not being a party to the proceedings, was not "a person who or whose case was before the court". It followed that the court had no jurisdiction under section 1(7) to make the order and it would be quashed.

Binding over was a serious step to take and, where there was jurisdiction, should only be taken where it had been established by evidence that there was likelihood of the peace not being kept by the proposed subject of the order or that he was likely not to be of good behaviour.

Cases where it would be appropriate to bind over the victim of an assault, particularly where the Crown had decided to prosecute the assailant for inflicting grievous bodily harm, would be rare.

Mr Justice Taylor agreed.

Solicitors: Watkins, Pulleyn & Ellison for Andrews, Hepworth & Co, Swindon.

Justices should act judicially

Regina v Clerkwenwell Green Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, Ex parte Ibrahim

Before Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Mr Justice Taylor

[Judgment delivered December 6]

When a case had been heard by a magistrates' court in the absence of the accused, the court, in exercising its discretion under section 142 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 whether to rehear the case in the presence of the accused, was under a duty to act judicially and it was not a relevant consideration for that purpose that the accused had given no significant reason for arriving late on the occasion on which the case had been heard or that the offence charged had been a trivial one.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so stated, granting an application by Miss Sheriff Ibrahim for judicial review by way of certiorari to quash a conviction recorded against her in her absence on March 10 for assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty, contrary to section 51 of the Police Act 1964, and of a refusal by the Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate on April 5 to allow a rehearing of the charge.

Mr Clive Million for the applicant.

MR JUSTICE TAYLOR said that the applicant had been bailed to appear at court at 10am on March 10, but had failed to arrive until 10.45, and had then been further delayed in finding the court in which her case was listed. It was unfortunate that the court had been so quick to hear her case in her absence and that it had not of its own motion granted a rehearing when she eventually appeared in court, she being at the time unrepresented.

Neither of those factors, though, could be a ground for granting judicial review.

However, on April 5 counsel applied to the magistrate for the case to be reheard pursuant to section 142 of the 1980 Act. The magistrate had refused, giving no reason.

In an affidavit he had advanced several reasons, none of which in his Lordship's judgment justified him in exercising his discretion as he did.

The applicant's failure to explain her late arrival on March 10 was no bar to her having her case heard: it was unfair and contrary to the interests of justice that her late arrival should prevent her for ever from raising a defence to this serious charge, particularly as she was to be dealt with under section 6 of the Bail Act 1976.

The magistrate might have viewed this as a fairly trivial offence of its kind, but a conviction for such an offence, whatever the penalty, was a blot on her record which she should not have unless the case had been properly heard.

The conviction and the refusal to allow a rehearsing would be quashed, and the case would be remitted for rehearing before a differently constituted bench.

Solicitors: Good, Good & Co, Greenwich.

Fair administration in planning policy

Ynys Môn – Isle of Anglesey Borough Council v Secretary of State for Wales and Another

Where other planning considerations did not compel a different view, it was proper for the secretary of state, in determining an appeal against the refusal of planning permission to bear in mind that the proper application of planning policy required fair administration.

Mr Justice Woolf so held in the Queen's Bench Division on December 2, refusing an application by Ynys Môn – Isle of Anglesey Borough Council for an order to quash a decision of the secretary of state whereby he had granted planning permission to Parry Brothers (Builders) Company Ltd, on appeal from the council's refusal.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in fairly administering planning policy, there would be situations where it would be proper to take into consideration the fact that a particular application had a planning history which would justify the granting of permission in order to achieve fairness.

Free gift offer not caught by section

Newell and Another v Hicks

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered November 30]

A false statement offering to supply a free gift with a purchase of goods fell outside the ambit of section 14(1) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 because (i) it was a statement relating to the supply of goods and not to the provision of services or facilities; and (ii) it was a statement about price, and section 14(1) did not cover false statements about price.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court allowed an appeal by case stated from the Wolverhampton Justices who on November 17, 1982, convicted the appellant Christopher Newell on five informations, and the appellant Keith Taylor on four informations, each laid under section 14(1) of the 1968 Act by the prosecutor, Mr Charles Hicks.

Mr Nicholas Underhill for the appellants; Mr Melbourne Inman for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that each of the two appellants, who were motor dealers, had placed a number of advertisements in newspapers stating that a video cassette recorder would be provided "absolutely free with every X-registration Renault" ordered from them within a specified period. In fact, the recorders were not free because the trade-in allowance made on customers' old vehicles was reduced where they wished to take advantage of the offer.

The appellants had been charged with recklessly making statements which were false as to the services or facilities provided in the course of trade or business, contrary to section 14(1)(b) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968. The justices had convicted them.

It was the appellants' contention that they could not be liable under section 14(1) since the statements complained of did not relate to the provision of services or facilities; rather, they related to the supply of goods.

In his Lordship's opinion, the appellants were correct. There was a clear distinction throughout the Act as a whole between the supply of goods on one hand and the provision of services and facilities on the other.

Although the word "facility" was used widely in commercial circles to describe almost anything available commercially, when the word appeared in a criminal statute it was wrong to stretch its meaning in that way. In their ordinary and natural meanings, the word "service" connoted the doing of something for someone, and the word "facility" connoted the provision to someone of the wherewithal to do something for himself.

Those broad indications of the words' meanings were not meant as definitions, and did not take account of exceptional cases where the provision of a service or facility might involve the supply of goods.

In the present case, the offer of a free recorder was a statement about the supply of goods and did not therefore fall within section 14(1).

The appellants had also contended, correctly, in his Lordship's view, that since the statements related to the price at which the recorders were to be provided, they still fell outside the ambit of section 14(1), because that section made no reference to price. Under subsection (1), five matters were set out; none of them was directed to price.

If one construed the first category, "provision", as referring to anything more than the mere fact of provision, so as to include the price at which provisions was to be made, then the remaining four categories were surplusage, since they too could have been included in the first category.

In the circumstances, there was no reason why the ordinary presumption against surplusage should not be applied, and it therefore appeared that by a surprising omission section 14(1) did not cover a false statement about the price at which services or facilities were provided. Accordingly, the convictions would be quashed.

While the matter did not arise for his decision, it occurred to his Lordship that a successful prosecution might have been brought under section 11(2) of the Act.

Mr Justice Mann agreed.

Solicitors: Lovell White & King; Mr Philip D. Williams, Birmingham.

Company tried to correct false statement

Wings Ltd v Ellis

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered December 2]

A company which had attempted to correct the falsity of a statement in its brochure which had been relied upon in its uncorrected form by a customer was not guilty of an offence of knowingly making a false statement contrary to section 14 (1) (a) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, nor was the publication of a wrong photograph in its brochure when the selection of photographs was made by an employee of the company capable of amounting to making a false statement recklessly contrary to section 14 (1) (b) of the same Act.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held allowing the appeal of the defendant company, Wings Ltd, by case stated against its conviction by the Plymouth Justices on January 17, 1983, of offences under section 14 (1) of the 1968 Act.

Mr James Price for the defendant company; Mr Nicholas Nardecchia for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE MANN, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that a Mr Robin Wade from Callington, Cornwall, booked a holiday for himself and his wife in Sri Lanka on January 13, 1982, relying upon the defendant's brochure which indicated that hotel rooms were air conditioned, and, by a photograph, that the rooms were of a sealed type and did not require outside ventilation or ceiling fans.

On his return from the holiday, Mr Wade complained to the defendant and the Trading Standards Department that the hotel was not air conditioned, and that ventilation was through lattice work over the windows and overhead fans.

The company knew in May 1981 the hotel was not air conditioned and on June 1 had notified its staff to amend the brochure and send a prepared letter to clients who had already booked holidays; however, Mr Wade was not sent one.

His Lordship said that the offence under section 14 of the Act was a result-crime, as defined in R v Miller ([1983]) 2 WLR 539), so that the initial act was the publication of the false statement in the brochure and the offence was only completed when a person read that statement. If the defendant did not omit to take an opportunity to put right the error the offence would not be completed.

Since the company immediately did all that could be reasonably expected to neutralize the error once it was known, and it was not surprising that a letter was not sent to Mr Wade who had booked his holiday seven or eight months after the discovery of the error, the conviction under section 14 (1) (a) had to be quashed.

His Lordship said, further, that where a specific intent was required in relation to an offence under section 14 (1) (b), it was clear that a company could not be guilty of an offence unless the specified state of mind was a state of mind of a person who was or formed part of the directing mind and will of the company. There was no evidence to suggest that such a person selected the photographs for the brochure, and therefore the conviction under section 14 (1) (b) had to be quashed.

Solicitors: Knapp-Fishers; Mr J. E. Coyne, Plymouth.



THE ARTS

The fall and rise of 'Star'

In 1954, George Cukor directed Judy Garland and James Mason in *A Star is Born* – a musical version of a story that had been twice filmed before: in 1932 by Cukor himself, as *What Price Hollywood?*, and in 1937 by William Wellman. The film had a spectacular Hollywood premiere on September 29, 1954, but a few weeks later Warner Brothers recalled the prints, to cut them from 3 hours to 150 minutes. Two years ago, with the support of the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and of Warner Brothers, Ronald Haver began the search for such fragments of the cut portions as might have survived, scattered in the film vaults. After many months he had collected enough to reconstitute a version approximating to Cukor's original. Cukor himself died the day before its first screening, which Sheridan Morley described on this page a few months ago. The restored version of *A Star is Born* has just opened at the Gate, Notting Hill, and other cinemas. **James Mason**, who plays Norman Maine, a Hollywood star whose career is on the wane at the same time as Esther Blodgett (Garland) is rising to the top, recalls his experiences in making the film, in an interview with **David Robinson**

James Mason as Norman Maine: "Hollywood was not in favour of the picture"

"For me the whole thing was a great treat. When I first arrived in Hollywood I had put myself at a great disadvantage, because I didn't do the right things. At that time anyone with career ambitions had to sign up for a long-term contract with one of the studios. It was the only way you got a lift and the sort of vehicles on which a career is built up. But I didn't like the idea of a long-term contract, because it meant that somebody else would have to make my decisions for me.

"So I went freelance. I had done a couple of half decent pictures at 20th Century, but nothing else very promising. So that to be offered a film like *A Star is Born* was something special. I had heard that they were offering it to other people – properly established people. They offered it to Bogey, for instance; and to Cary Grant, who had actully got to the point of sitting in at the readings with Judy.

"So it was very nice for me to get it. It was fun from the start. I thought Moss Hart's script was extremely good; and I had the greatest possible faith in Cukor, though it was the only time I ever worked with him. I approved wholeheartedly of all the cast; and I had an enormous admiration, sort of love, for Judy Garland already before we started.

"She was marvellous to work with. Of course she had her difficulties. She had got into this strange way of life when she was a kid at MGM. Witnesses testify that it was then she got into the habit of uppers and downer, with the encouragement of the top brass at MGM. They wanted to get the most out of her, so they didn't take it amiss if she took a little pick-me-up in the morning and sleeping pills at night. It became a habit and in course of time got worse.

"But on the set she was wonderful, easy. She didn't put in as many hours as a less talented woman would have done. There were mornings when she wasn't fit to work until about eleven o'clock because she'd taken too many sleeping pills or something. When she woke up, though, she was great – marvellous, enthusiastic, thoroughly professional, a joy to work with. Of course Cukor was sometimes exasperated when she didn't show up until late in the morning – after all he had to cope with Jack Warner as well, and was desperate to keep things going.

"The mood of Hollywood was not in favour of the picture. They shook their heads over Judy, who hadn't managed to make a film for four years since MGM dropped her contract: she had been suspended from both *Annie Get Your Gun* and *Royal Wedding* for not showing up. She told me that a friend had heard Arthur Freed say, referring to her and her then husband, Sid Luft: "Those alley cats couldn't make a film". That was the mood of Hollywood. There was no enthusiasm either at Warners or in the press: the dismal history of the film after it was finished was in these circumstances hardly surprising.

"We had a curious beginning with the film, because finally I was the one who held up that start, not Judy. I got an inner ear embalance, which makes you dizzy; you stagger like a drunken man. I had to stay in bed for a week, and when I began work I was still a little foggy – and not helped by the way that George *would* talk, talk, talk, talk: that made you dizzy. Anyway, I was able to use my dizziness, because the first scene we show was the one where Norman Maine goes to bed after a drunken night out with the Shriners. I was able to use my fogginess to advantage.

"Encouraged by Hoyningen-Huene, who was engaged as special colour adviser on the film, George had a funny idea of relating the theme of any scene he was trying to do to the work of a particular artist-painter, to achieve visual atmosphere. For this particular scene he had decided on Fuseli: he wanted to capture the feeling of one of Fuseli's nightmare paintings. I was not ware of the idea until I was going down a corridor and met a girl most peculiarly painted and got up. I stopped her and said: "Excuse me, what are you playing?" And she said: "Ah . . . I play a curtain". It was revealed that Cukor was going to mix these peculiarly painted girls with the curtains, so that they could move as if in a breeze. I would think in my drunken haziness that I saw a girl, and then . . . "Ah, it's just a curtain." That was the idea, anyway. It didn't work. He abandoned it. He didn't have many ideas like that though, not on this picture.

"He was splendid to work with. Of course he had done most of his best work earlier, at MGM; afterwards it was not so interesting for him. But he was always shrewed enough to surround himself with very good technical advisers. The cameraman, Sam Leavitt, had not done anything very important before, but Cukor had formed the relationship with Hoyningen-Huene.

"Seeing the film again, too, I realize how important was the contribution of Gene Allen as the production designer. I think his contribution was more important than Hoyningen-Hene's. This was the first time that anyone had used CinemaScope imaginatively. Generally it had been used only for big things like *The Robe*. Nicholas Ray in *Rebel Without a Cause* and Kazan with *East of Eden* had opened it up: and it had suited the underwater scenes in another film I did at this time, Richard Fleischer's *20,000 Leagues under the Sea*: but this was the first time it had been used really intelligently.

"My own work on the film was finished, of course, as soon as there were no more dialogue scenes required. The scenes where I was involved with music had already been done. So at that point they stopped production and took a break to prepare the big, marathon numbers "Born in a Trunk" and "Lose that Long Face".

The latter number was one of the cuts made by Warners. I didn't expect them to do anything as big as "Born in a Trunk". I was always poking my nose into other peoples business and trying to solve their problems for them, and I knew that Jack Warner was getting rather browned off with the slow progress and mounting cost of the film. So I thought the best thing to do would be to call up Louis B. Mayer and see if he had some old numbers with Judy left over that they hadn't used in her films, and do a deal for them. That certainly is what I would have been tempted to do if I'd been in Jack Warner's shoes; so it came as a great surprise when they shot a 15-minute musical sequence.

"When I saw the film finally it had already been truncated; and I was disappointed. I felt the scenes cut from the beginning were among the best – certainly for Judy. She was playing them at a level of comedy, against a stressful situation, and was at her very best.

"Moreover, as it stood, "*Born in a Trunk*" seemed a big, uncalled-for thing, quite disproportionate now that the film had been shortened. So I was disappointed; though not disappointed that "Losing that Long Face" had been dropped. In the full version, of course, you see how it helps that part of the picture: the placing of it actually makes it more dramatic. There are so many things that work better like that; and the public realizes it. Like me, I think the public's reaction to the cut version was one of disappointment although they could not at the time know why.

"Anyway, now we have the full version at last. It's most fun seeing it with an audience. I've done a certain amount of touring around with it – Radio City Music Hall (6,000 people – wonderful), Washington, Dallas, the Paramount Theatre in Oakland, a wonderful art deco theatre beautifully restored. I went to all these shows. It's a sort of charity deal really. I was doing it for and in the interests of the Academy, which is worth supporting. They have a hard time doing the work they want to do, part of which is restoring old films, which is very costly. The Oscar show, whatever you may think of it, makes a great deal of money for them. And that's what it's for: to provide funds for work like this on our picture".

Television



Videostars: John Bett and Caroline Quentin

Howard Shuman, he of the Rock Follies, thinks that the broad issue about television is whether you should send people to sleep or wake them up, which is too broad a definition for me, leaving out both those who do not need television as a stimulant to wakefulness and those for whom it provides a welcome answer to insomnia.

Mr Schuman favours waking people up. His *Videostars*, BBC 1 last night, envisaged the kind of cable TV show he hopes there might but fears there will not be. I reckon his fears are well founded though I do not hink it will be a deprivation.

His play covered the fortunes of Channel D, produced as a kind of misfits' TV and run by a manic bunch all well qualified to meet any such demand. Theirs was the kind of television show guaranteed to indulge the appetite for gaping without participating, which television at its worst is best at.

It rampaged through 80 minutes with no trouble, full of fast-forward talk, pop caricature, cynicism, and entertainment. Channel D becomes a raging success resented only by reactionaries who turn out to be corrupt but triumphant. At last the defeated crew is planning a pirate station to broadcast from a plane circling over Pimlico.

It was smart, slick, always on the edge of possibility, exuberantly directed by Colin Bucksey and produced by Kenith Trodd with strong performances by Tim Curry as the loony presenter, Benedict Taylor, Nicholas Ball and Walter Fall.

Yorkshire's *First Tuesday* went to West Virginia, where men are men and women will not be left on the surface. They go down the coal mines. There are 3,000 women miners in the US and, as Charles Flynn's film showed, they are a formidable breed.

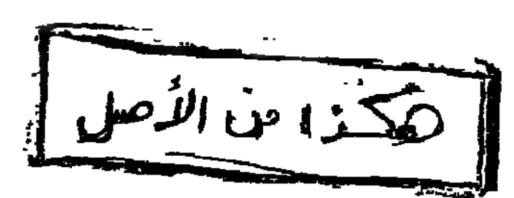
Fifty-year-old Dorothy Keane, the first woman to venture into one Appalachian mine, testified that the men had put her through hell for six months but she had stuck it out and certainly did not seem diminished. Her grandchildren, she said, were ecstatic about her being a miner.

Women miners began to multiply five years ago when the Coal Employment Project took legal action to end discrimination. Opposition had come not only from men but from their wives, but the newer generation of males are taking female buddies for granted. This summer one woman died alongside six men in an underground explosion but this has only served to make the women determined to make the mines safer.

The second half of the programme, directed by Peter Gordon, dealt with strippers in the North-East. Stripping is one of the few booming businesses and the big day is Sunday when the men sip their pints and peer or leer while, presumably, their own little women are cooking the lunch. Sub-titles might have helped here and there but it was nicely done.

Dennis Hackett

To: National Savings Bank (Dept. T1), Glasgow G58 2BR
I wish to open an NSB Ordinary Account
SURNAME: MR/MRS/MISS
FORENAMES: (in full)
DATE OF BIRTH: DATE MONTH YEAR
(Essential for children under 7 years)
ADDRESS: (Including postcode)
AMOUNT DEPOSITED: POUNDS PENCE
I declare that the information given by me on this form is correct.
USUAL SIGNATURE:
(If child under 7, signature of person opening account)
If you hold any other NSB Account(s), please quote account number(s):



THE ARTS

Concerts

Well-balanced

Chilingirian Quartet
Elizabeth Hall

Programming a Beethoven quartet cycle demands considerable skill, for the greatest quartets are not the biggest. It seemed odd in Sunday afternoon's second instalment of the current cycle by the Chilingirians, to use the rapt Op 127 Quartet as a preface to the expansive First Rasumovsky Op 59 No 1; but it worked admirably, for the tautness of the former induced a concentration in both playing and listening that lasted through the discursiveness of the latter.

I have not heard this quartet for some years – since before Csaba Erdelyi replaced Simon Rowland-Jones as the viola player – and what was then a leader-heavy ensemble, dominated by Levon Chilingirian's characterful but sometimes wayward playing, has now become a splendidly well-balanced and mutually responsive group.

The way the opening of the Adagio in Op 127 rose up from the half-breathed cello pulse to flower gradually in Chilingirian's solo showed complete understanding: matching of tone and phrasing was very subtle (the first violin's prelude to the fugato in the opening movement of the Rasumovsky, and the cellist's statement of the Adagio theme in the same quartet were both magically textured), yet each player spoke with a strong, individual voice.

Though the sound is rich – sometimes too rich, as when the first violin's crucial change in a repeated phrase from A flat to A in the Op 127 finale was blurred by a slide – there was plenty of fierce attack. The Maestoso sections of Op 127 were superbly sonorous; perhaps more contrast between the szforzando and staccato marks would increase the power. But is was good to hear accents hit hard and dynamic nuances so faithfully observed.

Oddly, the two movements that misfired were the two scherzos: that in Op 127 was sharply outlined but the sections did not hang together, and as for the supremely witty one in Op 59 No 1, its rhythms were so tamely projected that it did not sound like a scherzo at all – which made Beethoven's final joke sound weirdly out of place. Still, fine playing: the next concert is next Wednesday.

Nicholas Kenyon

Goldsmiths Choral Union/Wright
Festival Hall

The virtues of Brian Wright's approach to *Messiah* with the Goldsmiths' Choral Union are several. Not the least is his balance of the choral forces, numbering about 160 at Monday night's performance, and their relationship to the Musicians of London, about 30-strong whose modest space on the patform meant that the choir can be accommodated close to them, on the tiers usualy filled by orchestral players, thereby achieving a greater community of musical spirit.

It brought about a welcome clarity of texture in most of the courses, which were sung with vivacious spirit and sprung rhythms, making a light burden not only of "His yoke is easy", but also of the government that would be laid on the Saviour's shoulder in "For unto us". The off-stage trumpets gradually advancing closer made an impressive effect in "Glory to God", and only some less than assured phrases in "Their sound is gone out" raised some doubts as to how far.

Of the four young soloists Susan Mason displayed a true contralto, deep and rich, giving strength of feeling to "But who may abide" and making one regret that "He was despised" was shortened to its first section alone. She invested this with a modest but welcome degree of ornament, whereas Fiona Dobie's light soprano concentated more on cleanly sung divisions as in "Rejoice greatly", but left other solos without sufficient range of vocal colour.

Adrian Thompson's elegance and style made much of the tenor solos. He affected a curious syllabic stress in referring to "A rod of eye-ron" which came as something of a jolt, but was elsewhere most affecting, notably in "Behold and see", but sang "The trumpets shall sound" with a confidence reinforced by Michael Laird's trumpet obbligato.

Here again the number was shortened, but not perhaps to its disadvantage. Mr Wright is a shrewd judge of musical character that treads a further balance between period style and musical purpose. Without invoking the whining strings of baroque scholarship, or the colourless vocal tone that goes with them, he ensured that Handel's most universal memorial acquired freshness and even urgency of message.

Noel Goodwin

Interview


John Voos

Richard Alston, left, and John Hubbard discuss the costume for one of the ballerinas in *Midsummer*

A meeting of landscape and dance

Tonight the Royal Ballet performs two premieres: a new work by David Bintley and *Midsummer*, choreographed by Richard Alston and designed by John Hubbard. *John Percival talks to* Alston and Hubbard about their first work together

Before he became a choreographer, Richard Alston was at art school; who can tell whether that has been a factor in his having strong views on how he wants his ballets to look? He has in the past even designed some of them himself, but lately has found himself more eager to let other influences into the making of his works.

So it came about that, having been commissioned for the first time by the Royal Ballet, he took advantage of a trip to the country with friends to invite himself to the Dorset home of the painter John Hubbard and ask him, out of the blue, whether he would design the new ballet. The outcome can be seen at Covent Garden tonight, when *Midsummer* has its premiere.

Alston had already chosen the music: Tippett's Fantasia Concertante on a theme of Corelli. Why that particular score? "Out of all the music I listened to, the Tippett seemed to have the qualities I wanted, most particularly a warmth of feeling in direct contrast to Hindemith's Konzertmusik, the most recent score I had used.

"Having made that decision, all sorts of logistical factors confirmed it. For one thing, I did not want to take on anything too extended. I think perhaps that when I made *The Kingdom of Pagodas* in Copenhagen last year I attempted too much, working with a classical ballet company for the first time; it was a long work and for a big cast. I decided this time to use a dozen dancers, a number corresponding to the concertante nature of the Tippett – larger than a chamber group, but not a full orchestra.

"The ballet begins and ends with *pas de deux*, in between which the texture is more complex. There is a section for the men, for instance, in which each in turn comes to the front for a solo while the other five keep a sort of ground-bass going behind. The sections flow swiftly one into the other, reflecting the pace and continuity of the music."

The piece is to be conducted by Howard Williams (new to ballet), who is preparing Tippett's *Knot Garden* for the Opera Factory next year, and Tippett; who has been enthusiastic and supportive, will be at the premiere of *Midsummer*.

Listening to the music gave Alston "such a strong feeling of landscape that I thought of asking a landscape painter to design it, and I felt that John Hubbard's painting in particular reflected the multi-layered texture of the string orchestra".

Alston and Hubbard had been introduced at Sadler's Wells during one of Ballet Rambert's seasons when Alston's ballets were being given, but they did not really know one another, although each knew and liked the other's work. Hubbard takes up the story of how they worked together.

"I started by listening to the music, and I developed an idea which I preared in four different versions. I then showed them to Richard ahd he said no, that was not what he had in mind at all. He did not want an "English landscape" look, but something hotter and more energitc. We were in my flat at the time and there were two of my pictures on the wall which he pointed out as both having something of the quality he was hoping for.

"That was most helpful and I began again. I once more made *four different versions*, but there was one I much prefered, and that was the one Richard chose."

Hubbard thereupon took up the questioning: "You told me it was the first time you had ever had the decor of one of your ballets six months before the premiere. Did it affect your choreography to know what kind of background it would be seen against?"

"In one sense no, because the ballet comes from the music, but I could have treated that music more sharply. I think that the flow of your design, seeping right across the back of the stage, made me use a softer, more fluid kind of music in the arms and shoulders, for instance."

A black and white photograph of the model for the decor reveals it to be a sweeping abstract pattern. Alston adds that it is also full of brilliant colour. He made the somewhat reluctant Hubbard design the costumes, but by mutual agreement they have been kept simple.

The materials are simple too. "I hate the shiny lycra tights that so many people use nowadays", Alston explains. "It seems to me that they dehumanize the dancers, turn them into glossy objects. I would rather see people who look like people on the stage."

He has picked a young cast and speaks enthusiastically about them, and about how hard the company works, noting that while his and David Bintley's new ballets were in preparation, they also put on *Swan Lake*, *Manon* and three *mixed bills, all with several* casts. The obverse of this is that his first cast will perform *Midsummer* only four times this month, and a second cast just once, and then have to wait until the 1984-5 season before it can possibly be scheduled again.

"With Rambert, four performances of a work represents one week, and then they do it again each weeek through the tour." However, Alston recognizes that the scarcity of performances at Covent Garden makes it all the more important that the ballet is absolutely right by the opening. "Well, the score is wonderful, the design strong and the dancers excellent, so if anything is wrong, the fault can only be mine."

London debuts

Dynamic contrasts

A rewarding week, introducing two recent prize-winners. It was for the vividness of his characterization, with richly savoured words, that the East German baritone, **Olaf Bär** (discovered in last summer's Walther Gruner International Lieder Contest) made such an impression. Wolf and Strauss accommodated his strong dynamic contrasts, with one or two over-excitably hard-hit top notes, better than Mendelssohn and Schumann, where suaver tonal gradation and line would sometimes have been welcome. But it was a vibrant voice of true operatic potential.

Congratulations, too, to the John Mills Guitar Competition jury for finding a winner of such musical and technical finesse as the young Swede **Mats Bergström**. The use of a mellow-toned 11-stringed instrument no doubt contributed to clear, expressive part-playing and rhythmic control in Dowland and Bach. But contemporary music played on a normal guitar found him no less sensitive a spell-binder, not least in five delicately atmospheric new Preludes by Timothy Bowers.

An all-Czech programme won Prague's **Dolezal Quartet** a warm welcome – and rightly so for such mellow tonal homogeneity and rejection of the merely slick. Unhurried tempo and lyrical charm kept Dvorak's "American" Quartet wholly old-world in spirit, while the scherzo from his Op 105, played as first encore, was a tale of pure joy. Ending with a movement by the early eighteenth-century Mica, they certainly whetted the appetite for further bohemian rareties promised on record.

With a sense of style to underpin an easy command of his instrument, the English violinist, **Simon Fischer** respected the gravity of Tartini's "Didone abbandonata" Sonata before travelling chronologically, with ripening tone and strengthening drive, through Beethoven's Op No 3 and Brahms's *Sonatensatz* to Franck's Sonata in A. Here, with generous keyboard support from Gordon Back, the floodgates opened: every phrase glowed. Finally Sarasate's *Zigeunerweisen*, bringing a happy reconciliation of temperament and good taste.

It was hard to judge the English cellist **James Potter** in Beethoven's early F major Sonata since Alan Gravill's injudiciously eager piano playing so often swamped him. In Martinu's Rossini Variations and the Serenade from Stravinsky's *Suite Italienne* balance markedly improved, revealing Mr Potter as a serious-minded musician able to sustain a firm, significant line even if to become fully wooing his tone, like his phrasing, still seems to need some lubrication.

Joan Chissell

St John's, Smith Square was surrounded by an unprecedented security cordon; the orchestra filled most of the church; Her Majesty the Queen Mother was received in what I always thought was the BBC studio cubicle – the trappings of the gala concert which presented the Ulster Orchestra in London for the first time since its enlargement made concentration on the music difficult. But one could hear enough among the dignitaries and sold-out audience to hail the success of what had been a most enterprising collaborative venture.

In 1981 the Ulster Orchestra, then a 37-piece ensemble brought together (after its independence from the Northern Ireland Arts Council a year earlier) broadcasting authorities, commercial sponsorship, the Musicians' Union and the local Musicians' Association to establish a larger orchestra.

Bryden Thomson, who has directed the orchestra since 1977, had clearly worked wonders to give his new 55-strong orchestra cohesion and character. The sound in St John's (not the ideal place for a large goup) was vividly alive, almost rumbustious. In Bax's *Tintagel* (the players have made an apt speciality of his music and that of Hamilton Harty) and Sibelius's First Symphony, the playing had a tremendous sweep and verve.

Nicholas Kenyon

Opera in New York

Sacrificing all

Ernani
Metropolitan Opera

Verdi's fifth opera, *Ernani*, is a forward-looking work which, in its concision, tunefulness and reliance on what Gabriele Baldini has termed an "abstract libretto" of outsized emotions, floationg as if in the void and generating sparks through contact with each other, foreshadows the very similar, but much better coordinated, features of *Il trovatore*.

Trovatore was written, so it was said, for the four greatest voices in the world, almost the same goes for *Ernani*. Perhaps this is why the Metropolitan Opera has kept it on the fringes of its repertory since the Bing days (though its most powerful attribute was always the dominating portrayal of the king, Carlo, by Leonard Warren). The merit (or demerit, depending on your point of view) of the new production of *Ernani* at the Met is that it chose to sacrifice everything to a concert in costume.

The sets and production were by Pier Luigi Samaritani, whose baroque paintings-brought-to-life of dusky colours, rich velvet and sweeping staircases served as a plush jewel box for the singers, who found themselves, with the chorus, posed picturesquely rather than staged, and posed moreover close to the welcoming audience. Ernani entered "suddenly" by strolling in from the wings; the Silva conspiracy of at least 50 armed men against Carlo was instantly overcome by the appearance of five or six soldiers. The stage-pictures, however, were striking.

It was all in the voices. As Ernani, Luciano Pavarotti was in excellent voice in a role that suits him in its range and in its lyric-spinto character. In this honour, James Levine interpolated the rather banal but undoubtedly effective Act II grand aria "Odo il voto" (which Verdi wrote for the tenor Ivanoff). The bandit chorus was kept discreetly off-stage until the cabaletta. Pavarotti's restrained movements and his clarion tenor made for a strong Ernani, at its most affecting in the final trio. Though the voice now lacks colour and tends to close at the very top, Pavarotti deserved his ovation.

Leona Mitchell's Elvira was sung with lovely tone and graceful ease, needing slightly more rhythmic point and temperament, especially for her opening "Ernani, Involami." Ruggiero Raimondi, once again, was an outstanding presence – he is the finest bass in the company. His Silva, forceful of voice and musically pliant of phrase, was always a pleasure, though he skewed the story by appearing, not as a white-haired fanatic dotard but as a vigorous, grey-haired elder who could have chewed up both Ernani and Carlo before breakfast.

Sherrill Milnes has not been in good vocal health lately (he cancelled his gala appearance), and in truth his Carlo was not what he could sing at his best. The voice seemed pushed, cloudy at the beginning.

He gathered his forces for his Act III scena and cavatina but, though he did display a ringing top, there was little sense of easy command about the singing.

Early and middle Verdi are James Levine's known weaknesses. He applies his rhythmic verve and at times a sweep (the final act went best), but what is missing is an overall feel for the shape of Verdi on the larger scale, a feel that he has for the works of Wagner, Strauss and, I think, Mozart. Here, the whole dissolves into the "numbers" of the mid-nineteenth century operatic storehouse, and there is a ponderousness which undercuts the emergent quicksilver vitality of Verdi's writing.

But it was a singers' evening, and, as such, hurrahed by those who want the Met to be, in this centennial year, what it has always prided itself on being, a singers' house.

Patrick J. Smith


Luciano Pavarotti as Ernani: in excellent voice

Walesa: 'We cannot fail to win'

Every morning this year's Nobel Peace Prize laureate takes the local commuter train to the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk where he clocks in, waves cheerily to the security guard and starts work in the electrical repair section. These days he looks a bit tired.

The cold fact is that Lech Walesa is a man without a clearly defined role. His union has been dissolved, the underground opposition has assumed diffuse forms, none of which requires the kind of charismatic leadership that he can offer. The Nobel Prize – which his wife Danuta will collect in Oslo on Saturday – has, however, restored to him the moral authority he needs to speak freely and loudly about the gap between government achievements and the expectations of the Polish people. Politically, he must wait again for the development of a mass protest movement. The Nobel Prize means that however long he has to stand off-stage, sharing Poland's suspended animation, he will not be forgotten.

The following interview was conducted in Gdansk at the end of November by two Polish journalists whose wish is to remain anonymous. It covers Walesa's present position: his relationship with the Polish Government, with Solidarity's underground workers and with the Church, and his expectations for the future of his country's struggle.



"I noticed at one point that the Holy Father looked tired", Walesa said. "I decided to cheer him up."

How do you feel in your role as Nobel Peace Prize laureate?

The prize isn't for me; it's for the non-violent forms of struggle implemented by Solidarity. I told everyone who rang up to congratulate me, "It's all thanks to you. It's your prize." And I really think that it is. Of course, I'm pleased, like everyone, but after all this prize has brought me endless troubles. I have handed the money over to the fund for agriculture; the medals, diplomas and so on will be placed at [the Monastery of St Mary of] Jasna Gora, where everyone can benefit from them.

Don't you think this prize has come a year too late?

Frankly, I didn't expect it even now. But I think it has come at a good time. We were getting a little tired, and this certainly helped. And we now have the conditions to put it to positive use. Of course, the question is not merely one of money, but of being able to communicate our ideas to the whole world. A year ago there was still too much emotion and high feeling to construct a positive programme.

Why did you earmark the money for agriculture [i.e. the church-sponsored funds for individual farmers] and not, for instance, for the underground's activities?

You must understand that the underground represents only one stage in our struggle. But we all of us live off the earth and we all have to feed ourselves. The crisis is getting worse, and no one can handle it. If we have something to eat, then let the people on top squabble for positions; we'll do our own stuff.

Why have you decided against going in person to accept the prize?

I decided that my wife Danuta should go, along with our eldest son, and Mr Mazowiecki [a Catholic intellectual and adviser to Walesa]. I did so for two reasons. Participating in the ceremony, in a dinner jacket, I would feel a little like a penguin in the knowledge that my friends – my co-laureates – are sitting in prison. And then, Walesa refused re-entry to the country, Walesa in the West, would be much more convenient for the authorities than Walesa here.

Your activity has been compared to that of Gandhi. What do you make of this comparison?

I do not think Gandhi's geopolitical situation was easier.

Are there any differences between you and the TKK [Provisional Co-ordinating Commission] in your assessment of the situation?

I think there are no serious differences between us, which is not to say that we agree on everything. There some differences, and so there should be. But I repeat, nothing fundamental. We are, after all, all fighting for the same thing, but with different methods.

You have to understand some tactical differences. Someone working underground, like the TKK, cannot afford to adopt a mild stance. If you have committed yourself to a decisive struggle, you have to be decisive in carrying it through. Softening, looking for mild solutions, should be left to those who are active in the open. Let them tread gently, but the TKK should be firm.

They represent a position that has been reached democratically. As a member of the union, I must sometimes submit to their decisions. I will put forward my own proposals as well, but I shall make sure that no misunderstandings arise between us which might suggest non-existent conflicts.

You may have noticed that after my first meeting with them in April, the statement which was issued was signed only by members of the TKK. But the statement after our meeting, in November, carries my signature too. This is because the situation now is extremely dangerous and unity is required. The government's programme means the impoverishment of society.

In your opinion, should the Solidarity underground come out into the open?

I have always maintained that each person should choose the most effective methods of struggle according to his abilities. Each should, in accordance with his own conscience, decide on the way he will choose.

Are you not taking your activities only half-way from fear of imprisonment?

I have never been afraid of prison. Those who know me know also that I have been in prison many times. I am not afraid of it today any more than I was then. But I think that my activities are more effective, and more profitable, if they remain in the open. It's possible that one day I may be able to achieve more by being imprisoned. I'm really not afraid of it.

> 'I have never been afraid of prison'

Are you able to communicate with the underground leadership of the union?

As you know, I have met them once already. Contrary to appearances, the protection of the security services is not effective. Of course, now, it's more difficult for me. I am better known and under closer surveillance than I was before August [1980], but I still know how to lose them. But seriously, we are fighting for the same thing, so of course we have to discuss and arrange things, and there must be some contact.

You are still unquestionably the leader of Solidarity. But the name of [Zbigniew] Bujak is chanted more and more often at demonstrations. What is your impression of this?

These people had an enormous role to play, because they were responsible for organizing resistence when I was sitting in an internment camp. Hence their great authority. Not only Bujak's, who is in hiding, but also [Wladyslaw] Frasyniuk's, who is in prison. I am not irreplaceable, and I would even be very happy if someone would finally come along and take my place. This year should see the second congress of Solidarity: it was meant to take place biannually. Not only my own successors, but the successors of Bujak and Frasyniuk as well, would certainly have made their appearance there. Naturally they are not visible yet, but they are doing their work.

You have said that more people support us now than during the time of Solidarity. Can we infer from this that more people today are hostile to the regime?

I have never said anything about hostility. I have never used that term. Of course more people support us now than in our best times. You only have to know how to see it. Perhaps it's not so visible at demonstrations. Our society has a very developed political consciousness. It knows that today, when our side offers non-violent forms of protest, and the other side offers only truncheons and prisons, demonstrations are ineffective. We must be able to leave the streets for the factories and to be active there. That was where we won in August, that is where we shall win again. At the same time there are many people on the other side who wish us well and who are already helping us: even some of the police. But we shall not win tomorrow, and there's no use deluding ourselves; we have to get there with the fewest possible losses.

You don't visit various regions of the country in the way that you did when Solidarity was legal. How, then, do you know the mood of the people?

As I said before, I do have contacts. People from all over Poland are constantly coming to see me, too many of them, in fact. And we talk. I can't and I don't want to supervise, to direct. Many local initiatives have started up. At the beginning there was some hesitation, but later new people come, and take root. They solve their own problems, because they have to. This is a very good thing: people have to learn to act and make decisions on their own.

What is your attitude to the Church? Does the Church advise you?

The Church transcends time, and I would like it to stay that way. Current political matters are not the affair of the Church. But it will advise anyone who listens to its teachings. Even those who go to mass in the course of their duties. The Church doesn't say: do this, do that. It speaks of truth and of dignity, and that is enough.

How would you asses the role of the Church in Poland today, after the delegalization of Solidarity?

My attitude to the Church has not changed. What has happened is that the Church's obligations to the people have increased. It had to take on responsibility for helping the interned, the imprisoned, and all those in need, and it did this splendidly. Indeed, it continues to do it.

May I ask what you talked of during your last meeting with John Paul II?

A communique was issued on the subject of my meeting with the Holy Father. I can add only one thing to it. I noticed at one point that the Holy Father looked tired, troubled. I decided to cheer him up, since I saw that he wanted to cheer me up, and I said: Holy Father, I think Poland is a chosen nation, the most fortunate nation in the world. The Holy Father looks at me and asks why. I say that every day, many times a day we can define ourselves. We live helplessly, things which are evident elsewhere are not evident here, black is white for us. We are constantly testing ourselves. That is why we are able to go back to the roots. At the same time we look at rich Americans and ask, by what tests do the measure themselves? Well, they can pick up a new girl, get a new car . . . The Holy Father liked this very much.

You are constantly surrounded and under surveillance by the police. How do you manage to live in these conditions?

It's not pleasant, but you can get used to anything. Every situation has its good sides. Even when so many cars tail me and so many people follow me, at least everyone knows where their taxes are going.

Do you read the newspapers? What is your reaction when the official press attacks you?

Of course I read the papers. I especially enjoy reading articles in which I am attacked. Because if they attack me, that means that they are afraid of me, and of the rest of us. And anyway, the things they accuse me of are always absurd. Now, when I send my wife Danuta to take my place at the Nobel prize ceremonies, they will probably say I am sending her off because I want to play around with other women while she's away.

What do you expect from the West, today?

Perseverance. Above all perseverance, and remembering that the work we are doing here is not only for ourselves. We are propagating peaceful methods of achieving goals. Our ideals apply not only to Poland. They should form the basis for international solidarity.

What do you think of the pending trials of members of the National Commission and KOR [the Workers Defence Committee]?

I am ashamed that such things take place in my country. Unfortunately, we have no effective means at the moment of preventing a situation where the best of us get sentenced and put in prison. These people really are the best among us, and we must do everything to prevent this.

Bringing charges against seven members of the National Commission and experts from KOR isn't law, it's political revenge. It is an attempt to divide us. Of course we had our differences of opinion with Kuron [Jacek Kuron, KOR leader], or Rulewski [Jan Rulewski, Solidarity leader in Bydgoszcz region]. But I was the leader, I stood at the head of the National Commission. The talk about an extreme wing of Solidarity is propaganda rubbish. Their public statements are cut up and put back together in such a way as to make it seem that they wanted to overthrow everthing. You can do that with anyone. We worked together, and if anyone finds them guilty, then they must find me guilty too.

> 'They will achieve nothing with tanks'

What is "Solidarity" today?

A value and an ideal which we have served and which we continue to serve. The name Solidarity best expresses what we are doing and want to keep on doing.

Do you have a programme of action? What is it?

I'm not alpha and omega and I can't provide solutions on a golden platter. But it is certain that the people on the other side will come to see that they won't achieve anything with tanks and shouted threats. Some of them have already come to see this. They will become more and more divided among themselves, will blame each other when things continue to get worse. We must be prepared for that. We cannot let ourselves be divided and we must return to our factories. That is our place, that is where our strength lies. We must also have concrete economic and administrative solutions, so that we don't repeat the business with the Solidarity statutes, which were drawn up in two days because no-one had thought of it before. But I am a worker and I can't prepare that myself. There are wiser people out there, they should consider and draw up proposals, and the time for implementing them will surely come.

I am convinced that we simply cannot fail to win. The system is inefficient, it doesn't work, and we must prepare new solutions. Perhaps it would be good if these were solutions not only for us, but for the whole world.

moreover... Miles Kington

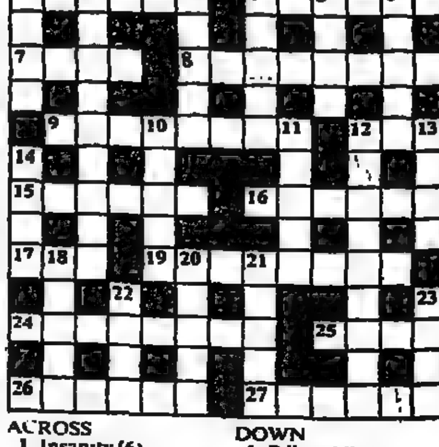
Season's greetings to you, too

However much we like *Advent calendars*, there is something very old-fashioned about them, something which doesn't quite correspond to the real Christmas of 1983. So for *all of you* who like little windows, but don't like pictures of teddy bears and red-breast robins, here's a brilliant new idea – a Christmas check-list!

Simply tick off each of the following Christmas omens as you see them. When all the boxes are full, it's Christmas time.

- ☐ An article by Kingsley Amis on *hangovers*, and the uselessness of trying to cure them.
- ☐ A reminder that it is now too late to post Christmas cards abroad.
- ☐ A message from the BBC that you can see more than 100 feature films over the Christmas period if you have nothing better to do.
- ☐ A man from the Weather Centre saying that we are unlikely to have a white Christmas this year, but we can always dream about it.
- ☐ Bing Crosby on radio doing just that.
- ☐ The first Christmas card from someone you wouldn't dream of sending a card to.
- ☐ A *search for gloves which reveals only* three in the house, none of them matching.
- ☐ A horrendous traffic jam explained by the surly taxi driver as being caused by all those *blasted* people come to see the Christmas decorations.
- ☐ The sudden realization that all the Christmas trees left in the shops are less than a foot *high*.
- ☐ The first Christmas card from someone whose address you have lost.
- ☐ *The general air of foreboding and doom* at work, caused by the approach of the office party.
- ☐ A cheery article about mulled wires and hot punches, which you cut out and put with all the articles you have cut out at previous Christmasses.
- ☐ The first Christmas card from a relative abroad to whom it is now too late to send a card back.
- ☐ The first TV trailers for Christmas specials, made by TV stars who have already finished the programme and are now lolling in the Bahamas.
- ☐ An encouraging article saying that *Beaujolais nouveau* is now even better to drink than when it first got here, and that the stampede to drink it on the day of arrival was only a publicity gimmick by the *importers. The article does not mention* that it, too, is a publicity gimmick by the importers.
- ☐ The first TV news item on Christmas at Greenham Common.
- ☐ The first Christmas card from an illegible signature.
- ☐ A belated decision to go out and buy a Christmas tree less than a foot high, only to find that they have all been bought by Japanese bonzai tree enthusiasts.
- ☐ *The first ice on the inside of the* bedroom window.
- ☐ The first feature about young British novelists saying which pop-up books they have most enjoyed in 1983.
- ☐ A premature leak about the Queen's Christmas broadcast, revealing *either* that she is addressing the unemployed directly this year, *or* that Barry Manilow will make a guest appearance.
- ☐ An announcement by British Rail called *Special Christmas Services*, announcing that there will be no trains on Christmas Day.
- ☐ The sudden memory that the big box hidden away for the children said on the lid, "Batteries not included".
- ☐ A realization that the only calendars left in the shops feature either kittens or parts of Scotland coloured bright yellow and blue.
- ☐ The gradual replacement of all scheduled TV programmes by trailers for Christmas programmes.
- ☐ The appearance of the first TV news reader with a piece of holly on the desk.
- ☐ The total collapse of the television set five minute after shops close for Christmas.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 217)



ACROSS

1 Insanity (6)
4 Angry speech (6)
7 Leave out (4)
8 Strong reaction (8)
9 Frying pans (8)
12 *Plant juice* (3)
15 Jerk (6)
16 Cucumber-flavoured plant (6)
17 Capture (3)
19 *Christ* (3,2,3)
24 Double magnum (8)
25 Ignoble (4)
26 Miserly (6)
27 *Trustworthy* (6)

DOWN

1 *Pillage* (4)
2 Lack of suspicion (2,7)
3 Simple rustic (5)
4 Implied (5)
5 Flowing garment (4)
6 Russian country house (5)
10 Place (5)
11 Parody (5)
12 Ocean journey (3,6)
13 Hunted animal (4)
14 Pierce (4)
18 Representative (5)
20 Science (5)
21 Energy (5)
22 University robe (4)
23 Remainder (4)

SOLUTION TO No 216

ACROSS: 1 Sparse 5 Dull 8 Hilly 9 Cuckold 11 Frippery 13 Jive 15 Facsimile 18 Prim 19 Mnemonic 22 Stamina 23 Model 24 Zeal 25 Esteem

DOWN: 2 Palpi 3 Ray 4 *Excursion rate* 5 *Dice* 6 Leonine 7 Chafe 10 Dreg 12 Pact 14 Film 15 Frigate 16 Opus 17 Scold 20 Nudge 21 Mill 23 Met

WEDNESDAY PAGE

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY



Tidings of something, if not exactly joy

I know it is a blasphemous thought at this time of year, but I do feel the religious lyric is bankrupt of all relevance to the reality of a modern Christmas. The Nativity, I admit, is well covered, what with flock-watching shepherds and lowly cattle sheds. But things have moved on since then, and if the carol is to remain a living organism it must take cognizance of the changes. Accordingly, I am offering the following to my near-neighbours the Shepherds, complete with seasonal greetings:

While Shepherds quaffed their hocks by night
All seated in the lounge
Their little angel Maud came down
And furious was her sound.

"Peer not", said she, for white and red
Had freezed their addled minds.
"Bad chidings of your noise I bring.
You're drunk; I know the signs."

*

It is high time this diary turned back the pages of the calendar, in the interests of comparative study. If runners run faster than they did 30 years ago, if jumpers jump higher and throwers throw farther, then surely children – whose very nature is to evolve – must be naughtier.

How lame theory is. I am reminded of a lad called Hemmings, who blew up his Doctor Barnardo's box in order to invest the contents in yet more explosives. The fact that the little papier mâché house only contained a few centimes and a button (such was the class of donor he attracted) does not really matter; the thought was there. When it came to collection day in the school hall and the teacher said "Hemmings?", he replied, "Please Miss, it's been nicked, Miss", and looked so downcast that there was not a dry eye in the house, save that of Hemmings, who was stifling tears of mirth. If I thought my own children or their friends were up to that sort of racket, I would resign as a father. I gather that Hemmings has gone on to make a good career for himself in homes insurance.

*

"While Shepherds quaffed" has not gone down at all well with the family in question. I had forgotten that (a) they live in a state of teetotalitarianism, and (b) their daughter is a byword in filial devotion. She puts her father's slippers out, does the hoovering, goes collecting for the lifeboats, and for all I know works nights in the bakery to help with her school fees. I should have guessed that the idea of her storming in to harangue hock-sodden parents was at odds with the family's self-image. A bad start for the comic carol, but what the hell. I shall now compose one for the children of my horrible lawyer friend Parvis Maitland, only this time I shall deliver it anonymously, under cover of darkness.

Meanwhile, what about that neglected minority group, parents? At this time of year they should have the consolation of at least one carol of their own. This is dedicated to all those who find it heavy going to be an adult in a child's world:

The First Oh-Hell the parents did say
As for certain poor gifts through the nose they did pay
Through the nose they did pay for goods botchy and cheap
On a bold winter's tariff that was so steep

Chorus:
Oh-Hell, Oh-Hell, Oh-Hell, Oh-Hell
Mammon is ringing the spiritual knell.

*

It is past midnight as I glide furtively up Orchard Road towards Maitland's house. All the lights are off in his great Victorian pile. I slip the piece of paper through his door and hurry away down the front steps as the dachshund in the basement hears the clicking of the letter flap and yaps the household awake. The carol sheet reads:

We two kids of prurient pa
Barring rifts we're bound to go far
Massing amounts in canny accounting
Running a company car

Chorus:
O-oh, car of Humber, car of Snipe
Car of automatic type
Profit-bleeding, tax-conceding
Drive us to our lunch at Whites

*

Bump into Maitland at the shops and receive a glacial stare. Clearly he knows the authorship of the lyric. I know that he knows, and he knows that I know that he knows, etc. etc. What he lacks is *proof*, and there is nothing more galling for a lawyer. Another triumph for Anon.

*

Bump into both Shepherds in the park, and am cut dead. I return home and try to pen a redressing stanza:

While Shepherds scoffed their chocs by night. . . .

I give up.

To be or not to be a mother

Hilaire Gomer on the dilemmas of delayed parenthood

The current fashion among women with careers is to put off having babies until they are well into their 30s. The average organized decision-taking woman, however, having taken the decision to start a family, suddenly finds she has stepped on to an antenatal conveyor belt.

She is treated just like her younger counterparts in a world where medics and midwives rule – visiting clinics, breathing classes, taking iron tablets and so on – except when it comes to amniocentesis. This is the foetal abnormality test offered to older pregnant women and familiar to any mother-to-be who has delayed starting a family till later years. With amniocentesis the decision-making returns with a vengeance.

As the trend to have children later in life becomes more common, so do the dilemmas which accompany the test. Amniocentesis is one crucial aspect of pregnancy where the doctors do not make the choices; they merely advise and leave the moral pros and cons with the parents.

The prospect of having the test at 16 weeks of pregnancy jars the cosy, smooth-flowing process of pregnancy. Amniocentesis involves placing a hypodermic needle into the womb near the navel of the mother and withdrawing some of the amniotic fluid which surrounds the foetus. This uterine "liquor" contains foetal cells which have to develop for a minimum of two weeks. A test on the cells will then reveal whether the correct number of chromosomes are present, and will also indicate the child's sex.

The most common chromosome abnormality results in Down's syndrome, but others indicate spina bifida, anencephalis (when the brain and skull fails to develop properly), as well as other rarer malformations. The NHS will perform the test for women aged 37 or older.

For such women, unpleasant decisions cannot be avoided. For example, Deirdre Austin, a practising Catholic from Acton, was 39 when she became pregnant for the first time. "My husband and I decided to chance it in the end and take whatever God sent", she comments. Happily she gave birth, just days short of her fortieth birthday, to a perfect little girl.

One woman, a successful management consultant aged 34, had the test done privately because of her fear of having a Down's syndrome child. The sixteenth week arrived – the test cannot be done earlier because only then are the cells sufficiently developed. She had to wait over two weeks for the result, only to learn that the test hadn't taken.

This woman had risked the high odds on having a miscarriage by deciding to have the first test, after much discussion. Now she and her husband had to decide whether to have the test again, and risk another miscarriage. If the second test proved "positive" she would then have to decide whether to terminate the pregnancy at as late as 22 weeks. Fortunately the second test proved negative and she was spared further agonizing.

The risk of miscarriage cannot be underestimated, nor can the danger of limb damage to the foetus and rhesus blood problems. Tim Coltart, director of studies and consultant at Guy's Hospital, comments: "At 35, according to the statistics, there is an overall 1/300 chance of finding abnormalities by having the test, while there is a 1/150 risk of miscarriage. So, unless the woman is a special case, we would advise not to have an amnio at this age."

Obviously the dilemma becomes easier the older the woman is as the chances of having a mongol foetus becomes higher than the odds on a miscarriage. Thus at 40, a more and more popular age to have a first baby, the incidence of foetal problems jumps to a 1/100 chance; at 46 it is as high as 1/20 for Down's syndrome.

For some women the actual test is not a trauma, merely a necessary means, with luck, to peace of mind for the rest of the pregnancy. For others it is nothing short of a frightening ordeal.

In this country, practitioners tend not to use local anaesthetic, common in America, as the sensation is "barely more than a pin prick", comments Michael House, obstetric consultant at Charing Cross Hospital. He goes on: "One woman was in a terrible state recently – crying and shaking with fear. I thought it was really quite brave of her to go through with it. Afterwards she couldn't believe that it was all over so quickly and painlessly."

Michael House says that he has not dealt with a case where a mother refused to have a termination after abnormalities in the foetus were discovered, but I know of a couple who did just that and are now bringing up their mongol child.

Considering what a termination involves at such a late stage as 18-20 weeks, to go through with it takes courage. At that stage of pregnancy it is too late to have a simple surgical abortion under anaesthetic. Labour has to be induced and the woman gives birth to a developed foetus. These days more and more premature babies can survive at not much more than 20 weeks. The legal limit for a termination is 28 weeks and some doctors, including Mr House, will not do a termination after the twentieth week.

Perhaps the most galling thing of all is to be denied the choice of taking the test because you are just "under age", and then to give birth to an abnormal baby. This is what happened to Heather Tipton of Guildford, who was 36 when she became pregnant during her second marriage, 13 years after having her last baby. At 36 she could have persuaded a doctor to let her have the test on the National Health. But her GP said that it was not done in her area until the age of 40. She did not press further and gave birth to a mongol child who died 10 days later. "We decided not to go ahead with vital operations", explains Mrs Tipton.

She continues: "When very soon afterwards I was pregnant again there was no question of not having the test. It was done at 16 weeks and I knew at 19 weeks that the child – now three-year-old Polly – was normal."

The risk of miscarriage, the cost to the NHS of doing the test at a younger age and the relative odds against having a deformed baby all weigh against amniocentesis being advised much before 37. In the US 35 is the norm and in Britain any anxious mother can obviously have it done privately at any age at a cost of about £150.

For most pregnant women the life-forming process after conception is pleasantly devoid of decisions. The deed is done and it is just a matter of being patient and watching the stomach grow. So to have to make a number of decisions about the amniotic test can be a shock.

And even after making choices, fate can still intervene. For example, a mother-to-be of twins recently had the test done twice – once for each foetal sack, it was thought. But in fact fluid was taken from the same sack twice by mistake. The tested child was normal, but the other, which escaped the test, was suffering from Down's syndrome.

Wendy Hoile



Pudding for all tastes

Food, like child-rearing, is a subject on which everyone has views. To write about it is to invite an exchange of ideas and it is never possible to please everyone. Almost any recipe will draw comment.

Talk about anything as basic as jam and several readers are sure to say that they have been making the stuff from great – grandmamma's recipe for several decades now and then they expect better, more interesting things from *The Times*. But offer novelty, invention, something exotic or costly and those who like plain fare best take up their pens to say the food here is getting too high falutin, by half.

Anything much plainer than Yorkshire pudding takes some finding. Yet the choice of formulas for this traditional dish is extensive and the results they produce are greatly varied.

There are hearty Yorkshire puddings baked under massive roasts and richly endowed with their drippings. These are the puddings for serving in mighty slices, with gravy, to blunt appetites raring for beef. At the other extreme there are Yorkshire puddings so small, so crisp and so light that they can be blown clean across the table.

Then there are individual Yorkshire puddings of great virtue which are high and crisp and golden at the edges and tender in the middle. These are the ones I like best and I bake them in a tin designed for the job. When it arrived uninvited at the office several years ago, it looked like a candidate for the drawer of gimmicks that are more useful in theory than in practice. But this unassuming steel platter with its four wide, shallow depressions excels at its job and has become a true ally.

Yorkshire puddings
Makes four

55g (2oz) self-raising flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 large egg
150 ml (¼ pint) milk
4 teaspoons dripping

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Sift the flour and salt into a bowl. Break the egg into the bowl and mix with the flour to make a smooth paste. Gradually add the milk, mixing constantly, to make a smooth, lump-free batter. Allow the batter to rest for half an hour before cooking it.

Put one teaspoon of dripping (or oil at a pinch) in each depression of the tin. If you have to use a muffin tin with smaller dips, put half a teaspoon of fat in each of eight depressions. To heat the fat put the tin in a pre-heated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for five minutes, or until it is smoking hot.

Pour the batter into the hot fat and bake the puddings for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve immediately with roast beef, or with lamb.

Individual cheese-flavoured puffs of choux pastry called *gougères* are equally good with lamb and beef. If they are baked in ramekins they will puff up like small, rough soufflés.

Cheese gougères
Makes six

85g (3oz) butter
170g (6oz) plain flour
3 large eggs, separated
110g (4oz) Gruyère cheese, grated
30g (1oz) Parmesan, grated
Salt and cayenne pepper

Butter six ramekins and set them aside. Put the remaining butter in a small saucepan with 175ml (6fl oz) water and when the butter has melted, bring to boil. Add the flour all at once and stir over a low heat until the paste leaves the sides of the pan. Take off the heat and beat in the egg yolks, one at a time, followed by the cheeses and a generous seasoning of salt and cayenne.

Whisk the egg whites until they hold stiff peaks. Stir a spoonful of the meringue into the cheese base, then fold in the remainder. Divide the mixture between the buttered ramekins and bake them in a preheated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for 25 to 30 minutes. They should be well risen and golden. Run a knife round each dish and turn out the *gougères*. Serve immediately.

TALKBACK

Women's work

From Mr M. A. Symonds, Columbia House, Winforton, Hereford

As a father of six children may I be permitted to comment on male midwifery and in particular the article on the Friday Page, November 25. Philip Chalmers' explanation for wishing to qualify as a midwife seems more concerned with his determination as a very tiny minority to foist yet another opportunity for the prurient on the supine British public.

Maternity is not an illness; it is a private family affair and in my view and my wife's the only male who should be present apart from the husband is a medical practitioner and then only when there is technical difficulty. There is no shortage of women who wish to be midwives and this article is surely only the first of the propaganda which is to come following the Government's decision and the European Court of Justice.

Assurances that mothers-to-be *will have the opportunity* to object are hollow. I recently had to ask for a male student nurse to leave my wife's confinement as he was there without our permission. The hospital apologized afterwards, but it was plain that it was quite a regular occurence.

By the time a woman is in labour and entering hospital, she is too distracted to care who assists and most husbands are too timid to say anything. Husbands and fathers are the only ones who can succeed in making Mr Philip Chalmers superfluous by refusing to have yet another pair of male hands palpating, breaking waters, and all the other personal matters which midwives carry out. It is another example of the ridiculous extremes to which the law has brought us in trying to achieve reasonable and sensible equality for women. We have now to endure the clap-trap of sexual equality for men too.

THE TIMES DIARY

No breaks, just break-up

The Day After, the American nuclear holocaust film due to be transmitted on Saturday, could be The Big Loser for London Weekend Television. Advertisers have shown great reluctance to buy airtime after the actual dropping of the bomb, which occurs 40 minutes into the programme, so the remaining 75 minutes will be screened uninterrupted by commercial breaks. LWT fully understands the advertisers' point of view. "It's hard to think of any product that could be appropriately advertised during the second half", a spokesman said. "A commercial for something like the Halifax Building Society, for example, might look a little odd."

Line of inquiry

Members of the Post Office Engineering Union can find out the state of play in their current dispute by dialling an automatic answering service. The number of the service is easily misdialled, and so most of the calls are answered by an irate private subscriber saying "wrong number". This is frustrating for one POEU member who uses a British Telecom telephone with a built-in memory, which can be depended upon to select the same wrong number over and over again.

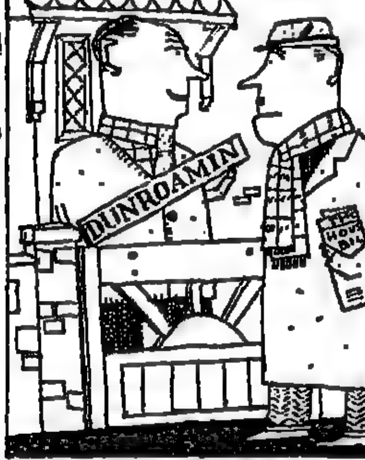
Put to bed

Newspaper sales have boomed in Lambourne, Berkshire, since businessman Louis Jones began to sell them shredded by the bale to the local racing stables as litter. A Lambourne vet, Barry Park, endorses newspapers as "a brilliant substitute" for straw. "It is not brittle, it doesn't break up and emits no dust, which is marvellous for sensitive thoroughbreds", he says.

Pop, with class

Albemarle Pawnbrokers, who have just opened in Bristol, in modern premises planned by an interior designer, are aiming for up-market customers, anxious to pawn their home computers and video recorders. Mr Phil Murphy of Albemarle said: "I don't see why people shouldn't use a pawnbroker as readily as they do a building society. We are aiming at a middle-class clientele, including younger people who have never been to a pawnbroker before".

BARRY FANTONI



'We're renaming it Dunourownconveyancin'

Lese-majesté

Although Malaysia's nine hereditary rulers are fighting hard against government plans to reduce their powers and privileges, they have not always been so insistent on pomp and pageantry. A colleague who worked in Kuala Lumpur in the early 1960s remembers a Sunday morning visit to a friend who lived next door to the town house of the Raja of Perlis, whose fellow rulers had just elected him King. As they had a pre-lunch beer, a portly, unshaven man wearing vest, sarong and flipflops wandered in to borrow a newspaper. Seeing a stranger, he came over with outstretched hand. "Good morning," he said, "I'm His Majesty".

Mr Speaker, sir!

Bryan Davies, secretary of the Parliamentary Labour Party, refuses to let my account of the MPs v Press Gallery football match go unchallenged. He says: "The penalty scored by Philip Webster of *The Times* was the result of a nasty attack on myself. While raising a hand to defend myself against the ball, I was penalized by the so-called neutral referee, David Buchan of the *Daily Star*. This incident fell victim to the normal slanted reporting which parliamentarians feel obliged to take for granted. Next year, *we* will provide the referee."

Daisy clips it out

The programme for *Daisy Pulls It Off*, at the Globe Theatre is full of spoof items of a jolly hockey stick nature, such as a letter to patrons from headmistress Beryl Waddle-Browne. One item, however, is perfectly genuine. Headed "Old Girls Section" and featuring people called Maud and Miss Blagrave and someone called Grace who, in giving a cup for the best badminton pair "has set an example which might well be followed in other directions by Old Girls", it is taken from a City of London School magazine of the 1920s. Anne Savage, who runs the school's old girls' association, spotted it but wasn't a bit cross. She is even organizing an old girls' committee outing to see *Daisy*. "It was all so nice", she said, after an earlier visit to the play. "No bad language and you didn't have to exercise your brain."

PHS

Christopher Walker on the man caught in the Middle East crossfire

Husain: the clamp tightens

Amman

Outside the restaurant most favoured by Amman's diplomatic community, the guards hired by the owner patrol ceaselessly in search of car bombs, their red kefiahs wrapped tightly around their faces. Inside, the talk turns to the new terror campaign being mounted in Jordan by Syrian-backed Palestinian extremists and the threat it poses to a country with a pivotal role in the flagging efforts to rescue the Middle East peace process.

The city is now braced for a fresh upsurge of violence following the renewal of King Husain's invitation to Yassir Arafat, the beleagured PLO chairman, to return and resume the talks he broke off last spring if, as planned, he soon leaves Tripoli under the UN flag. Although the king is known to be concerned about Mr Arafat's personal stability, there is hope of some kind of deal which could prevent the new war that looks increasingly likely.

"Arafat can become strong again, because the West Bank and Gaza Strip still believe in his leadership, and the majority is with him," King Husain said recently. "He can move within this framework to show his popularity, but he should not delay because time may not be on his side."

The discussions last spring were focused on formulating a joint Palestinian-Jordanian approach towards negotiations with Israel on the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The only authenticated claim for the violence (which since mid-October has resulted in six attacks in Jordan and three against Jordanian embassies abroad) specifically warned the government to keep out of "the Palestinian revolution," and not lend support to "the fascist group, under the command of Yassir Arafat." The fact that Abu Nidal, the Palestinian extremists' leader, is now based solely in Damascus left it clear from where the message was really coming.

After 31 turbulent years on the Hashemite throne King Husain, at the age of 48, is now facing what western and Arab observers believe is a predicament as difficult and dangerous as any he has confronted. Once again, he is the man at the centre of the Middle East whose options are severely limited by the relative weakness of his desert kingdom of 2.6 million people. "Too many westerners try to equate the king with the late President Sadat", explained one diplomat. "There is no way he can afford to make the kind of dramatic gesture that broke the log-jam in 1977. His own head is too much on the chopping block."

Apart from the fears aroused by the spate of bomb and gun attacks the predominant mood in the capital is one of deep uncertainty, with foreign intelligence services vying with one another to try to read the king's mind. The effort to predict a situation unusually serpentine even for the Middle East has been made harder by the mystery surrounding the health of President Assad of Syria. Jordanian officials believe he is suffering from a severe heart condition, which could provoke a succession battle. "Whoever wins, it will be bad for us. There are no moderates in the running," said one.



King Husain has frankly admitted that events have deprived him of the luxury of taking no action at all. The question is how he will manoeuvre when faced with the real threat of becoming the victim of both Israeli and Syrian ambitions and thus justify those sceptics who dismiss his state as an unviable, artificial creation. "Right now, only Israel is moving – by colonising the West Bank," he complained last week. "Soon, there will not be anything left to negotiate".

The King, who had summoned journalists to express his dismay at the outcome of the Israeli-US summit in Washington, explained his concern. If the no-war, no-peace deadlock continued, he argued, the Israeli "colonisation" would increase, and more Palestinians would emigrate across the river to the East Bank. Then Jordan, which already has a Palestinian majority estimated at 60 per cent of its population, would become a Palestinian state by osmosis.

Husain is acutely aware that the new Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir – whom he appears to distrust more than he did Mr Begin – is one of the foremost advocates along with Ariel Sharon, the former defence minister, of the slogan that "Jordan is Palestine." Because of the potential for division in his kingdom between east and west bankers, this Israeli claim is regarded as particularly dangerous.

Before the new unwritten military and political alliance between Israel and the US provoked such despondency in Jordan – where the king's aides claim that his interpretation of American intentions will finally decide his next move – hopes of a possible breakthrough had been raised in western embassies by his decision to recall the National Assembly. Consisting equally of 30 deputies from each bank of the Jordan River, the parliament last sat during the 1967 war. With only 46 members still alive, it is dangerously close to falling below its legal quorum of 40.

Although the king now likes to lay stress on the purely domestic reasons for the recall (expected next April), there is no mistaking the international implications. Although no new elections could be ordered in the West Bank, it has the power to nominate members there to replace those who have died. If Israel was then to permit them to cross and take their seats, there is the chance they could form the nucleus of a West Bank/Jordanian negotiating team to talk peace with the Israelis.

Observers here see the recall – announced at a time when Mr Arafat's future looked even bleaker than it does now – as an attempt to give the king an insight into how various elements would react to any attempt of his to take up support of the West Bank, however indirectly. It has upset some members of the PLO and prompted government officials to circulate the assurance that the king would still make no move on behalf of west bankers without at least the tacit approval of Mr Arafat's PLO rump. The PLO men recalled that the parliament was only suspended formally in 1974, after the Rabat summit agreed that the PLO should be the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Last week, President Reagan repeated an earlier pledge to the king that if Jordan and the Palestinians would agree to enter talks, the US would press Israel to halt its settlement activity.

This remains the greatest barrier to any break in the present log-jam, with the problem of who would make concessions first. The Israeli government will not consider a settlement freeze before the king comes to the negotiating table on the basis of the Camp David agreement. Husain insists he could not make such a fundamental move without securing such a freeze. "It is not a situation which encourages optimism," said one official with uncharacteristic understatement.

Although the basic problems of securing a breakthrough have been in existence since President Reagan launched his initiative on September 1, 1982 they have become much more urgent by the region's worsening security situation. Apart from the threat from Syria and Israel, Husain confided last week that he is also deeply concerned about the polarization of the Arab world, and the rising tide of militant Islamic fundamentalism. He believes that if Iraq was ever overwhelmed by Iran, the stage could be set for revolution in a number of conservative Arab states – including his own.

To counter what he regards as the negative influence of Syria and Libya, Husain is now pressing for decisions at future Arab summits to be taken by majority vote rather than unanimously, a procedure which has given disproportionate "spoiling power" to the rejectionists. But the siege atmosphere in Amman provides an ominous reminder of the pitfalls he faces. As one senior diplomat remarked pessimistically, "unless Syria was to turn in on itself for a few years as the result of a protracted power struggle, it is harder than ever now to speak realistically about the chances of a comprehensive Middle East peace".

Phillip Whitehead

When the law calls out the pickets

Productivity, innovation, job-sharing – these are the keywords of an industrial society traumatized by its recent past. We all agree with them, until the face in the space is our own. Could someone else surpass *our* skills, supplant our position? No, they must mean the other fellow. He is restrictive, greedy, incompetent; we are proven, conscientious, and qualified.

Unfortunately these judgments in the court of public opinion are seldom even-handed. Some restrictive practices are fully scrutinized. Others are not. This is why trade unions have become accustomed to hearing themselves analysed as part of the problem, rather than as part of the solution. In recent weeks this has been the fate of the NGA.

The warfare at Warrington has intensified it. Small wars are often surrogate struggles by greater powers, and so it is here. Mr Eddie Shah's combative instincts and portable winning-post have been recruited by backers who are eager to hold his coat in a tussle with the NGA. Employers who want a test case to prove that the new anti-union laws can really bite join newspaper publishers searching for a provincial cowboy who would undertake the shoot-out with the NGA which Fleet Street shuns. The Warrington pickets, too, have been swollen by many non-printers eager to have a confrontation on the streets with an unpopular law. It is all too easy to lose sight of what was originally involved, bad faith as well as bad law.

Free sheets have been an extraordinary growth area in the last decade, often using new technology faster and better than the established provincial press. I have no animus against them, and write a weekly column myself in one of the most successful, *The Derby Trader*. It has created more than a hundred new jobs in journalism, sales, and printing, and provided a haven for some of the refugees from T. Bailey Forman, the Nottingham anti-union group. You begin to see, in such an enterprise, how the traditional demarcations of the press might erode, with the printers reaching out from their traditional sphere, just as others overlap them.

No trade unionist in the press is in any doubt what the non-union plant is all about. Mr Christopher Pole-Carew of T. Bailey Forman spelt it out with brutal clarity in 1979 when he said: "I have always done my best to humiliate and discredit union officials". No partnership in new technology for them.

What, after all, are the printers offered? They see a succession of pundits on television who tell them, smugly, that the new technology offers them nothing but lost jobs. Single keyboarding means no printers. Other hands will be at the terminals, as they already are at T. Bailey Forman. That is not the olive branch of job-sharing. It is the blunt instrument of job loss. When the matter comes into dispute, unions then find the only weapon *they* have – itself a blunt instrument – blocked by the court's restraint upon their action.

This will provoke in many an editorial department the response: so much the better. The sins of the godfathers in the print are being visited on the next generation. Ironically, it is in Fleet Street, where their power and practices are strongest, that the printers have to set up in type the most vehement editorial criticism of themselves. They have been described as a selfish, overpaid cartel, clinging to a monopoly over an activity which others without their particular skills could do more quickly and cheaply.

They reflect that it is their misfortune to be born on the wrong side of the tracks. For when they are hauled into court, justice is meted out to them by representatives of the biggest closed shop in Britain – the legal profession. How does it set an example to the printers? We have seen the answer this month when a cherished monopoly of solicitors has been threatened by Mr Austin Mitchell's House Buyers Bill. Because the Bill allows limited access to conveyancing on properties covered by compulsory registration for banks, building societies and licensed conveyancers, the Law Society has determined to kill it. The flying pickets have set off from Chancery Lane for the House of Commons.

The Law Society, which was accused this week of scandalous sloth in the investigation of alleged malpractices by one of its own council members, is vigorous in its assertion that standards will lapse if the solicitors' monopoly is breached. It was rightly rebuked by the *New Law Journal*, which referred it to Sir Gordon Borrie's recent charge that the professions have "sought to create for themselves greater monopoly rights than can be justified". That monopoly often leads to slackness, unjustified expense, and incompetence, as any MP who has tried to find a solicitor for a harassed and needy constituent can testify.

Solicitors will be outraged by any comparison with print workers. After all they do not set out to challenge the law, they merely interpret it. To which the NGA men may reply that a profession which has its own pin-striped pickets on permanent watch at Westminster is well able to keep its traditional preserves intact.

But if we are to get rid of demarcations and ancient monopolies in the print it is not likely if we operate with the rhetoric of destruction and division. If you doubt this, try selling Mr Mitchell's Bill to your local solicitor on the basis that his outdated and restrictive practice will now have to accept its own extinction with equanimity.

The author was formerly Labour MP for Derby North.

An Amen to end all Amens

I have heard the tribal chant go up at Cardiff Arms Park and I have heard the 5,000 assembled delegates at the national conference of Women's Institutes wade into "Jerusalem". But I have never heard a noise to compare with the one we make at the Albert Hall every year when Sir David leads us into the Hallelujah Chorus. They call it the "*Messiah* from Scratch", which implies that we have never sung together before, but after 10 years the pretence is wearing thin; how much longer can we go on meeting like this?

It is without doubt the most eccentric event in the musical calendar. That it is celebrating its tenth anniversary tomorrow evening, sold out months in advance, brought to order by no less a baton than Sir David Willcocks, Director of the Royal College of Music, and yet again without rival the loudest *Messiah* in the market, is a triumph of improbability over probability. Whether it is also music is a question that censorious critics might shake their heads over. But we know that 4,200 choristers can't be wrong; or if we do go wrong, Sir David will put us back on the rails again.

It all began with the Tuesday Partnership, a national organization set up 11 years ago in a spirit of impudence by two young scientists at Imperial College, drinking minestrone in a Kensington Italian restaurant. Eventually there will be a blue plaque at the spot.

The Partners, David Burgess and Donald Monro, were amateur musicians and organizers of musical events. They had recently set up a performance of *Messiah* by a local choir in which the choir had been summoned for rehearsal on the wrong day, and had been forced to perform unrehearsed. Contrary to expectations, it went decidedly well.

Considering the implications, the Partnership extrapolated the case on the largest possible scale. Envisage a choir totally unknown to each other – just anyone turning up who wanted to have a go . . . envisage an orchestra assembled on the same basis . . . envisage enough of them to fill the Albert Hall . . . scarcely pausing to settle the bill, the Partnership ran down the road to the Hall and put forward their proposition.

It says much for the broadmindedness of the Hall that instead of sending urgently for an ambulance and two strait-jackets it received them with impassive courtesy. With minimal palaver the booking was accepted. Soloists were chosen, leaflets handed out to the queues at the next summer's Proms, and long before the day the Hall was effectively sold out, as it has been every Christmas ever since.



Sir David Willcocks: "If only Handel could be with us . . ."

So it was, children, that Daddy came to sing at the Albert Hall: and you too. It is one of those modern mass assaults on a visible summit of enterprise, like the London Marathon. We have never walked the boards of the Old Vic, been hung at Burlington House or been short listed for the Booker, but our existence has not been all obscurity.

The idea caught on extraordinarily. Before long, Easter performances of other works were introduced: it is to be Mozart's *Requiem* next year. Many faithful singers have come every year since 1974, some from distant parts of the country at considerable cost. There are even regular group bookings from abroad, and it is not unusual to see coach-parties from Holland or Scandinavia. This year one party of about 60 is coming from Denmark.

It would be easy to fill the entire Hall with a ring of singers, if it were not for Sir David's very natural objection to having tiers of basses bellowing down the back of his neck, and the risk of actually dislodging the roof with the din. In fact, about two thirds of the Hall are singers, the rest friends. The average booking is for eight or 10 seats, indicating contingents from organized choirs who sing together for the rest of the year and do not embark on an expedition like this without taking care to get into condition first.

One of the Partners, Gavin Park, who conducted for the first five years, died this summer a few weeks after playing cello in the orchestra for last Easter's Scratch Verdi Requiem. The administrative labour of loading the Albert Hall to the brim twice a year still falls almost entirely on Professor Burgess, Dr Monro, and Professor Burgess's wife Susan, who sings alto and does most of the paperwork.

"The attraction lies in sheer scale, and in the glamour of a very special place", says David Burgess. The musical standard keeps getting higher, he insists. "A lot of people have grown up with us – they started coming when they were about 10, and some of them are professional musicians now." Brass and wind players are asked for details of their experience, but the strings are open to anybody who wants to play.

"Some very good soloists apply, because it's a good shop window", Sir David Willcocks says. "There are representatives of so many choirs there that there is a good chance of other engagements. Some of the orchestra don't play every note, but they wouldn't come if they weren't getting pleasure from it. Luckily I don't hear some of the things going on in the distance."

But is it serious music-making? "It's a fun occasion – I don't mean in the realms of comedy. If Handel could be with us now he'd be delighted he was giving so many people pleasure. Nobody loves more than I do doing it really well – perhaps with an all-male choir. But the two can exist side by side, and I enjoy this too."

At least the mighty juggernaut has never yet jolted to a halt, and Sir David keeps the tempi masterfully brisk. The spectacularly brilliant pieces like "*Worthy is the Lamb*" are less at risk of careering off the tracks than subtler pieces like "Behold the lamb of God" or "And with his stripes".

Still more alarming are the two points in the work (in the last moments of the Hallelujah Chorus and of the great Amen) where there is a void, a Black Hole, into which the entire choir, orchestra, audience, nay, the Albert Hall itself, are drawn with irresistible gravitational force, to be expelled a moment later, astronomically reinforced in decibel power, in a different universe, identical only in its superficial aspects with the one they have just vacated. The effect only succeeds fully, of course, if the silence at the centre of the tornado is total.

We are not perfect, I admit. In that vast assembly there is always someone (always in my recollection a bass) who counts wrong and launches out into that apocalyptic silence with all the fervour that was appropriate, indeed obligatory, a moment before. In that great space, he sounds hardly louder than the humming of a gnat: but at that moment even a gnat's whisper would be a disturbance.

A few seconds later, the number (and if it is the "Amen", the whole gigantic enterprise) is over, and the multitude sinks back gasping, mopping its 4,200 brows, applauding itself whole-heartedly, too much exhilarated to spare censure, or even a thought, for that one abject scapegoat of the general triumph. But he knows who he is and what he has done.

The custom is that he waits until the applause has died down and the choir begin to shuffle on overcoats and extricate themselves from that peculiarly hard and narrow seating built for hard and narrow Victorians. Then he departs into the night and quietly garottes himself with a collapsible music-stand somewhere behind the Albert Memorial. Listen tomorrow: you'll hear him. God grant that this year he isn't me.

George Hill

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Must we catch the Airbus?

"I do not", the Prime Minister told the Commons the other day, "want another Concorde on my hands." The remark, one gathers, was widely seen in aircraft-making circles as in doubly bad taste. For it not only knocked a great Anglo-French technological breakthrough of the present: it also came perilously close to knocking by association another one of the future – the Airbus 320.

Yet perhaps the Prime Minister had a point. For Concorde is an instructive story. It all started in the 1950s, when research at the Royal Aeronautical Establishment at Farnborough proved that it was technically possible to build a supersonic commercial carrier. Unfortunately what it also showed was that such a vehicle would guzzle so much fuel and carry so few passengers that no one was likely to buy it. But at that point Whitehall took a hand.

The government, in the person of Mr Duncan Sandys (as he then was) was anxious to secure a merger of British airframe manufacturers, needed a dowry to offer to the reluctant suitors, and support for Concorde fitted the bill. Since it was felt we couldn't manage it all on our own, a partner had to be found. The United States was the preferred partner, but as the Americans declined to play, we had to fall back on the French.

The prime minister of the day, Mr Harold Macmillan, laid down that the aircraft manufacturers would have to match the public contribution pound for pound. This in the event, the manufacturers declined to do: as by then the leading airlines had made it clear they saw no prospect of having the cash to buy the product, their reluctance was understandable. So the condition was obligingly forgotten.

The wretched cheese-parers at the Treasury did not stand a chance. Supersonic travel was "the wave of the future"; if we opted out we might as well get out of aircraft-making altogether; the Americans were knocking Concorde because they wanted the market for themselves; the airlines were just playing hard to get – when Concorde rolled into service they would all *have* to buy it; last – but not least – here was a chance to prove our "Europeanness" and persuade de Gaulle to unblock our attempt to join his Common Market. Besides, Mr Macmillan's instinct was that the Treasury was always wrong – and the bigger the project, the bigger its error.

Yet when, years later, Mr Macmillan came to write his six-volume memoirs, Concorde did not rate a mention. Which is not altogether surprising. For while today Concorde flies to speed and ease the journey of super-first-class executives across the North Atlantic, and even makes a profit for British Airways, we are told the entire research and development costs of more than £1,000m have been written off with not a single true commercial sale to show for them. And one month after the Cabinet had decided to embark on this marvel of state entrepreneurship, de Gaulle imposed his veto on our first attempt to join the Euroclub. Perhaps the wretched Treasury had it right for once.

I have no idea how the Treasury today rates the Airbus 320, but at a rough guess I would say not highly. It is true that the prospective worldwide market for an aircraft of the 320 type looks a good deal less imaginative than the one originally dreamed up for Concorde. But in other respects the arguments sound painfully familiar. Once again we are told that if we "opt out" of the Airbus we might as well get out of aircraft manufacture. Once again we are told that the Americans want the market for themselves.

Once again all the front-end cash is to be extracted from the long-suffering taxpayer (oh yes, on this occasion the industry is promising to come in later – but as we found with Concorde, once embarked the taxpayer will find it mighty hard to get off whatever happens). Once again we are told we must prove our "Europeanness". And once again the one thing nobody ventures to tell us is what return we could hope to get from our investment – or when.

Capital investment is all the rage. Rather like the pigs in *Animal Farm*, we all go round repeating "current spending bad, capital spending good"; and only the benighted Treasury cannot see the difference. Yet sometimes the thought occurs that if we had not, over the years, "invested" billions in so-called launch aid for the aircraft industry, with only one of those investments ever generating a commercial return, and left the cash for individual citizens to invest or spend instead, we might be more competitive today.

"With a project of this importance", Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, explained last week, "it is necessary for us to be sure that the organization will be equal to the challenges it faces and is able to push with the maximum efficiency and cost-consciousness."

Yes indeed. But could we not – just this once – also try to satisfy ourselves that we will get our cash back, with interest?

THE TIMES PAST

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

NO FURTHER ON

The failure of the Athens summit is one of the most serious setbacks the European Community has ever had. First of all it was an exhibition of extraordinary ineptitude. After months of preparation and private contact among ministers and officials the government leaders proceed with ceremony to Athens to face what everyone knows to be crucial decisions on the future of the Community. Thereupon they suddenly discover that they cannot agree on anything and depart in disarray looking ridiculous. This is not the service that taxpayers have a right to expect for their money. Nor does it inspire confidence in the Community. With modern means of communication such surprises should be avoidable.

A small part of the blame must fall on the Greeks, whose inexperience in Community affairs made for a less than forceful presidency over the past six months, and somewhat inadequate handling of such an important summit. Another part of the blame must fall on Herr Kohl, who appeared ill-informed and unfamiliar with positions prepared by his own ministers, who had differences among themselves.

The largest share of responsibility must be borne by M Mitterrand, who suddenly abandoned positions which had been regarded as holding the key to compromise. Only recently, the French proposed changes in budgetary procedures that would match spending to funds instead of funds to spending, thereby imposing spending limits of the sort desired by Britain and other members, especially on agriculture. Mrs Thatcher also thought she had support for the principle that budgetary contributions should be based on something better than temporary bargains, and preferably on each member's gross domestic product. West Germany would gain from this, as would France when it becomes another net contributor after enlargement of the Community. At Athens, however, M Mitterrand suddenly went right back to his much earlier position that Britain's budgetary contributions must be dealt with on a temporary basis only.

Explanations for this bewildering turnabout will presumably emerge gradually. For the moment it looks as though M Mitterrand was either not fully aware of what his own ministers were doing or not fully in control of their obvious disagreements. Or perhaps he feared being accused of selling out his own farmers just before next year's elections for the European parliament. But there is also just a possibility that the French would like the turning point in the Community's history to take place under the French presidency next year, in which case we have witnessed merely a tactical diversion.

Should Britain also share some of the blame? The French press is already saying it should. Certainly Mrs Thatcher has held very firmly to the position that Britain will agree to higher revenues for the Community only if budgetary arrangements are reformed and spending on agriculture is brought under control. It is against the tradition of Community negotiation, or indeed of diplomacy in general, to place a final position on the table at the outset but at least it makes for clarity, and Mrs Thatcher has been fortified in her resolve by the knowledge that she is in a strong position, since the Community will go bankrupt without agreement on financing. She also knows – and believes others know – that she is acting in the best long-term interests of the Community, since it cannot develop further without reforms of the type she is suggesting. But this attitude obviously does not endear her to fellow Europeans, even if many of them know in their hearts that she is right.

She may now be tempted to sit back and wait for the others to come round but she would be wiser to take a more active and conciliatory line while sticking to the essence of her conditions. A road accident of the type which has just taken place in Athens leaves everyone shaken and liable to lash out at others. Some calm mopping up and bandaging is required, and an attempt at optimism. After all, the Community has had crises and deadlocks before, most notably at the Dublin summit. Often it needs a real crisis to generate energy and sense of urgency. This time it is facing the need for much more fundamental change than usual, so it may need a stronger dose of shock treatment. With a bit of luck, Athens could turn out to have provided it.

STILL A VITAL ROLE TO PLAY

The apparent slide towards war between American and Syrian forces in Lebanon has led to calls, in Parliament and elsewhere, for the withdrawal of the British contingent from that country. That is understandable, but in present circumstances wrong.

It is understandable because the British and American contingents are parts of the same multinational force (MNF) and because, whatever the British troops went there for, it was not to go to war with Syria. Indeed, the agreement between the British and Lebanese governments under which the British contingent was sent states explicitly: "In carrying out its duties, the British Force will not engage in hostilities or other operations of a warlike nature."

The fact is, however, that so far the British force has not engaged in hostilities and has not been asked to. Nor, for that matter, has anyone engaged in hostilities against it. Were that to happen it could, under the agreement, "exercise the right of self-defence", which is what the Americans claim to have been doing.

The Americans and the French have both come under attack and have both exercised the right of self-defence, interpreting it rather more broadly than their partners in the force would like. Both have been placed in an invidious position by the resurfacing of bitter internal conflicts within Lebanon which, at the time when the MNF went in, seemed to have been softened by the common Lebanese desire to reassert national sovereignty and end foreign occupation. In these internal conflicts the Lebanese government and army have been identified with one side, the side favouring continued Maronite predominance in the state.

To some extent that affects the whole of the MNF, since all four contingents are there at the government's invitation "to assist the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese Armed Forces in the Beirut area". But the French and the Americans are more directly affected: the French because of their historic associations with the Maronite community, the Americans because of their active involvement in rebuilding and retraining the Lebanese army. The American presence has lately acquired an even more partisan flavour, first through official statements portraying events in Lebanon as part of a wider east-west conflict and secondly through last week's strategic agreement with Israel.

The Americans went beyond mere self-defence in September, in the view not only of their allies but of their own diplomats and commanders on the spot, when they used naval bombardment to support the Lebanese army in its defence of Souk al-Gharb. Since then their reconnaissance flights have gone far beyond the Beirut area. (It can be argued that this was necessary to secure their men in Beirut against shelling from the hills, though in practice it has not succeeded in doing that.)

But the MNF is not an integrated force under a single command, and none of this has so far affected the British or Italian contingents. The job which these contingents are doing is so far appreciated by almost all parties in Lebanon. The Italians have been protecting the surviving inhabitants of the Sabra-Chatila camp. It should not be forgotten that the massacre there was the result of the MNF's premature withdrawal in September, 1982, and so also the moral and political justification for its present mandate.

The British, coming late and in small numbers, have none the less played a valuable role in providing security for meetings of the Ceasefire Commission. Britain has historic ties of friendship with the Druze community, in whose eyes the British presence does something to balance that of the traditionally pro-Maronite French. The withdrawal of the British and Italian contingents would leave behind a force not only less multinational but shorn of any credible peacekeeping capacity. It would be regretted by the great majority of Lebanese of all communities.

SURGERY AT THE FRONTIER

It is still in doubt as we write whether Mr Lars Ljundberg will come through the first hours after yesterday's operation to transplant heart and lungs, and whether congratulations to his surgeons or condolences to his relatives are in order; or even both. Human and medical drama run so high on these occasions that it may appear unduly cool even to raise the question whether it is right to expend such resources of skill and money in such almost desperate cases.

Mr Ljundberg is of course a private patient, with his costs raised by his neighbours in Sweden. He will not figure directly in the fusillades of statistics that pour between opposite forces in the debate over expenditure on health services – except possibly as a foreign exchange earning. But the unit where his operation was performed only survives because of a special Government subsidy private support having dried up last year. If the Harefield unit closed, Mr Ljundberg might have gone elsewhere: for British NHS patients the chances might be bleaker.

Hard cases make bad law, and rare treatments are an insecure basis for generalizations about health spending policy. It is estimated that only about ten people a year would benefit from this procedure even if it were fully established, so it will never impose a heavy overall burden on resources. But such estimates rest on flexible assumptions: if it were established, we would face new dilemmas about the cases which would then become marginal candidates for treatment. Within realistic constraints, there can be no escape from painful decisions about whether or not to treat patients who might be saved and would prefer to be. One patient's provision is another's deprivation, and objective criteria for judging what is most humane do not exist. Many doctors feel uneasy that society offers them so few ground-rules for assessing priorities.

Yesterday's operation, with its use of two surgical teams, must have been even more expensive than the heart transplants which are becoming almost a familiar thing these days. There is some artificiality about putting a price on one operation, whose marginal cost is only a small part of that of running a specialized unit for similar work. The sum raised on Mr Ljundberg's behalf is roughly twice the price of a kidney transplant, four times the annual cost of a hospital geriatric bed – or a tenth of the cost of a heart transplant in the USA. The entire special subsidy to the two special heart units represents about one four-hundredth of what the NHS spends on phone bills and postage each year.

It may be hard to get any sense out of such figures, but the attempt to make judgments about cost-effectiveness has to be made. An official study of the British heart transplant programme is under way, and is reported to have found that the average gain in life expectancy is small, in spite of individual successes like Mr Keith Castle (a French survivor recently celebrated fifteen years with his second heart). The same sum transferred to the kidney transplant programme would probably add years to more lives, though it would be too small to ease materially the acute dilemmas in that part of the service.

It is fair to make some allowance in these calculations for the profession's need to experiment and excel: rightly or wrongly, a health service denied a measure of glamour would suffer in morale and eventually perhaps in quality. Knowledge gained through experiment can often be applied more widely. There is naturally a temptation to reach for more and more glamour, and more broadly to exalt the hospital at the expense of primary care. But more doctors than in the past understand that this needs to be resisted, and that some surgical triumphs have victims rather than beneficiaries. The NHS can afford a limited indulgence in experimental pyrotechnics, but its planners must never lose sight of the fact that what kills most of us, and darkens many lives long before death, is humdrum everyday disease requiring humdrum everyday treatment.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Commonsense on civil defence

From the Minister of State for Home Affairs

Sir, In his article today (December 6) on civil defence Mr Duncan Campbell, on behalf of the GLC, presses for more precise information about the likely course of attack on these islands.

I have to tell Mr Campbell that we in the Home Office do not have neatly filed away the plans of attack of a potential enemy. Since we are not so fortunate we have to keep patiently explaining that an attack could *take many forms*, from a conventional strike to a full-scale nuclear attack. We shall continue to update our information on these possibilities and to give the fullest possible guidance to local authorities.

What we could not accept is the argument that because there are bound to be wide uncertainties local authorities are entitled to sit back and do nothing to carry out the requirements on civil defence which Parliament has laid upon them.

So long as we keep up our policy of deterrence, which we have maintained with our Nato allies, *attack is* unlikely. Against that background, Parliament has required local authorities to undertake some commonsense civil defence duties, mainly planning and training. Of course, if the worst came to the worst, those who survived would turn out and help. Earlier planning and training could make such help effective in saving lives. That is what civil defence is about.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS HURD,
Home Office,
Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
December 6.

From the President and the Chairman of the National Council for Civil Defence

Sir, One more film depicting the horrors of nuclear attack on a city is about to be shown to the public (*The Day After*, independent television). There can be few people in this country who are still unaware of the terrible effects of nuclear weapons, so films of this kind do not "educate the public" but merely induce a sense of apathy and despair. They do not and cannot show the wider picture, that well-planned and *resourced civil defence measures* could save the lives of many millions of people outside the areas of direct attack.

Civil defence is not about the possession of nuclear weapons but about the hope of survival. There is always hope, but there are those who *appear to have a vested interest in* destroying that hope by their own attack on every effort, however small, put forward for the civil defence of our people. Let them demonstrate otherwise or look to their conscience.

It is reported that the Government have asked for "the right to reply" to the showing of this film. We in turn ask them to take this opportunity to declare publicly their own commitment to a strong civil defence for the people of Britain.

Our present CD resources are inadequate for a "conventional" attack and far below the level to meet the greater shock of a nuclear one. War is not yet imminent and there is still time to build up these resources as an insurance for our future survival, but time may one day run out.

Yours faithfully,
RENTON, President,
NEIL THORNE, Chairman,
The National Council for Civil Defence,
Cayzer House,
2 St Mary Axe, EC3.
December 5.

Competition in house purchase

From Lord Harris of High Cross

Sir, Conservative defenders of the solicitors' closed shop for conveyancing should ponder whether they really want to be classed in the public mind with NGA, Aslef and other arch-protectionists of sectional interests. The Law Society is behaving no more "professionally" than these more plebeian Luddites in justifying its monopoly on the pretext of preserving standards when its true effect is to inflate costs and prices by the age-old device of obstructing competition and innovation. Indeed, if Arthur Scargill were more consistent he would already have offered solicitors the professional services of his flying pickets.

My colleagues in the Lords non-*party Repeal Group* welcome wider discussion of the urgent need to get rid of all outdated restrictions. The difficulty borne out by our experience is that every restrictive practice is ruthlessly defended by entrenched, concentrated, producer-interest groups well armed against the sporadic, scattered forays of amateur consumers.

Thus, on the repeal of the Shops Act, we encountered determined resistance from USDAW (Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers) and the Retail Consortium. On the Truck Acts and wages councils it was the old trade union preservationists who always prefer "negotiation" (ie, endless waffle) to action this day. On the spectacles monopoly it was the myopic opticians' cartel that tried to blind us with special pleading.

The most plausible plea for the Law Society might be that it is unfair to pick on the solicitors' restrictive practices so long as other professional/trade union rackets are left intact. The solution is not for the Government to dither or affect neutrality, or even to take on the enemy one by one, but to throw their weight against all these privileged exemptions from the general rule of competition in the impartial interests of all consumers.

Ministers might draw encouragement from the political wisdom of R. A. Butler, who wrote of his radical renovation of education in 1944:

> We decided at the very outset to make reform as comprehensive as possible and if there were any nettles to get a good bunch of them in our arms and not be stung by a little one. That policy has proved extremely successful . . . because the more nettles you collect, the more they sting one another and the less they sting you.

Might not the Law Society be shamed out of protectionist rhetoric and lobbying if its members saw other practitioners of restrictionism being simultaneously forced, in the words of your leading article (December 6) to "make way for others"? At the same time, NGA, Aslef, NUJ, NUM, and the rest could console themselves that critics of the closed shop, demarcation, *over-manning*, are not picking only on them.

The plain truth is that we all stand to gain from a more consistent and comprehensive attack on these sclerotic symptoms of the British Disease.

Yours faithfully
RALPH HARRIS,
As from: 2 Lord North Street, SW1.
December 6.

From Mr Edwin R Lee

Sir, On April 4, 1979, the Estate Agents Act received the Royal Assent. Its main provision, as in the House Buyers Bill, related to indemnity insurance cover for clients' money.

Some four and a half years later this provision has not been brought into force. This possibly reflects the reluctance of the insurance market to offer cover.

In the average sale and purchase the estate agent only handles the odd few hundred pounds whereas the conveyancer many tens of thousands. One hopes Messrs Mitchell, Tench and Borrie have done their homework with the insurance companies to provide the consumer of conveyancing services with the protection he needs.

Yours faithfully,
EDWIN R. LEE,
William Heath & Co, Solicitors,
16 Sale Place,
Sussex Gardens, W2.

Rescue of old London

From Mr Ralph Merrifield

Sir, Following Andrew Selkirk's *letter of November 25, I would like* to explain the origins of the new archaeological service for Greater London.

The excavation and recording of archaeological evidence in London before its destruction by developers has long been the concern of two county societies, London and Middlesex Archaeological Society and Surrey Archaeological Society, which set up a joint working party to ensure cooperation in this field and to deal with problems as they arose.

Both societies have always encouraged amateur investigation, but became convinced that full-time *archaeologists were essential if* opportunities were not to be missed. Each undertook the employment of a small team, LAMAS operating in seven inner London boroughs north of the Thames, and SAS taking responsibility for the boroughs in south-west London that had formed part of the historic county of Surrey.

Outside the City, for which the Museum of London has always taken direct responsibility, other small teams of full-time archae*ologists were employed* by Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Committee and by Pasmore Edwards Museum (east of the Lea). In addition, groups of experienced amateurs under professional leadership operated in Brentford and Bromley.

Archaeological cover for Greater London was therefore a patchwork in which there were more holes than patches. Nobody with any knowledge of urban rescue excavation would seriously suggest that these gaps could possibly be covered by weekend workers from local archaeological societies.

The proposal by the GLC's Historic Buildings Division, more than two years ago, that in return for a substantial grant London's scattered archaeological services should be rationalized and extended to cover *the whole of London*, was therefore welcomed by the working party. The new scheme, under which the Museum of London became the *employer* of most full-time archaeologists working in London, began on April 1, 1983, and is clearly a great step forward. It will be tragic if it is now destroyed by the demise of the GLC.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH MERRIFIELD (Chairman, Working Party on London Archaeology),
32 Poplar Walk,
Herne Hill, SE24.

Sugar production

From Sir Robert Kirkwood

Sir, With CAP under review, consideration should be given to the social and economic propriety of the overproduction, and subsidised export, of sugar.

Raw sugar is the traditional export of a number of Third World countries. Sugar cane is one of the few crops that tropical areas can produce economically in bulk; it is also labour intensive.

To pledge assistance to backward countries, whilst subsidising competition in one of the oldest markets, is incomprehensible, even by CAP standards.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT KIRKWOOD,
Three Kings,
Sandwich, Kent.

Fresh look at Calke Abbey

From the Chairman of the National Heritage Memorial Fund

Sir, Mrs Currie (December 5) criticizes the trustees of the National Heritage Memorial Fund over Calke Abbey. I hope you will allow me the space to explain the attitude of the trustees.

Calke Abbey and its fate have weighed heavily on our minds for *many months*. In June this year we considered a request from the National Trust for very substantial grants in respect of both Calke Abbey and Belton House. As far as Calke was concerned, it was explained that the approach was necessary because the Department of the Environment had refused to accept certain "non-heritage" *land* in lieu of capital tax, which could have been used to provide an endowment.

We had visited both Calke and Belton and, after much deliberation, informed the National Trust that although we felt both properties to be of great importance to the *national heritage and that both* ought to be saved, we had sufficient resources to help only one of them.

Having been put into the position of having to make a choice, we chose Belton; bearing in mind that Belton was already on the open market for sale, we really had very little room for choice. Indeed, the National Trust had already told us that they regarded Belton as the more urgent priority. The assistance promised in respect of Belton at the time *represented almost 40 per cent of* our uncommitted resources.

Our responsibilities extend wider than simply English historic houses and their contents. There are historic houses in other parts of the United Kingdom, paintings and other works of art, areas of land of scenic and scientific interest, all of which have a call on our funds. We have indeed wide responsibilities and relatively slender resources. Moreover, we have no idea what *future funding* we shall receive from Government.

To date, the National Heritage Memorial Fund has been invited to consider contributing to one solution only for Calke Abbey. Are there no other ways to save Calke? Is this not a case when a wider partnership of interests, including Government, National Trust, Historic Buildings Council, local authorities, the Harpur-Crewe trustees, as well as ourselves, could achieve the objective *which all your correspondents* are seeking? For our part, and within our available resources, we are ready to consider any possibilities.

Yours faithfully,
CHARTERIS OF AMISFIELD,
Chairman, National Heritage Memorial Fund,
Church House,
Great Smith Street, SW1.
December 6.

From Mr Patrick Cormack, MP for Staffordshire South (Conservative).

Sir, My colleague Edwina Currie (December 5) is right to deplore the likely, and totally unnecessary, loss *of Calke Abbey. I visited this quite* remarkable "time capsule" of a house with her in August and I am sure she will forgive me if I say that she understates its value. In its way Calke is, I believe, as important as the Mary Rose.

As Mrs Currie makes clear, a solution could be found but she is, I *think*, uncharacteristically unfair in castigating the National Trust and the National Heritage Memorial Fund as well as the Government.

Neither the trust, which is an independent charity, nor the fund, set up by Government to help safeguard the heritage, can do what is necessary unless the Treasury allows ministers at the Department of the Environment to display the sensitivity they must surely possess.

It is not too late for theChancellor to show he is not *a philistine, but it* soon will be.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK CORMACK, (Chairman, All Party Arts and Heritage Group),
House of Commons.
December 5.

Local democracy

From the Leader of West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council

Sir, Ronald Butt (November 24) rightly concludes that local influence should be rebuilt into local administration through the ballot box. This is a welcome conclusion which everyone in local government will entirely support.

Unfortunately it runs entirely contrary to the Government's present policies, which are to remove as many decisions as possible from the sphere of local influence and transfer them to Whitehall. In the most extreme case the metropolitan county councils and the *GLC* are to be abolished and their functions transferred to quangos and civil servants.

The justification for this is, as Ronald Butt repeats, that the metropolitan counties are mostly "Marxist led". The weakness of the Government's case is confirmed by their need to rely upon such extraordinary accusations.

Let me say only that the Government has recently appointed me a member of the Audit Commission, a body designed to *secure value for money in local* government. Would it have appointed a Marxist to such a position? My colleague leaders of the other metropolitan county councils are equally in the mainstream of the Labour Party.

It is a matter for deep concern that this country casually tampers *with local democracy* without any thought for the consequences. The present proposals have been described by independent experts as unworkable. Yet they are to be imposed without any study or cost benefit analysis of their consequences.

No other country in the western world tampers with its democratic institutions in such a casual fashion. If the changes contemplated by Ronald Butt were to be introduced in this country and accountability at the ballot box turned into a *meaningful* concept then the only way forward is through some public debate and discussion as to how it can be achieved – not the implementation of a snap promise in an election manifesto.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN GUNNELL, Leader,
West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council,
County Hall,
Wakefield. West Yorkshire.
November 25.

Carlisle-Settle line

From Mrs Olive Clarke

Sir, In the interests of accuracy, and for the benefit of prospective objectors to the proposed closure by British Rail of the Settle-Carlisle line, and consequently the stations at Appleby and Settle, may I draw your attention to the article by Alan Whitehouse in your paper (November 17).

The Settle-Carlisle line, as its name denotes, runs between these towns and therefore passes through the area of not one, but two Transport Users' Consultative Committees – those of Yorkshire and of the North-west, both of which will be responsible for the receipt of objections at the appropriate time and for the arrangement of public hearings.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVE CLARKE, Chairman,
North-west Transport Users' Consultative Committee,
Room 308,
Royal Exchange,
Cross Street,
Manchester.
December 2.

Death's account

From the Reverend J. R. Giles

Sir, In your article on funeral expenses (December 3) a Norwich undertaker is quoted as saying that "Undertakers' fees are modest compared with vicars charging £16.50 an hour, plus travelling expenses, and doctors spending 20 minutes on a death certificate for which they are paid £32, plus travel".

There is much more to a funeral than just taking the service, as any conscientious parish priest knows. *Nor would he have it otherwise.* But two points may not be generally appreciated:

1. The clergyman's fee is subtracted from his stipend so that he personally does not benefit.
2. Hence clergy who waive their fees at funerals and weddings are not in fact *doing* so at any cost to themselves but to the wider church, which needs all the help it can get to pay its clergy and reduce the financial burden on parishes.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GILES,
The Vicarage,
4 St Mark's Crescent,
Sheffield.

Portuguese sovereignty

From the Minister Counsellor for Portugal

Sir, In *The Times* of November 11 your correspondent in Madrid mentioned that Portugal had "achieved independence (from Spain) *only in the seventeenth* century."

May I remind you that the Kingdom of Portugal was formed in *1143*. At that time Spain did not exist as a nation (it was formed by Ferdinand and Isabella in the fifteenth century) and a treaty of alliance between Portugal and England has existed since 1373.

For a period of sixty years, starting in 1580, the kingdoms of Portugal and Spain were under the same Hapsburg sovereigns, but in 1640 the purely Portuguese Bragança dynasty (who incidentally gave a queen to England) conquered and preserved power until the monarchy fell in 1910 and the present republic was established.

Yours faithfully,
JOSE M. de MACEDO,
Minister Counsellor,
Portuguese Embassy,
11 Belgrave Square, SW1.
November 11.

Way of the Cross

From Mr Anthony D. G. S. Earl-Williams

Sir, Your leading article "The way of the Cross" (November 21) was intrinsically sound. It ill behoves some Protestant leaders to attack you as they have when *their* own religion was *founded* upon private interpretation of holy scripture and the individual conscience of each *believer*.

Catholics understand only too well the difference between private faith (which men indeed *do* have, for without it they believe nothing) and the living, sacramental community of the Church, with its ex-cathedra authority.

The attempt by many to fuse Christianity with left-wing politics is not only dishonourable; it is theologically disordered, yet, Sir, explains why your sensible leading article has been so disfavourably received.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY D. G. S. EARL-WILLIAMS,
52 Parliament Hill,
Hampstead, NW3.
November 26.

Indigestible

From the Rev Dr Gordon Huelin

Sir, Much is heard nowadays of the commercialization of Christmas, but an advertisement in today's *Times* (December 5) makes one feel that we have reached a new level in this trend. A Christmas menu called the "Twelve Days of Christmas", starting on *December 12!* Is it possible to go any further?

Yours faithfully,
GORDON HUELIN,
Department of Christian Doctrine and History,
King's College London,
Strand, WC2.
December 5.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 6: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

CLARENCE HOUSE
December 6: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited the Royal Smithfield Show at Earls Court.
Lady Angela Oswald and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt, were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 6: The Princess of Wales this morning opened the Park Lane Fair in aid of the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W1.
The Hon Mrs Vivian Baring, Mr Victor Chapman and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN, were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 6: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Hussars (PWO) today received Colonel Tom Hall on relinquishing the appointment of Colonel of the Regiment and Lieutenant Colonel Piers Bengough on assuming the appointment.
The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon attended a Luncheon given in aid of Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied (Phab), at the Mansion House. Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.
In the evening Her Royal Highness, as Patron, was present at the Annual General Meeting of The British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients at Drapers' Hall, London. The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.
The Duke of Gloucester was represented by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland at the Memorial Service for Professor Sir Nikolaus Pevsner which was held in the Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, London WC1 today.

YORK HOUSE
ST. JAMES'S PALACE
December 6: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, today visited the new Headquarters of the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Hon Nancy FitzRoy will be held at Chelsea Old Church, Cheyne Walk, at noon, on Thursday, January 5, 1984.

Mr Edward Hubbard greatly regrets that owing to ill-health he was unable to attend the memorial service held to Sir Nikolaus Pevsner yesterday.

Birthdays today

Sir Fred Atkinson, 64; Mr Donald Crichton-Miller, 77; Lord Elystan-Morgan, 51; Sir Terence Garvey, 68; Professor Sir Abraham Goldberg, 60; Sir Bryan Hopkin, 69; Major-General R. E. Lloyd, 77; Mr Eli Wallach, 68; Miss Helen Watts, 56.

Bloxham School

Under the term of the will of Mr Roger Raymond, the Raymond Trust and the Council of Bloxham School announced the establishment of Roger Raymond Scholarships, of full Bloxham fees for boys whose parents would not otherwise be able to afford a Bloxham education.
These scholarships, added to the provision of John Schuster Scholarships for boys at age 13 and Lawrence Robson Scholarships for boys and girls at age 16, mean that a wide variety of awards is available. Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, Bloxham School, Bambury, Oxfordshire.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Feilden, Mr Cecil Henry, of Bramdean, Hampshire.......£578,436
Crosland-Taylor, Mrs Constance Adele of Hammersmith, London £202,084

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens, given in honour of the High Commissioner for Lesotho.

HM Government
Sir Clive Whitmore, Permanent Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Admiralty House in honour of Mr W. B. Pritchett, Secretary, Department of Defence, Australia.

PHAB
The Duchess of Gloucester was present at a luncheon given by PHAB (Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied) at Mansion House yesterday. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr Sherriff and Mrs Rodney FitzGerald, attended. Sir Peter Baldwin, Chairman of PHAB presided.

Royal Humane Society
The Hon E. L. Baillieu, Chairman, and the committee of the Royal Humane Society, gave a luncheon yesterday at Haberdashers' Hall to decide on the recommendation for the award of the 1983 Stanhope gold medal.
Among those present were:
The High Commissioner for New Zealand, Marshal of the RAF Sir John Grandy, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Compston, Major-General Sir Leonard Atkinson, Mr F H Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel R W C Charlton, Mr R K Lloyd, and Major A J Dickinson.

East European Trade Council
Lord Shackleton presided at a luncheon given by the East European Trade Council at the Goring Hotel yesterday, in honour of Professor Z. L. Sadowski, Under-Secretary of State, Deputy Commissioner for Economic Reform in Poland. The Polish Ambassador and Mr Z. Krolak were among those present.

Receptions

King George's Fund for Sailors
The First Sea Lord and Lady Fieldhouse were the guests of honour at a reception held last night at Banqueting House in aid of King George's Fund for Sailors. Mrs Richard Thomas was the chairman of the reception committee. A presentation was made by Admiral Sir William O'Brien, chairman of the fund, to Admiral Fieldhouse, Major-General Sir Jeremy Moore and Rear-Admiral Sir John Woodward, of the Falklands Collection of photographs of the ships which took part in the campaign.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker held a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday evening in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Ambassador was present. The guests included:
Mr Harold Walker MP, Mr Richard Alexander, MP, Mr Sydney Bidwell, MP, Mr Anthony Favell, MP, Mr John Forrester, MP, Mr Alastair Goodland, MP, Mr Robert Key, MP, Mr Ron Leighton, MP, Mr Michael McGuire, MP, Mr John Page, MP, Mr Ray Powell MP, Mr Peter Temple-Morris, MP, Mr Stefan Terlezki, MP, Mr Stan Thorne, MP, Mr Tom Torney, MP, Mrs Bridgett Anson, Canon Trevor Beeson, Mr John Cloake, Mr John Northover, Mr Valentin Panov, Captain Peter Shaw, Mr John Sweetman, Mr Radoslav Tsanchev and Mr William Beaumont.

HM Government
Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a dinner at Lancaster House, given in honour of the Prime Minister of Uganda, Mr Otema Alimadi.

Anglo-Jordanian Society
Sir Fredric Bennett, MP, Chairman of the Anglo-Jordanian Society, presided at a dinnner held last night at the Athenaeum Club. The guests of honour were Sir David Roberts, Director General of the Middle East Association, and Lady Roberts. Among others present were Lady Bennett, Sir Gawain Bell, Sir Stephen and Lady Miller, and Miss Zein Rifai.

Farmers' Club
The annual dinner of the Farmers' Club was held last night at Grosvenor House. Mr J. H. Parker, president of the club, was in the Chair and the principal guests were Sir Anthony and Lady Parsons, and Mr and Mrs A. G. Ball.
Among those present were:
The Hon Sir Richard and Lady Butler, Sir Michael and Lady Franklin, Sir Stephen and Lady Roberts, and Mr and Mrs K E Roberts.

Service dinner

The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards
The annual regimental dinner of The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards was held last night at the Savoy Hotel. General Sir John Stanier, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.



Bandstand bomb heroism honoured

Miss Claire Marie Neal, a children's nanny, strolled into Regent's Park one afternoon in July last year with her two charges to listen to the band of the First Battalion Royal Green Jackets as she often did on sunny days.

Two hours later, her uniform covered in blood and torn where she had ripped it to provide bandages for the dying, she emerged a heroine of the IRA bomb outrage in which seven soldiers were killed and 29 injured (Michael Horsnell writes).

Last night Miss Neal, aged 35, was among 13 people to receive Binney Memorial awards for bravery at the Goldsmith's Hall from the Lord Mayor of London, Dame Mary Donaldson.

With Miss Neal are three men, all Londoners, who were last night presented with Binney medals. From the left, they are, Mr Nicholas Oatway, aged 32, an engineer who drove his car at three armed robbers before chasing two of them on foot; Mr Walter Holmes, aged 26, a youth worker who chased and successfully disarmed a violent attacker who had stabbed a man to death; and Mr Alfred Batterbee, aged 64, a porter, who tried to detain two armed robbers escaping from a bank, and continued to resist them even though shot and wounded in the leg.

Miss Neal was one of ten, and the only woman, to receive a Binney Certificate of Merit.

The explosion occurred as she was about 200 yards from the bandstand with the two children, Dominic Gesua, aged 8, and his sister Rachel, aged 7.

A police officer saw Miss Neil in her uniform and, thinking her a qualified nurse, directed her towards the devastated bandstand. She left the children with the policemen.

Arriving before any professional first-aid teams she was faced with dead and severely mutilated bandsmen and set to work to tend their injuries, using part of her dress and slip as bandages to staunch the bleeding.

Miss Neil treated ten soldiers, two of whom died as she cradled their heads in her lap.

Two days later Miss Neil was overcome with shock and became severely ill. She still suffers from nightmares.

The Binney awards have been made since 1947 and commemorate Captain Ralph Binney RN, who was killed three years earlier trying to thwart two jewelry thieves in the City of London (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Memorial service

Professor Sir Nikolaus Pevsner
The Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the Victorian Society, was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland at a memorial service for Professor Sir Nikolaus Pevsner held at the University Church of Christ the King, WC1, yesterday. The Rev Peter Hughes officiated. Mr Hans Schmoller read an extract from *The Leaves of Southwell* and Sir James Richards read from a lecture *The Beauty of Life* given by William Morris in Birmingham in 1880. Professor Peter Murray read the lesson and Mr Alec Clifton-Taylor gave an address.
Among others present were:
Mr and Mrs Tom Pevsner and Mr and Mrs Dieter Pevsner (sons and daughters-in-law), Mr and Mrs Ian Hodgson (son-in-law and daughter), Mr Michael Pevsner, Miss Katrina Pevsner, Mr Steven Pevsner, Miss Ruth Pevsner and Mr Mark Pevsner (grandchildren), [illegible] Ames-Lewis, Mr P Draper, Professor Arthur Summerfield and Dr Angela B Summerfield (chairman, Court of Electors); Professor F H Hinsley (Master of St John's College, Cambridge), Mr Alan Crawford (chairman, Victorian Society) with Mrs Jennifer Freeman and Mrs Jane Fawcett; Mr John Newman (Courtauld Institute of Art) and Mrs Newman, Dr Dennis Farr (director, Courtauld Institute Galleries, and chairman, Association of Art Historians), Mrs Linda Murray, Mrs Hans Schmoller, Mr Ronald Alley (Tate Gallery), Mr Neil Stratford (representing the Director of the British Museum), [illegible] for the Care of Churches, the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches, the Central School of Art and Design, Toronto University, the University of East Anglia, the Architectural Press, the Council for National Academic Awards, the Art Workers Guild, Friends of Christ Church, Spitalfields, the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, the National Monuments Record, the Greater London Council Historic Buildings Division, the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England and Andre Deutsch.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. S. L. Cohen and Miss S. A. C. Frampton
The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of the Hon Hugh and Mrs Cohen, of Ambarrow Wood, Sandhurst, and Sarah, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Frampton, of Mill Cottage, Ashford in the Water, Derbyshire.

Mr D. B. Lancaster and Miss L. V. Arbuthnot
The engagement is announced between David Bernard, only son of the late Major B. T. Lancaster and of Mrs Lancaster, of Rectory Hill House, West Dean, Salisbury, and Louise Victoria, daughter of Sir John Arbuthnot, Bt, and Lady Arbuthnot, of Poulton Manor, Ash, Canterbury.

Mr G. C. B. Davies and Miss C. J. Evans
The engagement is announced between Geraint Charles, son of the late Professor E. T. Davies and Mrs H. G. Davies, of Highfield, Southampton, and Caroline Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Neil V. Evans, of Curdridge, Hampshire.

Mr N. A. Glanvill and Miss K. M. Harding
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs K. B. Glanvill, of West Mersea, Essex, and Karen, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Harding, of Bowie, Maryland, United States.

Mr C. M. Hayward and Miss H. M. Oliver
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Hayward, of Bournemouth, Dorset, and Heather, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Oliver, of Reading, Berkshire.

Mr J. Lynn and Miss D. M. Coffey
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Dr and Mrs C. R. Lynn, of Dulwich, London, and Deirdré, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. M. Coffey, of Addiscombe, Surrey.

Mr S. M. Hunter and Miss F. M. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Stephen, younger son of Brigadier and Mrs Ian Hunter, of Brisbane, Australia, and Fiona, youngest daughter of Brigadier and Mrs James Wilson, of 10 Merchiston Avenue, Edinburgh.

Mr N. S. Mann and Miss K. D. Jones
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, younger son of Dr and Mrs James Mann of Dulwich, and Katharine, younger daughter of the late David Prys Jones and of Mrs Prys Jones, of Croydon.

Mr H. A. J. Morrison and Miss C. A. Fisher
The engagement is announced between Hugh, eldest son of the Rev J. G. and Mrs Morrison, of Kirkpatrick Durham, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. C. Fisher, of Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire.

Mr C. J. Page and Miss C. H. Caroe
The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Major General and Mrs J. H. Page, of Vanners Farm, Stour Provost, Dorset, and Celia, younger daughter of the late Mr R. O. Caroe and Mrs Faith Caroe of Furzey Hill, Meysey Hampton, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Mr E. A. W. Probert and Miss B. S. J. Harper
The engagement is announced between Edmund Arthur Whitmore, only son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Probert, of Exeter, and Belinda Solveig Jane, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs John L. Harper, of Dwygyfylchi, North Wales.

Mr P. A. Simmons and Miss K. F. Lankester
The engagement is announced between Philip Andrew, elder son of the late Mr A. G. Simmons and Mrs Simmons, of Woking, and Katherine Frances, third daughter of Captain P. K. R. Lankester, RM, Retired, and Mrs Lankester, of Boston, United States.

Mr S. A. R. Taube and Miss K. J. Pilkington
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Nils Taube, of Great Wigborough, Essex and Karen, daughter of Professor Tom Pilkington and Dr Pamela Pilkington, of Kew.

Mr N. R. F. C. Timms and Miss Y. P. V. Sziedlar
The engagement is announced between Neil, son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Timms, of Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire, and Yolande, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Witold Sziedlar.

Mr R. Wyndham-Smith and Miss J. S. Barraclough
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs David Wyndham-Smith, of Esher, Surrey, and Jane, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Barraclough, of Northwood, Middlesex.

Marriages

Lord Sackville and Jean Lady Imbert-Terry
The marriage of Lord Sackville and Jean Lady Imbert-Terry, widow of Sir Edward Imbert-Terry, Bt, took place on Friday, December 2.

Mr G. D. Simonds and Miss A. M. L. Tose
A service of blessing was held on Saturday, December 3, 1983, at St Mary The Boltons Church, Kensington, following the marriage of Mr Sam Simonds, son of the late Commander Henry Simonds and of Mrs Molly Simonds, of Lija, Malta, and Miss Angela Tose, daughter of Mr and Mrs Leigh Tose, of Balzan, Malta.
The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by Miss Gemma Prettie and Miss Alexandra Tillie. The reception was held at the Berkeley Hotel, Knightsbridge.

Mr R. Amin and Miss C. A. Sainsbury
The marriage took place on Saturday, November 26, at Marylebone Register Office, between Mr Raghis Amin and Miss Clare Amanda Sainsbury.

Science report

Fuel tests may salvage shipping costs

By Bill Johnstone

The economics of shipping in decades to come may be transformed if research into residual fuels at Newcastle University is concluded successfully. The research, led by Professor Ray Thompson and Dr Graham Armstrong of the university's Department of Marine Engineering, is about six months into its first phase, during which the experimenters have been building their unique test equipment.

A medium-speed deisel engine working at 700 rpm is the mainstay of that equipment. More than 50,000 different readings will be take and fed instantaneously into a microcomputer as the engine performs with the low grade or residual fuel.

Essentially the residual fuel or the "dregs of the barrel" that are left after high-quality product is extracted from oil, is used in marine engines. Its attraction is that it is cheap. But its viscosity gives it the appearance of tar and must be supplied to the engine at temperatures in excess of 100 deg C, leaving unburnt impurities and damaging the engine.

The oil in current use has a viscosity of about 3,000 redwood-seconds (a measure of viscosity) but the requirements in the future will be to use oil almost twice as thick.

Professor Thompson comments: "The trend in the industry is to go for what is left in the barrel, so what we have to find out is what is happening to the inners of the engine".

The experiments are to take place at the beginning of next year on a six cylinder medium speed marine engine. Most of the monitoring of the engine's performance is to be done by sensors attached to cylinder number six. The fuel mix, the ignition temperature, the deformations of the pistons, the behaviour of the cylinder linings and that of the valves are typical of the readings which will be taken continuously throughout the experiments. The complexity of setting up the engine with its subtle instrumentation has taken almost six months.

Even the exhaust valve will have a thermocouple inserted into it, while the lubricant fuel between the piston rings and the cylinder linings have been dosed so that the behaviour of the cylinder lining can be observed using isotope measurement.

Professor Thompson says: "What we are trying to find out is what a range of fuels will do in particular engines. We want to do it with a range of engines. The idea is that a larger proportion of engines at sea will be able to use a greater range of fuels."

If the first phase is concluded successfully in the summer of next year, another of 18 months will follow when the ideas will be tested in association with an engine manufacturer.

The third phase, of about a year, will test all the results on a working ship.

OBITUARY

RIGHT REV JOHN ROBINSON

Controversial radical theologian

The Rt Rev John Robinson, who was bishop of Woolwich from 1959 to 1969 and whose name became virtually a household word after the publication of his outspoken views in *Honest to God*, died at his home in Yorkshire on December 5 at the age of 64.

Don, bishop, left-winger and theological radical, Robinson was an incisive teacher of New Testament studies who made a considerable contribution both at Cambridge and in the Church. Indeed many of his friends felt that he had been mistaken in taking two decisions which led to much of the publicity he received, and that a price was exacted.

The first was in 1959 when he left Cambridge to become Bishop of Woolwich, and found it difficult to fulfil some of the more conventional roles expected from holders of episcopal office. The second, soon afterwards, was when he gave evidence for the defence in the *Lady Chatterley* trial, using words interpreted to mean that D. H. Lawrence's phallic religion was all in serene harmony with a positive and Christian evaluation of sex as a divine gift.

His little book *Honest to God* (1963), created a stir partly because he had already generated an expectation that a bishop with such progressive views on sex might upset the apple-cart in weightier matters of Christian belief and practice. People were surprised to find a bishop admitting that prayer is difficult, and that some religious language inherited from the past can be more a hindrance than a help.

Robinson was born on June 15, 1919, in the close at Canterbury, where his father was Canon. Two uncles, Armitage and Forbes, were formidable scholars, and he was always aware of this family background of books and learning. He was educated at Marlborough and Cambridge: first at Jesus College, then as Stanton student at Trinity, finally training at Westcott House for ordination in 1945.

He became Mervyn Stockwood's curate at St Matthew's, Bristol. He then moved to Wells in 1948 to teach, and in 1951 succeeded C. F. D. Moule as Dean of Clare College, Cambridge. In 1946 he had gained his PhD with a thesis in the philosophy of religion on the I-Thou relationship, on which Martin Buber had written a gnomic classic.

His early books, *In the end God* (1950), *The Body, a study in Pauline theology* (1952), and



Jesus and his Coming (1957), made scholars much aware of the presence of a highly intelligent and independent writer on New Testament thought. He became a favourite visiting professor on American campuses and in South Africa, and acquired a rapidly growing public. At Clare he was liked and respected by dons and undergraduates, and in the college chapel, in days long before anything like Series 2 was born or thought of, carried out liturgical experiments which he described in *Liturgy coming to Life* (1960).

In 1959 he was asked to be Suffragan Bishop in the diocese of Southwark. There was much to move him to ignore the counsel of academic friends and to accept the office. The invitation came from his former vicar and intimate friend Mervyn Stockwood, who had lately transformed the University Church and needed a kindred spirit sympathetic both to his left-wing political stance and to his intolerance of the stuffy and starchy.

Moreover, Robinson urgently aspired to bring changes to the Church of England as only a bishop may hope effectively to achieve, and as no college don had done since the Tractarians.

Robinson's impatience with convention expressed a widespread mood in the early 1960s. He spoke and wrote as if people could be forced to think seriously and critically only if they were subjected to rude shocks, so that what pleased some greatly astonished the rest. It was while convalescing from illness that he wrote *Honest to God*, a little paperback in which he brought together themes fron Bultman's programme of demythologization, Bonhöffer's prison letters on "religionless Christianity", and Tillich on God as the Ground of Being.

Published in 1963, it was heralded by an article in *The Observer*, in tone perhaps rather abrasive, headlined "Our Image of God must go". The book was translated into many languages and sold millions of copies throughout Europe and America among Christians of many allegiances. More an eloquent than a profound statement of the Via Negativa, the book seemed exactly to catch the questionings of restless church members, who knew that humanity cannot do without Christianity, and cannot do with it in the cruder Sunday-school forms with which they were familiar.

A series of paperbacks followed this essay in restating the faith. Of his later volumes, special attention is deserved by his lectures on the person of Christ, *The Human Face of God* (1973); by a brilliantly written attack on the accepted consensus of New Testament scholars assigning comparatively late dates to early Christian documents, *Redating the New Testament* (1976); and a sympathetic study of Christianity's relation to aspects of Indian religious thought, *Truth is Two-eyed* (1979).

By the mid-1970s Robinson became personally convinced of the authenticity of the Shroud of Turin, writing articles and a little book in its defence. On many historical questions he was conservative.

In personal relations shyness made Robinson seem abrupt, and at times he could appear guileless. To his friends an evening in his company was utterly delightful. Throughout his life he was witty, youthfully original, energetic, generously warm in hospitality.

In 1969, with the support of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, he relinquished his post at Woolwich to become Fellow and Dean of Chapel at Trinity College, Cambridge. There he won the respect of dons and the gratitude of innumerable undergraduates, among whom he was an outstanding pastor and teacher. In his vacations he helped as assistant Bishop in the diocese of Bradford, and was never so happy as when called to take a confirmation.

He leaves in draft a substantial book on St John's Gospel, designed as a framework for the Bampton Lectures he was to give at Oxford next year. His courage through his terminal illness profoundly moved his colleagues.

In 1947 he married Ruth Grace, who survives him. There were a son and three daughters of the marriage.

MR ROBERT ALDRICH

Robert Aldrich, the American film director who made *The Dirty Dozen* and *Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?*, died on December 5 in Los Angeles after a long battle against a kidney disease.

His forte was the study of men in action, whether in war films, thrillers, adventure stories or Westerns, and his treatment was usually tough and uncompromising, with eruptions of violence. His detractors accused him of sensationalism and a lack of sensitivity; to others he was merely echoing the harsh realities of American life.

Born in Cranston, Rhode Island, in 1918, he was educated at the University of Virginia and started in the cinema as a production clerk at RKO. He rose through the ranks to assistant director, in which capacity he served some of the outstanding directors of his time: Orson Welles, Jean Renoir, William Wellman, Lewis Milestone, Joseph Losey and, on *Limelight*, Charles Chaplin.

In the early 1950s he worked in television but returned to films when MGM gave him a chance to direct with *The Big Leaguer*. He began to make his reputation with Westerns, *Apache* and *Vera Cruz*, and in 1955 had a critical and commercial success with a Mickey Spillane subject, *Kiss Me Deadly*, giving a routine pulp thriller a nightmarish quality that far transcended the original.

He enhanced his standing with *The Big Knife*, from the play by Clifford Odets, and a war melodrama, *Attack!* In between he made an effective "woman's picture", *Autumn Leaves*, with Joan Crawford. In some critical circles Aldrich had by now become a cult figure, particularly in France

In 1962 he made a commercially successful excursion into horror melodrama when he directed two veterans, Bette Davis and Joan Crawford in *Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?*, repeating the formula two years later in *Hush Hush Sweet Charlotte*. An even bigger hit was *The Dirty Dozen*, a characteristically violent piece about a group of convicts embarking on a commando suicide mission: out of its considerable profits Aldrich (who already had his own production company) was able to buy his own studio.

In rather different vein was his adaptation of the British stage play, *The Killing of Sister George*. It become a *cause célèbre* when the censor demanded cuts in a lesbian scene between Coral Browne and Susannah York. The film contained a fine performance (repeating her stage role) from Beryl Reid, but was generally held to be less subtle than the original.

During the 1970s Aldrich worked to good effect with such powerful performers as Lee Marvin and Burt Reynolds, though his films were generally less distinguished. They included *The Grissom Gang*, a new version of *No Orchids For Miss Blandish*, *The Mean Machine*, *Hustle* and *Twilights last Gleaming*.

RT REV JOHN SEPEKU

The Right Rev John Sepeku, Bishop of Dar-es-Salaam since 1965, and Archbishop of Tanzania from 1970 to 1978, has died in Tanzania.

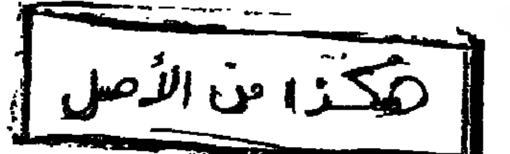
He was educated at Hegongo Theological College, and spent much of his ministry in Zanzibar, where he was a curate, priest-in-charge for the diocese and, from 1963 to 1965, Assistant Bishop. He moved to Dar-es-Salaam as Bishop in 1965 and in 1970 became the first Archbishop of Tanzania.

MRS SUSAN STIRLING

A correspondent writes:
There are many people last week who will be a great deal sadder for having read of the death of Susan Stirling of Keir. To those who knew her well she will be best remembered for her hatred of formality, her warmth and sense of humour, her not always shared love of bull-terriers, and for her wild flashes of temper which few escaped, but which invariably ended with a laugh.

She made her home, Keir, celebrated for its hospitality, and she created in the garden one of the showpieces of Scotland.

In the past few years her strength in the face of various adversities, including the fight for her beloved Keir and the death of her husband, Bill, was an inspiration to many, all of whom will greatly miss her. She leaves behind two sons and two daughters.



THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Odds are even on a new bid for P & O

Inevitably most of the audience will see Trafalgar House's preliminary figures for the year to end September as a curtain raiser for the "The Battle for P & O", a three act drama starring Mr Nigel Broackes and Mr Jeffrey Sterling, with the part that would once have been played by the old actor manager, Lord Matthews, taken by Mr Eric Parker, his successor as Trafalgar's chief executive.

The figures deserve a better billing than that, however predictable they may appear. Profit before taxation has risen 20 per cent from £65.6m to £79m and the dividend is increased by 18 per cent from 7.2p to 8.5p a share. And there is at least a chance that the P & O. will be abandoned.

They will tell you at the box office that Trafalgar withdrew its five – for – four share bid for P & O in June when it was referred to the Monpolies Commission.

Mr Broackes will spend 10 days relaxing in the sun at the start of 1984. He is "75 per cent certain" that shortly after he returns, relaxed and ready will discover that Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, has no intention of standing in Trafalgar's way should it wish to bid again for P & O. Whether Trafalgar will bid again, "I honestly don't know", Mr Broakes told me yesterday.

"Our own profit projections have advanced further since last May, when we came forward with our first offer, and we could say 'thank you very much, we don't want it any more.' It is a 50 per cent probability."

It is easy to accuse Mr Broackes of trying to talk down the P & O share price. This has benefited not only from the belief that Trafalgar's five-for-four offer was merely an opener, but also from the advent of Mr Jeffrey Sterling as chairman of P & O with a brief to keep the company independent or, failing that, to make Trafalgar pay a high price for its audacious presumption.

Few men can teach Mr Broackes, or indeed Mr Sterling, new market tricks but one reason for Mr Broackes's success and durability is the care he takes not to get into situations where withdrawal should cost him face or Trafalgar money.

The industrial advantages to Trafalgar of acquiring P & O remain as compelling as before. P & O represents five important acquisitions at one blow in areas – cargo shipping, cruising, construction, housing,



Nigel Broackes (left) and Eric Parker – Trafalgar's double act in the drama.

property – where Trafalgar is strong and capably managed.

Under Trafalgar's existing management P & O might be made to yield, through rationalization, an extra £20m in profit, beyond the £40m-£50m Mr Sterling and the P & O board would probably project if they were called on to repel a fresh Trafalgar assault.

The logic, for both companies, of putting together the Cunard and P & O passenger fleets, is nigh irresistible. The value for the future of the British merchant fleet of letting Trafalgar–P & O become the catalyst of change is inestimable.

Yet, having said all that, I believe Mr Broackes is quite capable of walking wasy from P & O. Analysts seeking to quantify his revised "projections" of Trafalgar's profits are likely to come up with a figure for the current year around £95m. Taking a line through that and my earlier estimates for P & O profits and potential savings in a merger, I can see why Trafalgar might not wish to be pushed into bidding more than its original five-for-four.

"If we walked away," Mr Broackes wrily observed, "Jerry Sterling would have th most frightful headache. There is no downside for us and no virility symbol at stake. For Jeffrey it would be a bit trickier. He would be faced with a repeat of his 10 years' hard labour at Town & City, with the only certainty a repetition of his mistakes."

Rivals in the ring for Trident

Mr Gwyn Ward Thomas, founder of Trident Television, returns from abroad tomorrow. It was looking less likely last night that his management buyout for parts of Trident would succeed.

Negotiations with others over the future of the three companies which no longer fit in a casino and television operation, under Lord Hanson as chairman, are at an advanced stage. Mr Ward Thomas thought at one point his talks were too. Last week, only shareholder approval – the directors speak for 27 per cent of the company – stood between him and buying £1.8m worth of assets for £791,000 down and £1m in five, mavbe 10 years' time

But less than 24 hours before the deal was to be approved, Lord Hanson rang Mr Ward Thomas to tell him that rival offers were being considered. The shareholders' meeting was adjourned.

Mr Ward Thomas's deal was to buy Windsor Safari Park, scenery makers Watts & Corry and the rights to Trident Films.

The deal looked good for Ward Thomas Holdings. The £1m deferred payment maybe extended for a decade in exchange for rights to half the increased value of the 130-acre Safari Park land, should planning consent change.

The appearaance of the rivals casts a doubt over the future chairmanship of Trident. It is unlikely that Lord Hanson, ready to take over as chairman, will step aside. In that case Mr Ward Thomsas might feel that having lost the management buyout, £83,000 was insufficient recompense for his service contract.

Yamani backs stable oil price as Iran pushes for $6 rise

From David Young, Energy Correspondent, Geneva

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is not expected to make any changes in oil prices or production quotas at its meeting in Geneva today, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said yesterday.

Speaking on his arrival at the first full ministerial meeting of Opec since its unprecedented $5 a barrel price cut in March, Shaikh Yamani said that he expected Opec to stick to the agreement that had already helped to restore stability to the world oil market.

Opec's four-man market monitoring committee, which met yesterday to review recent trends in the oil market, is also recommending that prices and production quotas be left unchanged.

Shaikh Yamani said that the meeting was going to be "a quiet one", and ministers from other leading moderate Opec members, including Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates, also said they expected the meeting to leave the price and production agreement unchanged.

The maintenance of the status quo will however be strongly opposed by the Iranian delegation, which is still insisting that it wants an increase of $5 or even $6 a barrel in the $29-a-barrel reference price. Iran also wants to increase its output.

The monitoring committee was presented with a gloomy picture of the recent, renewed downward pressure on world oil prices. Spot market trading has come almost to a standstill as oil companies and traders wait to see how Opec reacts to what observers regard as a critical new test of the oil producer's ability to maintain its pricing regime.

Dr Mana Said al-Otaiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates and chairman ofthe monitoring committee, said Opec's production was running slightly above the 17.5-million-barrels-a-day ceiling set in March, but neither he nor other ministers would say by how much.

Dr Otaiba reported to the committee on his meeting on Monday with Mr Peter Walker, Britain's Secretary of State for Energy, at which he expressed Opec's concern about the increasing level of North Sea production.

He said that he did not expect Britain to cut its production. "We understand the British position and they understand our position in Opec. We are all in the same boat".

Opec says North Sea oil production, is running 300,000 barrels a year above what it had regarded as assurances given by the Department of Energy.

Indonesia's oil minister Dr Subroto, said he supported extending the Opec production ceiling until the end of the first quarter of next year, despite calls by Algeria and Venezuela for it to be lowered. Several of Opec's 13 members have been pressing for higher individual quotas.

Index hits record

The FT 30 Share Index, without Dunlop pulling it back any longer, reached a closing peak of 748.2, a gain of 6.2 points, as the property sector pulled the market forward.

On the Dunlop front, Pegi Malaysia, the largest single shareholder in beleagured tyre group, added confusion to the proposed rescue attempt being coordinated by Sarasin International Securities, by saying yesterday that it had no immediate plans to meet the consortium and would not be sending its representatives to London to do so.

Market report, page 23

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 748.2 up 6.2
FT Gilts: 83 up 0.2
FT All Share: 461.6 yp 2.19
Bargains: 20,734
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 95.77 down 0.16
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1,273.17 up 2.64
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,438.79 down 6.34
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 881.58 up 18.38

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.4495 up 15pts
Index 82.8 up 0.3
DM 3.9575 down 0.0175
FrF 11.9950 down 0.0450
Yen 339.25 down 1.50

Dollar
Index 129.3 down 0.4
DM 2.7303 down 0.0082

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4520
Dollar DM 2.7320

INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.572206
SDR£0.719708

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9-8⅞
3 month Interbank 9⅞-9⅞

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 13/16-9 15/16
3 month DM 6⅜-6¼
3 month Fr F13 3/16-12 15/16

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 5/16
Treasury long bond 101 13/32-101 17/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period November 2 to December 6, 1983 inclusive: 9.350 per cent.

US workers want steel deal blocked

From Bailey Morris Washington

America's largest steel union has vowed to continue its crusade to thwart the proposed joint venture between the British and US Steel corporations.

It has announced its intentions in a nationwide newspaper campaign following the death of its president who had been vehemently opposed to the collaboration.

In emotional full-page advertisements in more than 150 newspapes yesterday, the steelworkers promised to use every resource to defeat the venture which they claim is not in the public interest because it violates a voluntary import agreement with the European Community.

"For months preceding his untimely death United Steelworkers of America president Lloyd McBride dedicated himself and the resources of our union to defeat this scheme. We who follow him will continue the fight," the advertisment read.

A spokesman for the union told The Times that the steelworkers have been given assurances that both Congress and the Reagan Administration are in agreement that the venture would violate the US carbon steel agreement with the EEC.

It is likely Congress will take action when it returns in January on several proposed Bills that would futher limit the amount of steel which can be exported to US markets.

It is possible that if a quota Bill is passed, it will do so with an amendment prohibiting the British Steel venture with US steel, a Congressional aide said.

The steelworkers drew, attention yesterday to the growing Congressional support for tougher restrictions on imported steel. Their advertisement noted that more than 100 members of the house had sponsored a resolution opposing the British Steel venture.

Their action coincided with a related campaign by some of Americas largest steel companies for tougher restrictions on imported steel from the Third World and Europe.

Money supply stays within target range

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent

Money supply growth slowed last month, leaving the main measure of money firmly within its permitted range and bringing the other two measures closer to the Treasury's target.

Provisional estimates by the Bank of England show that all three measures grew by 0.5 to 0.75 per cent in the four weeks to mid-November, after a sharp increase in October.

The most closely watched, sterling M3, has now grown at an annual rate of 10.5 per cent since February, compared with the Government's target range of 7 to 11 per cent, while narrow money, M1, and broader private sector liquidity, PSL2, are on track to come within target by next spring.

But there seems little prospect of an early fall in interest rates, a view reinforced by sterling's unsteady performance on world currency markets.

Despite some easing of the dollar from record levels reached on Monday and early yesterday, the pound weakened against most other currencies, losing 0.3 on its trade-weighted index to finish at 82.8.

Yesterday's pause in the dollar's latest surge is exected to be only temporary. Despite the remarks of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, on Monday that the Fed's credit stance remained unchanged the markets expect American interest rates to stay at high levels, underpinned by the booming economy and swollen budget deficit.

Political tensions in the Lebanon and over the nuclear missiles issue have boosted the dollar's attraction as a safe haven for footloose funds.

The pound fell to a new low of $1.4423 yesterday morning before recovering to end London trading 15 points up on the day at $1.4495. The Deutschemark gained nearly a pfennig to DM2.7303 to the dollar, after touching a 10-year low of DM2.7374 at the midday fixing in Frankfurt when the West German central bank intervened heavily with $75.8m of dollar sales.

However, dealers saw no sign if intervention from the Bank of England.

The authorities do not want to raise interest rates to steady the pound, especially since the problem is essentially the dollar, strength rather than sterling, weakness. As yet there is no pressure from the markets for them to do so.

MONEY GROWTH

	Nov 83	Feb-Nov 83 at annual rate %
M1	½-¾	12
£M3	½-¾	10½
PSL2	½-¾	12¼
Target range Feb '83-Apr '84		7-11

Source: Bank of England

De Vere extends bid timing

By Jonathan Clare

The would-be bidder for De Vere Hotels and Restaurants has failed to come up with financial assurances demanded by the company within the time set. But De Vere's merchant bank, Hill Samuel, said there was a "fighting chance" the assurances would be made and the deadline has been extended by another week.

The company also confirmed that Mr Gerald Holland is the man behind an off-the-shelf company, called Selfpost, which made the approach. Mr Holland is almost unknown in the City but he is said to have property interests rather than being an hotelier.

Selfpost made a conditional agreement to buy the 51.4 per cent stake owned by De Vere's 81-year-old Austrian chairman, Herr Leopold Muller, at 340p.

There is almost certain to be a Stock Exchange inquiry into dealings in De Vere shares which jumped by 83p to 340p on news of the approach but came back to 308p yesterday.

The shares were suspended before the announcement of the approach but had seen considerable trading the day before.

Shareholders in De Vere have been irritated by the delay in revealing the identity of the backers for Selfpost. De Vere owns 13 hotels plus the Mirabelle restaurant and Connaught Rooms in London.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Stenhouse Holdings resignation

The boardroom row at Stenhouse Holdings, the insurance broker which is the subject of a bid from Reed Stenhouse, intensified yesterday as Mr Herbert Houghton resigned from the board. He will be writing to shareholders to explain his action.

Mr Houghton, a former chief executive of Stenhouse, said in a statement that he felt the board had not given a positive advice to the Stenhouse Holdings shareholders on the course they should take in relation to the offer, and that its statement did not indicate the widely divergent opinions on the board.

● Eagle Star has agreed to call a special shareholders' meeting to approve a capital reorganization that will reduce the expenses of any takeover bid by Allianz Versicherungs.

● Wall Street Stock prices were slightly higher on moderately heavy volume yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up about 2.5 points to about 1.273. Mead Corporation led the active list, up one to 40⅞.

● Ranks Hovis McDougall, the food combine, raised pretax profits for the year to September 3 by £9m to £44.1m. Turnover was £1,637 against £1,598m.

Investors Notebook, page 22.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $398 pm $397
close $397.50-398.25 (£274-274.50)
New York latest: $397.75
Krugerrand* (per coin): $409.50-411 (£282.25-283.25)
Sovereigns* (new): $93.50-94.50 (£64.50-65)
*Excludes VAT

Dataserv share sale flops

Another offer for sale of shares by tender has flopped in the City. Dataserv, the US based IBM computer leasing group, announced yesterday that only 70 per cent of its offer of 6.8 million shares is being taken up at the minimum tender price of 75p. The rest will be left with the underwriters.

Coming so soon after investors turned their backs on the Government's sale of shares in Cable & Wireless, it is bound to increase doubts among issuing houses about the tender method.

The outcome surprised Samuel Montagu, the issuing house, and stockbrokers who had analysed the company.

Mr Rupert Faure Walker, a director of Montagu, cited the failure of the Cable & Wireless issue as one of the reasons for the failure of the Dataserv flotation. "I think we got caught in the backlash", he said.

First for Fleming bank

By Philip Robinson

Robert Fleming is poised to become the first British merchant bank to act as both jobber and broker using an international dealing network which would be open 24 hours a day.

A key part of the bank's strategy to deal in international stocks start in three weeks when its New York office begins making markets in Japanese securities.

Fleming has been acting as broker and jobber in Japanese securities from London this year. Its expansion in New York was prompted by the recent large-scale interest of US institutions in the Tokyo stock market.

Fleming has always been strong in Far Eastern stocks. Through a joint venture with Jardine Matheson, the bank has a 45-man dealing and research operation and is one the largest non-Japanese investment managers on the Tokyo exchange.

It also has a joint venture with the American firm Rowe Price. The associate handles the mangement for large US pension funds' international investment.

Fleming's market making will initially be restricted to Far Eastern convertible bonds and equities.

But it is widely thought that the initial market making in London – effectively acting as jobber and broker – will not be limited to foreign securities for long.

With changes in the Stock exchange rules, Fleming clearly has its eye on expanding into British and US securities.

Mr William Garrett, a director, said: "At the moment we have no direct access to the London Stock Exchange. We would like it but I don't think we would be interested in taking merely a third of a broking house."

Rescheduling repayments continuing

Poland cuts debt to bankers

By John Lawless

Bankers who are to meet Polish officials in Vienna next week for their fourth round of rescheduling talks now estimate that Poland's debt to the West had fallen to $23.7 billion (about £16 billion) by the end of last March.

One banker said: "They have been making repayments under the previous rescheduling agreements absolutely as specified, unlike more heavily-indebted countries like Brazil".

This suggests Poland has repaid between $1.3 billion and $3.3 billion during the past three years. Its original debt was estimated at between $25 billion and $27 billion, although these may have been over-estimates.

However, those payments relate only to commercial bank debts. Talks on loans made by Western governments, believed to be $16.8 billion, of which about $9.9 billion is guaranteed under export credit agreements, came to a halt in Paris about two weeks ago.

They were the first since the Nato ban on rescheduling takls – which broke off in 1981, in protest against martial law – was lifted this year.

Western officials are keen not to portray the latest talks as having "broken doen". But they do admit that they found the conditions being sought by the Poles as extraordinary lenient.

The Paris Club talks are likely to resume early next year, when sums of $2.7 billion and $1.8 billion, due to be repaid in the last two years, will be up for renegotiation.

British Government loans are about $1 billion.

Although the non-payment has afforded the Poles the luxury of some spare cash to conduct their day-to-day business, the West's action has caused considerable bitterness.

Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, the Polish Minister responsible for seeing through economic reforms, said in London this week: "Poland is the only debtor country in the world that had been picked out for strangulation."

This year, the repayment period for $1.3 billion in principal was stretched to 10 years, with a five-year grace, at a margin of 1.875 per cent – and 65 per cent of the interest, worth $200m, was recycled,

Brewers serve up sharp profit rises

By Jeremy Warner

Two of Britain's big regional brewers have reported a sharp increase in profits for the year to the end of September.

The pretax profits of Greenall Whitley, the largest regional brewer and owner of Vladivar vodka from Warrington, Cheshire, rose from £20.7m to £24m, while those of Vaux Breweries of Sunderland were

Greenall Whitley
Year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £24m (£20.7m)
Stated earnings 2.58p (2.44p)
Turnover £258.7m (£226.6m)
Net dividend 4.029p (3.6953p)

£1.6m higher at £12.1m.

Greenall's share price jumped 7p to 111p and Vaux's 6p to 213p on news of the better-than-expected results.

Greenall saw across the board improvements in profits except in its tour operating business. Losses there doubled to £1.1m, But were in line with expectation, the company said.

A breakdown of the company's profits reveals that the hotels side was the star performer with returns rising from £1.6m to £3.1m.

The company invested £10m

Vaux Breweries
Year to 1.10.83
Pretax profit £12.1m (£10.5m)
Stated earnings 24.2p (21.6p)
Turnover £108.8m (96.3m)
Net dividend 9.075p (8.25p)

out of total capital expenditure of £20m in retail outlets, including pubs and hotels during the year.

Greenall is recommending a final dividend of 2.237p raising the total for the year by 9 per cent to 4.029p.

Vaux, which is recommending a final dividend of 6.5p, raising the total for the year from 8.25p to 9.075p, said that the year had started reasonably well and the compnay is looking for continued growth in beer sales

Securities Bill likely next year

By Philip Robinson

Parliamentary draughtsman are now working on the details of what may become Britain's first Securities Act, laying down laws for the protection of the investor.

A draft Securities Bill is likely to emerge in about three months. The detailed proposed legislation was due to be attached to a two-year report on investor protection by Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower.

But two problems prevented this: he ran into trouble with the EEC over some proposed changes relating to the insurance industry, and the Stock Exchange agreement with the Government caused a postponement of his thoughts on Britain's bastion of self regulation.

The Department of Trade and Industry, which commissioned Professor Gower's study, received his report this month. It is likely to be published as a White Paper early next year.

Professor Gower is believed to favour financial markets and invesnt advisers regulating themselves. Alongside would run a system of licensing – administered by the Department of Trade and Industry – for those who do not wish to register with a self-regulated organization.

Bell Group seeks mine stake

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Group is negotiating with Broken Hill Proprietary, Australia's largest company, to buy a 5 per cent stake in Utah International's Australian coal mines.

BHP has been negotiating to buy Utah from General Electric of the United States for US$2,400m (£1,700m), but the deal has not yet been signed because of the delay in forming a consortium to take over the Australian coal mining interests.

Mr Holmes à Court, who controls Associated Communications Corporation and has been building up a stake in Fleet Holdings in Britain, told Bell's shareholders there was no connection between the Utah negotiations and the recent bid for BHP.

General Electric has agreed to retain up to a quarter of its interest in Utah's coal resources.

Ex-president calls for currency targets

By John Lawless

Governments controlling the world's main currencies should agree to let them move against each other only within "target zones" for two to three years, M Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president, said in London yesterday.

Only at that stage, when the volatility of exchange rates had been reduced, would it make any sense to stage the "high level international monetary conference" agreed at this year's Williamsburg summit.

The former president, detailing a series of complex steps he believes is required to bring about a new global monetary system at the *Financial Times* World Banking in 1984 conference, said: "The most important of these interrelated decisions might well be the inclusion of the pound in the EMS."

M Giscard d'Estaing was, with Her Helmut Schmidt, the former West German Chancellor, co-architect of the European Monetary System.

He said: "The promotion of the EMS– is probably the best way for Europeans to induce the American authorities to assess better the international role of the dollar, as was demonstrated in 1978-79 when the launching of the EMS led the US Government to initiate a comprehensive programme to bolster the value of its currency."

Its strengthening, to include all European currencies, would also result in the ECU (the European Currency Unit, which is a basket of EEC currencies) gradually becoming an international currency in its own right.

The power, expertise and influence of the City of London "would give the ECU instant credibility and additional acceptability," he told his audience of almost 200 bankers, adding: "I hope that the present opportunity will be seized."

This would enable a "move towards a more stable framework for relations between major curencies".

M Giscard d'Estaing said: "My experience has always been that the US authorities are not interested in any discussion on the international monetary system - unless they see, or foresee, a decline in the value of the dollar."

But next year could force them into constructive talks, because a $100 billion trade deficit forecast for that year is not a "sustainable position".

Any new system would not embrace rigidity inexchange rates, but shoud include "target zones between the dollar, the ECU and the yen".

M Giscard d'Estaing welcomed the Japanese prime minister's recent decision to "broaden th international use of the yen in trade and financial relations".

Since exchange rates are largely determined by domestic developments, governments would have to set "mutually agreed monetary targets".

Coordinated intervention by central banks would operate through the use of the swap network, the inclusion of diversified foreign holdings in the reserves of all participants, including the US.

"After the effective functioning of this target zones system over two or three years, the time would be ripe for a conference to address the question of the stabilization of monetary relations within the world monetary system with broader coverage."

New turn in battle for Foster's lager group

By Jonathan Clare

The battle for control of the brewer of the Austalian drinkers' best known beer, Foster's lager, took another bizarre twist yesterday, when the original bidder's stake was bought by a rival.

This fight over Carlton and United Breweries is the biggest yet seen in Australia and puts a value on the brewer of A$970m (about £600m).

Last Sunday, Elders-IXL, Australia's biggest agricultural group with diversified interests which include merchant banking, made a counter-bid for Carlton to defeat a limited offer made by an industrial investment company.

The twist is that Elders is 49.4 per cent owned by Carlton. If its bid is successful, it will have to sell the Elders shares owned by Carlton within a year under Australian company law.

Yesterday, Elders announced that Industrial Equity Ltd (IEL), the investment company which bid first, had agreed to sell the stake it had built up in Carlton for A$70m.

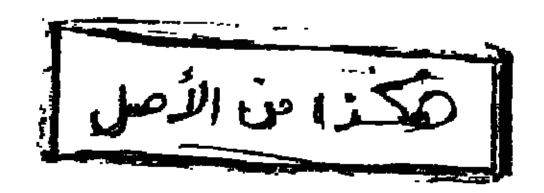
So far, Carlton has not recommended the Elders' bid. But it could frustrate Elders' plans by buying 0.7 per cent of Elders' shares in the market, so giving it control of more than 50 per cent.

The terms of Elders' offer are six of its shares and A$12.20 cash for every 10 Carlton shares. After news of the deal with IEL, Carlton's shares fell from A$3.40 on the Sydney stockexchange.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, [illegible]; £10,000 up to £50,000, [illegible]; £50,000 and over, 7½%.



هكذا من الأصل

Economic Commentary by Tim Congdon

Where capitalism's voice of doom went wrong with his prediction

Two great economists, John Maynard Keynes and Joseph Schumpeter, were born in 1883. Today Keynes is mentioned every day in the newspapers and parliamentary debates, while Schumpeter is – outside scholarly circles – rarely noted.

The contrast is odd. Although Keynes made a greater contribution to macroeconomic theory, most people find the field at best abstract and rarefied, and at worst unfathomable. Far more exciting are the border zones between economics, politics and sociology, and, as a social and political thinker, Schumpeter has much more to say to the 1980s than Keynes.

Like many prophets Schumpeter was wrong – or at least so far he seems to have been wrong. His most influential work, *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, published in 1942, predicted the downfall of capitalism.

But his analysis, however inaccurate as a prognosis, is relevant to the problems facing free market governments, particularly Mrs Thatcher's. Schumpeter, who revered capitalism, was afraid that it would be undermined not by failure, but by its success as a generator of material wealth.

He believed that the economic advances made possible by the market system would encourage attitudes antagonistic to the people and institutions on which it depended. The increasing scale of capitalist business would reduce individuals' sense of identification with the companies in which they worked.

"Economic progress tends to become depersonalized and automatized", he wrote. "Bureau and committee work tends to replace individual action." In the long run the enterpereneurial function could be rendered obsolete.

More dangerous still was the encouragement given by "the social atmosphere of capitalism" to groups of people not actively involved in production – the professions, intellectuals and, worst of all, journalists.

These groups took a critical attitude towards their society, Shumpeter maintained. This hostility would eventually lead, as part of a comprehensive assault on the "bourgeois scale of values", to "moral disapproval of the capitalist order".

As a prediction of the tone and mood in the West over the next few decades Schumpeter's remarks were perceptive. Mrs Thatcher's enthusiasm for Victorian values is clearly considered amusing by most intellectuals and journalists. It is not even regarded as an attempt, however partial and jejeune, to re-establish moral foundations for the free market system.

Schumpter realized that the large scale of the typical capitalist concern had political implications: "The political structure of a nation is profoundly affected by the elimination of a host of small and medium-sized firms, the owner-managers of which, together with their dependents, henchmen and connections, count quantitatively at the polls and have a hold on what we may term the foreman class that no management of a large unit can ever have." The point may be overstated, but it is plausible.

An assault on bourgeois scale of values

Schumpeter's work prompts two questions. Why has his central conclusion, the replacement of capitalism by socialism, been incorrect? And how have political leaders who support the market economy tried to defeat the corrosive cultural influences he identified?

Perhaps Schumpeter's biggest mistake was that he concentrated his attention on one kind of property – the capital assets operated by companies. He overlooked the role of the second important form of ownership – residential property.

While companies have become larger and more remote from their employees, the opposite process has been at work with housing. When Schumpeter was writing, most accomodation in Britain was rented.

By the end of 1982, some 59 per cent of housing was owner-occupied and the proportion is rising steadily. By the end of the decade it may approach the 70 per cent to 80 per cent level common in other Anglo-Saxon countries.

Ministers are well aware of the impact extensive owner-occupation has on social attitudes – and, also, ultimately, on voting behaviour. At the annual lunch of the Housebuilders Federation last month Mr Patrick Jenkin celebrated the trend towards owner-occupation as "fondamental and long-term".

There is no likelihood of the process being reversed for decades to come. Surveys show that more than three-quarters of households see owner-occupation as their ideal. In the 25- to 35-year-old age group the proportion is 90 per cent.

Astonishing array of petty tax measures

A nation of small-time property speculators – and that, after all, is what the British have become – is unlikely to be a nation of socialist radicals and collectivist subversives. It is not even likely to take left-inclined intellectuals very seriously, no matter their prominence in the universities and the media.

So Schumpeter, although he has been right about increased concentration in industry and intellectual hostility to the market economy, has been wrong in his assessment of capitalism's political durability.

There is, however, a drawback to all this. The Thatcher Government, like other market-oriented governments, – has promoted widespread identification with property by interfering with the tax system. This is the explanation for retaining mortgage interest relief – and, indeed, for raising the limit from £25,000 to £30,000.

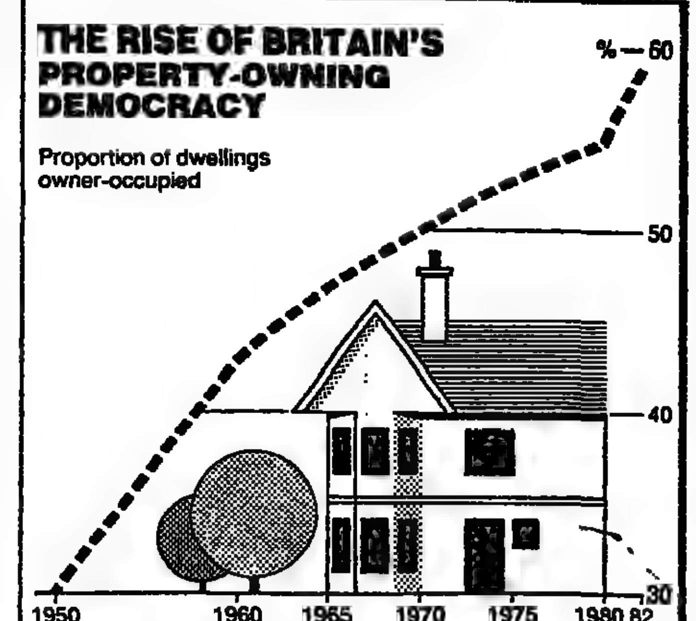
It also lies behind the astonishing array of petty tax measures to help small businesses which have been introduced since 1979. Some of these discriminate deliberately against large companies.

The Business Expansion Scheme, for example, applies only to unquoted companies, although they account for much less economic activity than quoted companies. Mrs Thatcher and her ministers seem determined to halt "the elimination of a host of small and medium firms" about which Schumpeter was so concerned, however unfair this may be to large, well-established businesses.

Here is the difficulty. Tax measures intended to encourage a property-owning democracy and a pro-capitalist culture may discriminate between essentially similar activities, distort the efficient allocation of resources and channel savings into unproductive investments.

Schumpeter may have had more valuable insights than Keynes into the political problems that would confront the market economy in the second half of the twentieth century, but he did not see that policies to protect the free enterprise culture might themselves have a cost in terms of economic efficiency.

The author is Economics partner at stockbrokers L. Messel & Co.



APPOINTMENTS

Association elects chairman

The Association of Investment Trust Companies: Mr Raymond P. St G. Cazalet, director, Henderson Administration Group, has been elected chairman of the association.

BUPA: Mr R. M. Graham, deputy chief executive, will be acting chief executive, with the intention of succeeding Mr D. V. Damerell as chief executive.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance: Mr Michael Harris, assistant general manager (United Kingdom), will become deputy general manager in the company's United Kingdom division. Mr Ernest Doole, United Kingdon motor manager, becomes assistant general manager (underwriting) in GRE's division. Mr Harris, on becoming a deputy general manager, will continue to oversee all GRE's United Kingdom General marine insurance underwriting departments.

Pilkington Brothers: Herr Hilmar Kopper, a member of the board of managing directors of Deutsche Bank, and non-executive chairman of Flachglas – a Pilkington group member – is now a non-executive director of Pilkington Bothers.

The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company: The following will become assistant general manager: Mr J. O. Austin (general branch division), Mr P. M. Edwards (life division) and Mr L. J. McKinnes (general branch division). Mr R. O. Lofts becomes a manager (investment).

Cosalt: Mr Geoffrey Newman is to join the board.

Whitehall notebook

Selling the estate to pay the servants

Chancellors have no doubt been getting away with murder since public spending plans were first published. But Mr Nigel Lawson got away with such a whopper a fornight ago that it is still difficult to understand why so few cried "foul".

The bottom-line public spending total came to £126,385 billion for 1984/5. So – surprise, surprise – the magical £126.4 billion target, well trailed in the financial press for weeks, if not months, was firmly hit as the new Chancellor rose in the House on November 17. Those tortuous Star Chamber sessions to squeeze the final £2 billion or so out of offending over-spenders were not, it seemed, in vain.

The Chancellor collected bonus brownie points too for not touching his £3 billion contingency reserve. After his predecessor's misuse of the reserve in his pre-Election fudging of the figures, Mr Lawson could hardly have expected the City analysts not to spot that one.

Yet an equally blatant case of selling the family silver – or in this case, the family seat – to pay the creditors has apparently caused no concern. For in the current financial year, the Government expects to pick up, via local authorities in England alone, almost £1.9 billion of immediate cash from the sale of council houses and land. Add in Scotland and Wales and we are talking of well over £2 billion.

In 1984/5, the Government's forecast is more modest – £1.5 billion from England, *perhaps up to £1.75 billion for* the whole of Britain. These forecasts have been consistently several hundreds of millions on the cautious side in recent years, so another £2 billion could still fill central and local government coffers from once-and-for-all house and land sales next financial year.

Where is all this cash going? Well, that depends on who is giving the answer. The Government says that it is being used to maintain a stable housing investment programme in the public sector. But a careful examination of the figures tells you that this is only half the truth. For it is effectively being used to take government out of the housing investment business far faster than ministers care to admit.

The Government's presentation of these housing investment and capital receipts figures is a Whitehall triumph of confusion over clarity. A gross annual allocation of about £3.3 billion has been set for this financial year and year 1984-85.

There is copious official survey evidence that this is the bare minimum required to resist the spiral of housing disrepair that has accelerated since the mid-1970s. Environment ministers have missed no opportunity – particularly in the run-up to the General Election – to proclaim their commitment to repairing and maintaining our housing stock.

Yet less than half of that £3.3 billion figure represents real net investment in housing. The other half comprises simply the recycling of asset sale proceeds. The unexpectedly high level of capital receipts permits the Government to take net public spending allocations out of housing investment and channel them elsewhere, for example, to fund a further £500m overshoot on local authority current expenditure. It is a classic example of selling off the family seat to pay the servants' wages.

To be fair, council house sales are not universally regarded as capital asset disposals. Conservative rhetoric depicts council houses as loss makers to the Exchequer whose sale provides a net saving on future public spending. And Mr Michael Heseltine, when Environment Secretary, produced in 1980 a financial appraisal of council house sales attempting to clothe this rhetoric in the authority of rigorous analysis. He failed abysmally.

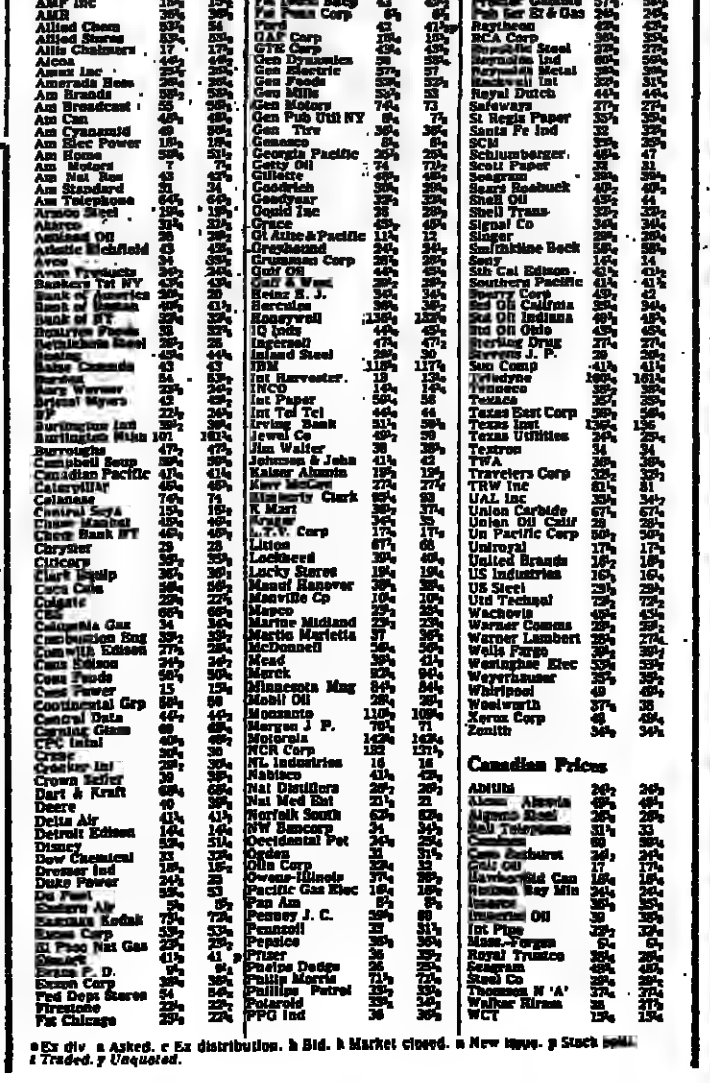
His assumptions were ruthlessly torn apart by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, as well as by the all-party Commons Environment Select Committee. Council house sales are no magical cash-rich, nil-cost transaction. They incur a long-term loss of revenue to the Exchequer – and they are sold off at 40 per cent average discount to open market value.

So the Chancellor has effectively got away with reducing his public spending total to the £126.4 billion target through about £2 billion of discounted once-and-for-all asset disposals which can be conveniently slipped into the housing account. A fairer picture would have been to present true public spending at £128.4 billion and to set aside the £2 billion council house sale receipts as a separate Exchequer fund available for long-term reinvestment.

Jamie Stevenson

The author is an economist with the National Federation of Building Trades Employers.

WALL STREET



	Dec 5	Dec 2
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	54
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	17	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	55	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	49	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	7	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	43	[illegible]
Am Standard	31	34
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	43	[illegible]
Avco	34	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	20
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	43	43
Borden	54	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	42	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	101	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	74
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	29	28
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	34	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	15	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Intl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	40	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	33	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emhart	[illegible]	41 p
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	54	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Dec 5	Dec 2
Fst Interst Banc	43	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	42	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	57
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	53
Gen Motors	[illegible]	73
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	74	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlan & Pacific	[illegible]	12
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	30
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	13	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	44
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	42
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	35
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	37	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	71
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	16	16
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	21
Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	34	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	32
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	26	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]

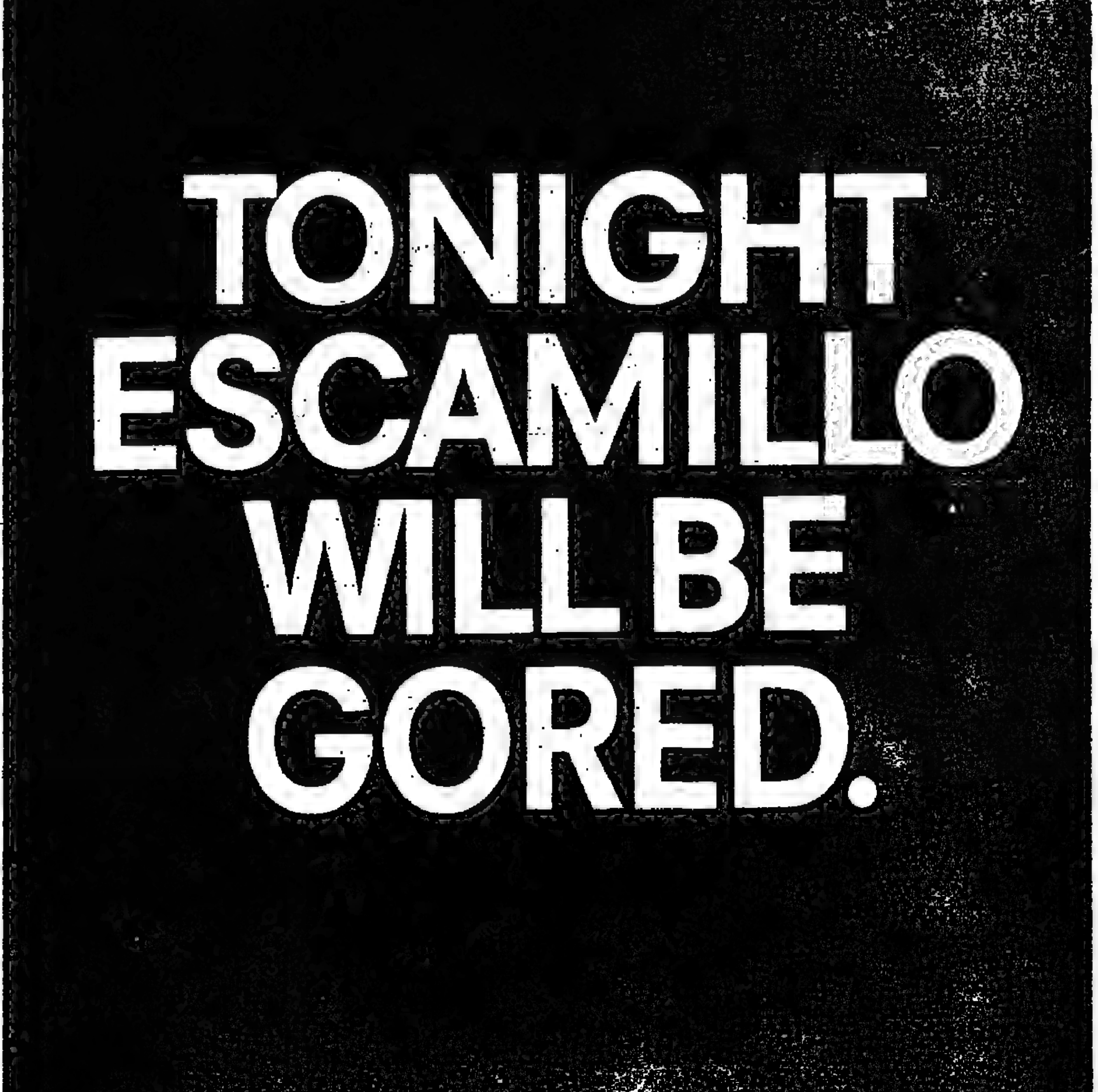
	Dec 5	Dec 2
Procter Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	32	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	47
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	44
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithkline Beck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	14
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	42
Std Oil Califnia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	34	34
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	81
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Comms	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	49	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	38
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Dec 5	Dec 2
Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	33
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	17	[illegible]
Hawker Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Min	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trustco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.





Computer group up 112%

By Jeremy Warner

United Leasing
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.2m (£573,000)
Stated earnings 8.7p (4.8p)
Turnover £16m (£8.9m)
Net interim dividend 0.8p (–)

United Leasing, an IBM computer leasing group, yesterday reported a 112 per cent increase in its half-year pretax profits.

The profits rose from £573,000 to £1.2m in the six months to the end of September.

When United Leasing was floated on the stock market last July, the share issue flopped and only 50 per cent of the shares on offer were applied for. The shares were valued then at 140p each but they have forged ahead in recent months and rose a further 10p yesterday when they closed at 218p.

The company said that the market for IBM equipment remains extremely buoyant, helped by the high volume of 308X processors and 3380 disk drives being shipped abroad. United Leasing has benefited greatly from this popularity of IBM products.

The American subisidary, Unilease Computer Corporation, is said to be making outstanding progress in the United States. A regional office is being established in Florida and the company is transferring its New York headquarters to larger premises.

An interim dividend of 0.8p is to be paid. Mr Parry Mitchell and his brother Ashley, the chairman and managing director respectively, are waiving their rights to this dividend.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

RHM simplifies to accumulate more

Like so many of the big companies that diversified without actually switching their emphasis in the Sixties and Seventies, Ranks Hovis McDougall is now in the middle of a process of simplification.

It has already sold its agricultural business pulled out of Ireland and is halfway through the long and costly business of upgrading its bakeries during a period of bad trading.

However, perhaps because of its tradition of not breaking its business down into divisional results, this process will remain something of a mystery until the results show through.

The results for the year to September were encouraging at the bottom line, with pretax profits up from £35m to £44m, earnings per share up from 9p to 10.9p per share and a modest 5 per cent rise in dividends. There is every reason to expect a further, perhaps more modest, profit rise this year.

The agricultural sale will knock £500m off the group's turnover, static last year at £1.6 billion, but will make little difference to profits. Closure in Ireland will save roughly £2m this year.

But the big question is how soon Ranks can turn its bread losses into profit. Losses were probably cut from about £12m to £10m last year and are now running nearer the £8m level.

The bakery reconstruction programme is about halfway through but will only really show positive results in 1984-85 when the last of the new bakeries start operating. Bread prices, kept tight by market leader Associated British Foods, have risen slightly, but the recovery still looks gradual rather than dramatic.

The group gradually emerging has a thoroughly sound balance sheet and centres on food products in the United Kingdom and, more profitably, in the Far East (where Ranks has just floated off a quarter of its business). The trouble is that the most profitable products remain the traditional staples like salt and Bisto. The long-term test will be how the group can develop its newer products into big profits.

Meanwhile, thanks to the balance sheet and the dividend which yields 7.4 per cent at 76½p, investors can safely continue to look at the bottom line rather than have nightmares about bread. If Ranks does not put that right, someone else will.

RHM SHARE PRICE
DATASTREAM
RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX
DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV

Geevor Tin Mines

Shareholders in Geevor Tin Mines, Britain's only quoted tin mine, do not need elephantine memories to recall the company last paid a dividend in 1980, but they will be gratified by the 4p net interim the Cornish producer proposes.

The dividend is made possible by a sharp recovery from the £244,000 loss made in the first half of last year to a pretax profit of £601,000.

Even after paying £309,000 tax, Geevor can feel justifiably pleased with after tax profits of £292,000. Not surprisingly, earnings per share have soared from a loss of 8.21p to a profit of 9.83p.

This recovery owes much to the success of the International Tin Agreement and the Buffer Stock Manager in restricting other producers' exports and supporting the price. Geevor's average price received was £8,603 a tonne compared with £6,858.

But it is also true that the new Tri-flo treatment plant has increased capacity by a quarter. Tin in concentrates produced rose from 415 tonnes to 457 tonnes, while recovery, helped by a modest improvement in grades, was 4.61 kilogrammes per tonne against 4.41.

To sustain progress, £2.2m is to be spent on sinking a sub-incline shaft below the old Levant workings. The prospect of maintaining reserves should underpin the share price of 138p, up 10p, and the full year dividend.

Coalite

Coalite's peripheral activities – like builders' merchanting, sheep farming in the Falklands and vehicle building – are showing an encouraging improvement. But with almost 90 per cent of profits derived from the traditional fuel and chemical activities the final results depend heavily on the severity of the winter months for a good second half.

Yesterday's half-year profits showed a 22 per cent increase from £8.2m to £10m, rather better than expected and the shares closed 4p higher at 170p.

During the summer, the company benefited from a slightly larger than usual discount from the National Coal Board of £7 per ton, which helped to build up stocks. Volume coal sales were about the same as a year ago. The market for smokeless fuels has been declining but there are signs that the demand is now bumping along the bottom and the company expects an increase in domestic consumption. Capacity, cut sharply in 1976, has been increased by 10 per cent since the end of last year.

Builders' merchanting has benefited from more proivate housing starts and would benefit even more from higher local authority spending. The vehicle building interests, which include Dormobile, would also be helped by more government money for things like ambulances.

The Falklands sheep have produced a good crop this year with shearing taking place now which will help the second half though long-term question marks obviously hang over the operation there.

The balance sheet remains strong with cash and investments up on the figure of £40m shown in the last report. While much depends on the winter weather, Coalite should make more than £31m for the full year. Meanwhile, the interim dividend has been increased from 1.55p to 1.67p.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Butterfield-Harvey
Half-year to 1.10.83
Pretax loss £739,000 (£513,000)
Turnover £22.6m (£21.6m)
Net interim dividend None (same)

Carless Capel & Leonard
Year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.4m (£904,000)
Stated earnings 1.47p (1.45p)
Turnover £40.4m (£33.2m)
Net interim dividend 1p (same)

Rowlinson Securities
Period to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £332,000 (£322,000)
Stated earnings 1.27p (1.24p)
Turnover £4.7m (£4.3m)
Net interim dividend 0.18p (same)

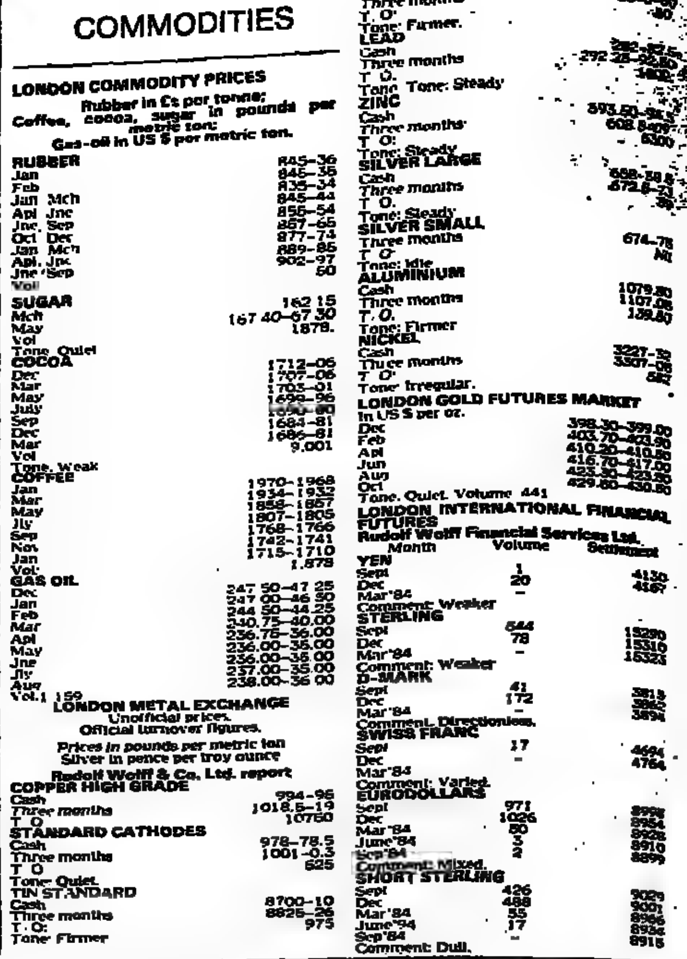
Leeds Group
Year to 30.90.83
Pretax profit £1.2m (£1.1m)
Stated earnings 16.5p (15.3p)
Turnover £9m (£8.9m)
Net dividend 4.5p (same)

● Sketchley has made its first acquistion in Europe. It is paying DM1.85m (£470,000) of the Fritsch Service laundry group of Heinsberg, West Germany. Its principle customers are hospitals and hotels.

● British Electronic Traction has completed the sale of Canadian Motorways for C$16m (£9m) in cash.

● Resource Technology is paying to be satisfied by the issue of 3.4 million shares, 2.8 million of which will be placed for the SPT Group. It makes communications systems and ancillary products. The group intends to apply for a full listing on completion of the deal.

● The half share in Mobel Hubner, the West Berlin furniture store, owned by the former UDS Group has been sold by Hanson Trust to a German family which controls the balance of the shares. The faimily paid £4.4m.



COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Jan	845–36
Feb	845–35
Jan Mch	835–34
Apl Jne	845–44
Jne Sep	856–54
Oct Dec	867–65
Jan Mch	877–74
Apl Jne	889–85
Jne Sep	902–97
Vol	60
SUGAR	
Mch	162 15
May	167 40–67 30
Vol	1879.
Tone Quiet	
COCOA	
Dec	1712–06
Mar	1707–06
May	1703–01
July	1699–96
Sep	[illegible]
Dec	1684–81
Mar	1686–81
Vol	9,001
Tone, Weak	
COFFEE	
Jan	1970–1968
Mar	1934–1932
May	1858–1857
Jly	1807–1805
Sep	1768–1766
Nov	1742–1741
Jan	1715–1710
Vol	1,878
GAS OIL	
Dec	247 50–47 25
Jan	247 00–46 50
Feb	244 50–44 25
Mar	240.75–40.00
Apl	236.75–36.00
May	236.00–35.00
Jne	236.00–35.00
Jly	237.00–35.00
Aug	238.00–36 00
Vol.1 159	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices.
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	994–96
Three months	1018.5–19
T O	10760
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	978–78.5
Three months	1001–0.3
T O	625
Tone: Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8700–10
Three months	8825–26
T. O:	975
Tone: Firmer	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8750–[illegible]
Three months	8845–50
T. O:	[illegible]
Tone: Firmer.	
LEAD	
Cash	282–82.5
Three months	292.25–92.50
T. O.	[illegible]
Tone: Steady	
ZINC	
Cash	593.50–[illegible]
Three months	608.50–[illegible]
T. O:	6300
Tone: Steady	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	672.5–73
T. O.	[illegible]
Tone: Steady	
SILVER SMALL	
Three months	674–75
T. O	Nil
Tone: Idle	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1079.50
Three months	1107.05
T. O.	139.50
Tone: Firmer	
NICKEL	
Cash	3227–32
Three months	3307–08
T. O:	[illegible]
Tone: Irregular.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Dec	398.30–399.00
Feb	403.70–403.90
Apl	410.20–410.50
Jun	416.70–417.00
Aug	423.30–423.50
Oct	429.80–430.50

Tone. Quiet. Volume 441

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	1	4130
Dec	20	4167
Mar'84	–	
Comment: Weaker		
STERLING		
Sept	544	15290
Dec	78	15310
Mar'84	–	15325
Comment: Weaker		
D-MARK		
Sept	41	3815
Dec	172	3862
Mar'84	–	3894
Comment. Directionless.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	17	4694
Dec	–	4764
Mar'84		
Comment: Varied.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	971	8998
Dec	1026	8954
Mar'84	50	8928
June'84	3	8910
Sep'84	2	8899
Comment: Mixed.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	426	9029
Dec	488	9001
Mar'84	55	8966
June'84	17	8934
Sep'84	–	8915
Comment: Dull.		

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هكذا من الأصل

MARKET REPORT

Dunlop nears year's low

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, Nov 28. Dealings end, Dec 9. Contango Day, Dec 12. Settlement Day, Dec 19.

The shares of the beleagured tyre-company Dunlop slipped to 46p yesterday, precariously close to the year's low of 41p, as confusion grew over the Malaysian Pegi group's response to the proposed rescue operation.

Pegi owns just over 26 per cent and has so far been lukewarm in response to the deal. Pegi has two-board members and was instrumental in chairman Sir Campbell Fraser's retirement and the subsequent appointment of Sir Maurice Hodgson.

Sarasin International Securities, advisers to Dunlop ex-managing director Mr John Simon, who is at the centre of the proposed deal, is expected to have a detailed meeting at the Stock Exchange today in an attempt to find the quickest way to obtain a listing so that the supporting institutions £40m can be injected into a listed vehicle and a paper offer made for Dunlop.

Sarasin's Mr Michael Richardson has made it clear that the whole deals rests on Pegi's support. Although Pegi managing director Mr A L Phoon, said in Kuala Lumpur yesterday that he had no immediate intention to visit London to discuss the deal he did not rule it out.

Interestingly, negotiations between the two parties have been going on in London with Pegi's financial advisers Samuel Montagu & Co.

According to Sarasin the next step is gaining a quoted vehicle and then finalising the financing arrangements before formal talks with Pegi can fruitfully take place.

Although Pegi is acting from a position of strength, apparently, the group still has potential outstanding commitments to Dunlop of £98m and reportedly bought the 26 per cent stake with borrowed capital. Add to that Pegi's desire to fully acquire Dunlop's South-East Asia holding and there is much the two sides could gain from a mutual operation.

The increasing view among brokers analysts that the big property groups like MEPC and Land Securities will spend the next few years consolidating their positions and begin concentrating on income rather than asset growth filtered through to the rest of the market yesterday pushing many to new yearly peaks.

About 40 per cent of Vantona Viyella shareholders, the old Carrington Viyella holders, will be keenly watching the textile company's reportedly much-improved fortunes for the year just ended. Under the terms of merger, they will not receive a dividend unless earnings per share pass 16p. At the half-way stage, they only reached 7.4p. Analysts are raising forecasts of £8m for the full year to £10 or more. The shares, at 162p, were down 5p.

Jobbers were surprised by the institutional demand and some speculative buying in the three-week account also fuelled the rises. Both MEPC and Land Securities gained 9p to 368p and 278p, respectively but new highs were registered throughout the list.

Most companies are still on a discount to assets of about 30 per cent and future dividend growth, at MEPC at least, is expected at a minimum of 15 per cent per annum for at least three years.

That was enough to push the index to a new closing peak of 748.2, up 6.2 points, despite the market jitters in the oil sector ahead of today's Opec meeting.

BP, settled at 390p – having fallen 24p Monday – down only 2p now that the effect of the water discovery at the Mukluk Arctic field has been discounted. The rest of the sector, having opened weaker ended the day little changed.

The market breathed a sigh of relief over the pound's stability at the lower levels and with the money supply figures for November better than expected Government Securities managed to notch up some useful gains, averaging £⅛ to £½.

Insurances made good progress with Eagle Star climbing 4p to 701p, well below market expectaions of a new Allianze bid reckoned to be in the region of 710p a share. Allianze shares were busily traded in Frankfurt rising £3 to £216. In Frankfurt the bid is considered a prestige battle for the German group enabling it to enhance its international reputation, so the bigger the battle the stronger the shares.

Hambros successfully placed the £40m of French petrol group Elf UK's unsecured loan stock through Greenwell and Cazenove. The loan stock will be payable as to £25 per cent on acceptance and dealings are expected to begin tommorow lunch time at £25 ⅛. The stock will be listed.

London and Edinburgh Trust new issue made a steady start showing a 2p premium over the 150p striking price.

Wayne Lintott

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS [illegible]

MEDIUMS [illegible]

LONGS [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B [illegible]

C—E [illegible]

F—H [illegible]

I—N [illegible]

O—S [illegible]

T—Z [illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

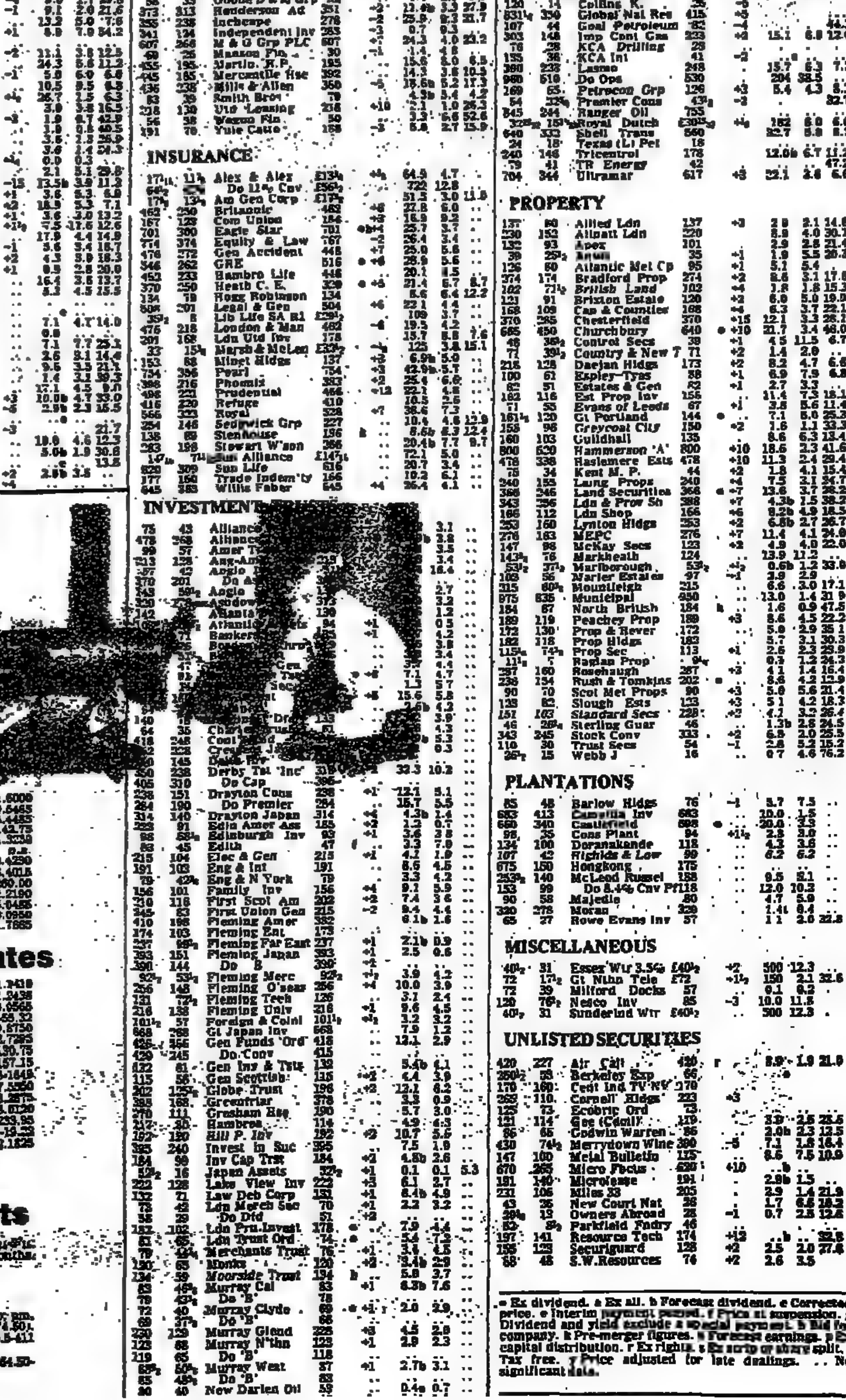
[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

[illegible]



Money Market Rates

[illegible]

Other Markets

[illegible]

Dollar Spot Rates

[illegible]

Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

TENNIS

Miss Durie one set up as rain halts play

Melbourne (Reuter) – Jo Durie, of Britain, became the first player in four months to take a set off the world number one, Martina Navratilova, before rain interrupted their Australian open tournament quarter-final match at Kooyong yesterday.

Trailing 2-4 in the opening set, Miss Durie displayed remarkable coolness to grab an immediate break back, and take the next three games for the set, 6-4. Miss Navratilova last lost a set in the Canadian Open final against her fellow American, Chris Lloyd, in August.

Just hours after the match was halted, Women's Tennis Association officials here confirmed that Miss Durie had entered the top 10 in the women's singles rankings, for the first time. Before winning the New South Wales Open in Sydney two weeks ago, Miss Durie was ranked thirteenth, but the officials said she was now eighth in the standings.

Miss Navratilova has to her credit an amazing six-month run of 83 victories with only one defeat, by the American, Kathy Horvath, in the French Open quarter-finals.

Miss Durie looked shaky in the opening stages of yesterday's match, when she was 3-0 and then 4-2 down. Her tentative strokes set up the second break for Miss Navratilova in the sixth game, but almost immediately the tone of the Briton's game changed. She volleyed with more authority, took charge at the net and wrong-footed Miss Navratilova with a series of accurate passes.

Miss Durie broke back in the seventh game and managed to hold serve after double faulting twice in the eighth. She surprised her opponent with two brave cross-court passing backhands, and a third which skimmed down the line for a 5-4 lead. She then held serve for the set. The winner of the tie, which continues today, will meet Pam Shriver, who had a comfortable victory over Carling Bassett.

The West German, Sylvia Hanika, seeded to meet Miss Navratilova in the final, fell surprise victim to the No 9 seed, Kathy Jordan.

● Melbourne (AFP) – Women players are to seek a five-set final at the Virginia Slims championship in New York next February, the WTA announced today.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: K Jordan (US) bt S Hanika (WG), 7-6, 7-5; P Shriver (US) bt C Bassett (Can), 6-0, 6-1; J Durie (GB) leads M Navratilova (US), 6-4; Z Garrison (US) v W Turnbull (Aus) did not start.

MEN'S SINGLES

FOURTH ROUND: T Mayotte (US) leads J Nystrom (Swe), 6-4, 6-4, 2-2.
CORRECTED RESULT: Fourth round: E Teltscher (US) bt R Meyer (US), 6-4, 7-6, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND: B Dyke and R Frawley (Aus) bt S Youl and M Kratzmann (Aus), 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND: I Kloss (SA) and H Ludloff (US) bt N Gregory and R Randall (Aus), 6-4, 7-6; B J King and S Walsh (US) bt A Henricksson (US) and J Mundel (SA), 6-0, 6-0.

MOTOR RACING



Piquet: "I used to pray for my car to break down"

Piquet pinpoints a problem of power

By John Blunsden

The formula one world champion driver, Nelson Piquet, one of a select few who have successfully made the transition direct from formula three, expressed concern yesterday at the rapidly widening power gap between the two formulae, and the difficulties which this is creating for drivers hoping to emulate him.

"I was very lucky," he recalled. "I had my first formula one drive at Silverstone in a McLaren, and in those days it meant maybe three times the power I was used to, and a lap time seven or eight seconds quicker. Today, drivers attempting to go straight from formula three to formula one – where we are using anything up to 850 horsepower on full boost for our qualifying laps – have to lap up to 16 seconds a lap quicker, with getting on for six times the power they've been used to.

"Testing is not so bad. You do a few laps then come into the pits for a rest and a think, but racing is a different matter. When I started in formula one, I prayed for my car to break down because I was so exhausted. I was very lucky, because in that first year it nearly always did. I hadn't realized how much fitter you had to be to race in formula one competitively, and I was simply not nearly fit enough. The cars are so much heavier to handle with all that power, and you find it so much more difficult to concentrate for two hours in a grand prix, then for, say, 20 minutes in a formula three race."

With formula two proving too expensive for many Grand Prix aspirants, formula one team managers are sharing Piquet's concern about the 600 to 700 horsepower power differential with which formula three drivers are being confronted. Several of them have already expressed support for a move to create a interim Formula 3,000, using the Ford Cosworth DFV three-litre engine in suitably detuned form to restrict it to 400 to 450 horsepower. Such a formula would be both cheaper to operate and considerable more powerful than formula two, thereby providing the ideal stepping-stone.

Another enthusiastic advocate of such an interim formula is John Webb, the managing director of Motor Circuit Developments, who next July will become the first organization in Britain to stage a motor race with an operational budget of £1m. As it is also MCD's intention to set aside two days of testing at Brands Hatch for the British Grand Prix, sponsored by John Player, during the Easter weekend, this would provide an admirable opportunity for them to include a speculative Formula 3,000 "trial run" race in full view of all the grand prix team managers.

Meanwhile, John Webb has decided to take another look at formula two which, in the past, has not proved to be a commercial success on MCD circuits.

There is also to be an expansion of Thundersports racing, for high-powered two-seater racing cars, which have proved to be a major spectacular attraction in its first season, and on March 31 and April 1, Brands Hatch will be the venue for a two-day meeting supported by a field of 500 cars, all of which will be lined up on the circuit, attended by their drivers, for close-up inspection by spectators.

Brabham award

The Ferodo Trophy, which is awarded annually for the outstanding British Commonwealth contribution to motor racing, has been awarded for 1983 to the Brabham Formula One team, who designed and built the Brabham-BMW BT52 in which Nelson Piquet recently won his second world championship, John Blunsden writes. Piquet is the first driver to win a world title with both a normally aspirated and a turbo-charged engine.

FOOTBALL: BLUE TAKES ON BLUE FOR THE HUNDREDTH TIME

Universities' challenge to pass on Corinthian spirit

By David Miller

As Oxford and Cambridge step out this afternoon for their centenary match, they and the Football Association should be asking why they are at Wembley. The valued privilege requires a reason more relevant than their venerable ancestry. They celebrate the past, but what of the present?

The thousands of attending schoolboys, accustomed to seeing on television our celebrated professional "stars" kicking away the ball at free-kicks, tripping, handling and obstructing almost with impunity, can be treated to something as good mannered as golf or snooker; always provided that the masters in charge have the willingness to stop their pupils throwing sandwiches and coke tins at each other, a regular hazard for the older spectator.

Now more than ever, it should be said, the universities have an obligation to show that the game can still be played with fun, sportsmanship, a ready acceptance of the laws and of misfortune; a reminder to professionals and schoolboys alike that sport can enhance rather than demean the human experience.

Will Robin Russell and Keith Wright, the respective coaches, have given their men that splended sense of optimism and adventure which Ron Greenwood, Bobby Robson, Bill Nicholson and Malcolm Allison contributed to these teams a quarter of a century ago; which Arthur Rowe, Vic Buckingham and George Ainsley memorably give to Pegasus, which the Corinthians gave, literally, to the world?

It is no truism to asay that if Oxford and Cambridge today cannot echo at Wembley some of the faded virtues of their heritage, then what chance have the rest.

It was here, in front of 100,000 spectators, that Pegasus twice won the Amateur Cup, and those of us who followed in the wake of that achievement also experienced the rare physical and mental intoxication; a collective pursuit of excellence which, however humble and ragged it looked on those less successful afternoons in all too earthy surroundings far from Wembley, carried a special feeling of crusade, a responsibility beyond oneself and the club to that intangible concept of the game which has stirred the imagination of millions.

Let us hope that same flame can touch today's teams and retain for them an abstract but none the less real link with the greatest contemporary Corinthian, Socrates of Sao Paulo.

Cambridge will be going flat out to end Oxford's domination of four successive victories and seven in the past nine years. But Cambridge's appropriately named skipper, Ironside, must get to grips with the equally appropriate Husselbee.

Cambridge's recent victories over an FA XI and Cambridge United, the latter by 6-3, and no defeats against Arsenal and Tottenham teams, suggest that their 4-4-2 formation, though it might not accomodate the concept of G. O. Smith or C. B. Fry, will have the advantage. Oxford's more enterprising 4-2-4 is designed around wingers Grant and Zneimer. Their right back, Mataxa, passed a fitness test yesterday.

OXFORD: K Rosedge (St Cuthbert's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Wadham); *N Nelson (Eaton and Wadham); S Craft (Westminster and St Anne's); *I Barras (Harrogate Granby Comprehensive and Lincoln); A Huse (Bishop Luffa CE Comprehensive Chichester and Lincoln); *R Entbrooke (Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol-Hertford, captain); *G Grant (Barton Peveril College, Eastleigh and Queen's); *R Smyth (Bilbrough, Nottingham and St Edmund Hall); *K Varity (Trinity Hall, Leamington Spa and Hertford); *A Husselbee (Wolverhampton GS and St John's); *S Zneimer (British School of Brussels and Queen's). Substitutes: I King (Blue Coat School, Liverpool, Queen's); D Taylor (Burnley Habersham High School and Christchurch)

CAMBRIDGE: M Potts (Haberdashers Aske's, Elstree and Queens'); *A Pollock (Shrewsbury and Trinity); J Renoul (Wolverhampton Grammar and Kings); *J Ironside (St Edmund's Canterbury and Trinity Hall, captain); D Hudson (Handsworth Grammar and Trinity Hall); *A Marshall (Queen Elizabeth's GS, Gainsborough and St Catharine's); *G Harper (Abingdon and St John's); A Whyte (Wolverhampton Grammar and Trinity Hall); C Aspinwall (Hutton Grammar, Preston and Homerton); *G Walsh (Barrow-in-Furness sixth form College and Trinity Hall); J Crook (King Edward sixth Grammar, Chelmsford and Homerton). Substitutes: T Knight (Batley Grammar and St Catharine's) C Evans (Wolverhampton Grammar and Fitzwilliam).
*A Blue

Prolific pair's toughest test

FA CUP

Their names may never roll of the tongue as easily as those of Dalglish and Rush or Stapleton and Whiteside but the partnership of Duck and Pearce could be one to look out for in the FA Cup this season. George Duck and David Pearce, who play for Harrow Borough in the Isthmian League, form probably the most formidable goalscoring combination in non-League football. On Saturday they have the cance to prove themselves against a third division defence when Harrow entertain Newport County in the second round of the Cup.

Pearce has scored 119 goals in 212 games since signing for Harrow in February 1980, Duck 84 goals in 135 games since his arrival in July 1981. Yet the starts that they made in football could hardly be less auspicious. Duck failed to make the grade at Millwall and moved on to Southend United where he made three League appearances and Pearce was released by Millwall after just one first team appearance.

After leaving Southend, Duck, now aged 31, joined Wealdstone where he scored 251 goals. A spell at Dagenham produced another 50 goals and no current player can better his total of 385 in senior non-League football. Pearce, today, had brief spells with Wealdstone, Hayes and Hillingdon Borough but has played nearly all his football for Harrow. Mike Tomkys, Harrow's manager for the last seven years, said: "It's difficult bringing together two natural goalscorers because they tend to be single-minded

Harrow have been consistently high scorers under Tomkys, a winger who played for Queens Park Rangers in the 1950s. He has assembled a team with a good blend of youth and experience who go into Saturday's match unbeaten in nine games. To get to this stage of the Cup – until this season Harrow had never reached the first round – they have beaten Ware, Aylesbury United Addlestone and Weybridge, Fisher Athletic and Yeovil Town.

Harrow's league attendances rarely top 300 but their ground has a capacity of 4,000 and up to 3,500 are expected for Saturday's game. The club record of 3,000, set in 1946 for an FA Cup first qualifying round match against Wealdstone, Harrow's biggest rivals, looks certain to be broken.

The club have been celebrating their 50th anniversary this year but all their main achievements have come since they left the Athenian League for the Isthmian League eight years ago. In 1979 they won promotion to the Isthmian premier division, in which they have never finished lower than ninth, and a year later lifted their first senior trophy, the Middlesex Charity Cup. Last season they beat two leading Alliance Premier League clubs, Enfield and Wealdstone, to win the Middlesex Senior Cup and were knocked out by Telford United in the semi-finals of the FA Trophy.

Paul Newman

Old men's memories and sportsmanship in a material world

The old days were not necessarily always the good old days. Yet since the Centenary Association Football match between Oxford and Cambridge is to be played at Wembley today, a look back at the past may have its rewards.

It was out of the public schools – the Arthur Dunn sides of today – and the universities of the early nineteenth century that the game grew from its hybrid state. It was Cambridge who can be counted the father and mother of the organized game that eventually swept the world.

In 1846 and 1848, a committee was formed under J C Thring and H de Winton, two Old Salopians, to establish a common set of laws from the multifarious local rules played at various schools. These were pinned on trees on Parkers Piece, the Cambridge playground of those days.

Little progress, however, was made until 1862 when the same Thring – by then headmaster of Uppingham – produced a new set of ideas termed 'The Simplest Game'. The next year there followed the revised 'Cambridge University Rules', which largely became the basis of the Football Association Laws when the FA was formed the same year, 1863.

Thus was born the FA Cup of 1872 and the first university match in 1874, played at Kennington Oval, which Oxford won 1-0, having already captured the FA Cup the same year in the second of their four cup finals between 1873 and 1880. The historic goal which defeated Cambridge was scored by R W S Vidal (Westminster) when be found a gap in a massed Cambridge attack to dribble virtually the whole length of the Oval pitch for victory. Who will claim the last goal this afternoon when Cambridge take the field leading by 41 against 37, with 21 draws over the years?

The university match has had three major homes during its life. First came the Oval (1874-1888), then Queens Club (1889-1920), and now Wembley since 1952-53, following a depressing start when its opening match was cancelled by fog much to the disappointment of two sides who had looked forward to testing the famous pitch.

Following Queens Club, however, the contest led a nomadic existence with brief visits to Stamford Bridge, the old Crystal Palace (then the home of the Corinthians) and Highbury. After the second world war the stage moved to Champion Hill of Dulwich Hamlet, and White Hart Lane before settling at Wembley

Oxford and Cambridge may cut little ice in the modern game of professionalsim and sponsorship, but they can still set an example of old-time sportsmanship and fair play to those of a material world, who care to take heed.

The university match is frequently a great leveller and a delicious source of surprise. The game of 1921 was a prime example. Cambridge took the field that day with four full internationals – F. N. S. Creek, A. G. Doggart, C. Ashton and J. R. B. Moulsdale of Wales, all Corinthians – plus three amateur caps in their side. Yet Oxford won 3-0! It happened again in 1931 when Cambridge, with four amateur internationals – A. H. Fabian, W. H. Webster, W. H. L. Lister and R. S. Grant, the goalkeeper and later captain of the West Indies test team – bowed to the dark blues.

Cambridge are probably favourites this afternoon, but those who propose a modest wager on them have been warned.

Oxford and Cambridge men in later life also gained their places as senior administrators in the person of Lord Kinnaird (C), FA president from 1890 to 1923; AG Doggart (C), FA chairman from 1961 to 1963; and Sir Harold Thompson (O), FA chairman into the 1970s. Nor have the universities failed as missionaires while they took the game to Japan, Scandanavia, United States, Canada, Bohemia, Germany, France, Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Since the war both sides have gained much from professional coaching in the matter of tactics and techniques. It was not always thus. In my day at the end of the 1920s, it was a case of devil take the hindmost (in the most gentlemanly fashion of course!) and just as Cambridge were about to take the field at Stamford Bridge, as centre half I recall the instructions of my skipper. "Green," he said, "I want to see the three Oxford inside forwards face down in the mud the first five minutes. "That it was your correspondent who was upended by three dark blue marauders no doubt was justice. We were just natural footballers in those days, who gave and took without complaint.

The centenary has enclosed some memorable giants. For Oxford, who can overlook the immortal CB Fry; GO Smith, the finest centre forward at the turn of the century; KRG Hunt, who won a Cup Final medal with the Wolves in 1908; or RE Foster, another double international like Fry, who still holds the record score of 287 at Sydney in 1903/4 for an Englishman in a Test match in Australia

For Cambridge there was WN Cobbold, 'the prince of dribblers'; AM Walters, and the three Ashton brothers from Winchester in the same side of the 1920s when Cambridge came to be known as 'Ashton Villa'.

Out of all this emerged the Combined Universities side of Pegasus, who won the Amatuer Cup in 1951 and 1953. Now they are just a warm memory, and tonight, when over 300 blues of dark and light shade gather for the centenary banquet, and the CB Fry Bowl is presented to today's winners, the wine will circulate and old men will dream the dreams of youth again.

Geoffrey Green

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

FOOTBALL: BURKINSHAW'S CHANCE TO CONQUER EUROPE, ENGLAND, THE WORLD

Tottenham risk two wingers and gamble on Hoddle's pride

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Tottenham Hotspur and Bayern Munich will tonight play a game of risk at White Hart Lane. The stakes are high, for not only are they competing for a place in the quarter-finals of the Uefa Cup, but the victors will be regarded as one of the favourites to go on and win the competition.

Tottenham, 1-0 down from the first leg, have bravely decided to stretch their young wings, Dick and Cooke, who are only 18. "It excites me when we play with two flankers," Keith Burkinshaw, their manager, said yesterday. "We did not do so in Germany because we expected to be forced to defend."

Tottenham, who have conceded two goals in each of their last four League fixtures, are clearly more suited to an attacking strategy, but Burkinshaw admits that he is asking his side to maintain "a difficult balance." Initially, at least, the desire to push forward should be restrained by the need for caution.

Bayern's gamble concerns the fitness of Karl-Heinz Rummenigge. Before the kick-off, he will have a pain-killing injection in his troublesome thigh in the hope that he can stay on the pitch long enough to present a genuine threat. A fortnight ago, that amounted to 45 minutes.

But Rummenigge's departure merely left the stage open for his 19-year-old brother, Michael, who showed that he can be as quick and as dangerous, particularly on the break. In a manner so reminiscent of his more famous sibling, he dimmed Tottenham's lights by claiming the winner six minutes from the end.

Even if that lone goal proves to be decisive, the crowd at White Hart Lane may be given some consolation. After only four senior appearances in two years, Ardiles is on the verge of making his long-awaited comeback. Burkinshaw says that he may "put him in for the last 20 minutes or so".

After returning from France, Ardiles fractured his left shin and compounded the injury in a friendly match before the start of this season. He admits he is not fully fit and "would be quite happy to stay on the bench as long as we win".

With Brazil suffering from an ankle injury, Mabbutt, Galvin and Miller still unavailable, Burkinshaw has retained the team that lost at Norwich City last Saturday. Much depends, as always, on the elegant Hoddle, who was hurt by the criticisms of Uli Hoeness, Bayern's manager, and Beckenbauer after the first leg.

The Germans may yet regret their remarks. Although Hoddle remains outwardly unaffected by them, Burkinshaw commented: "I know that he noted what was said. He has got a lot of pride and nothing would give me more pleasure than for him to stuff their opinions back down their throats".

TEAM: Clemence; Hughton, Thomas, Roberts, Stevens, Perryman, Cooke, Archibald, Falco, Hoddle, Dick. Subs: Parks, O'Reilly, Hazard, Ardiles, Brooke.



Ardiles: could come on for the last 20 minutes.

World Cup favourites and favouritism

By Stuart Jones

The World Cup finals may be 30 months away but, shortly after three o'clock this afternoon, a record entry of 121 nations will begin to plot their routes to Mexico. The roads will each start in Zurich, where the draw is to take place at FIFA's headquarters, and 97 of them will finish short of their intended destination.

A glimpse of the paths that lie ahead was unveiled yesterday when FIFA announced the seedings and the format of the competition. Europe, the largest contingent with 32 competitors, was divided into four groups with Austria, England, France, Poland, the Soviet Union, Spain and West Germany heading the way as the top seeds.

FIFA's selection committee based their judgment more on the performances in the last World Cup than in the present European championship. Even so, it is astonishing that Belgium have not been included. Apart from West Germany, they alone have qualified for the final stages of both events (France, as hosts, reached the last eight of the European tournament automatically).

It is not the first time that Belgium have suffered such a fate. They felt they had been asked to take an unexpectedly long path in Spain, wher they were again seeded second, last year. Their president, Louis Wouters, described the move as "evident hypocrisy and favouritism", pointing out that England, then seeded top, had "done nothing since 1966".

Others in the second group will be disappointed that the world is bigger than the continent in the eyes of the judges. Yugoslavia, for instance, could yet equal the feat of the Belgians and the Germans and, over the last year, Denmark and Northern Ireland have proved themselves superior to England and Austria respectively

The format, altered "to improve the competition's flexibility", is also more complicated. It seems clear, though, that Europe should be represented by 13 countries. They include the winners and runners-up of the four groups of five teams and the winners of the three groups of four teams.

The three remaining runners-up will play off against each other. The winner will claim the twelfth place and the runner-up will meet the champions of the Oceania group (Australia, New Zealand, Taiwan and, for the first time, Israel) for the right to the thirteenth

EUROPEAN SEEDINGS: Group 1: Austria, England, France, Poland, Soviet Union, Spain, West Germany. Group 2: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Yugoslavia. Group 3: Bulgaria, East Germany, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Wales. Group 4: Albania, Cyprus, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway.

Graham returns after injury

Arthur Graham is back in Manchester United's team for their Milk Cup fourth round replay with Oxford United at Old Traffold tonight. Graham missed last week's 1-1 draw at Oxford and Saturday's home defeat by Everton because of an ankle injury but passed a fitness test yesterday and will replace Mark Hughes, the goalscorer at Oxford, who reverts to substitute. Norman Whiteside again links up with Frank Stapleton because Garth Crooks is cup-tied. Oxford have a slight doubt about George Lawrence who misses the game at Southend on Friday because of a back injury.

● Gary Shaw, of Aston Villa, will begin his comeback from a cartilage operation by playing in the third team fixture on Saturday.

● Mark Barham, of Norwich City, went into hospital yesterday for an exploratory operation on a knee injury.

● Stoke's Welsh international midfield player Mickey Thomas yesterday joined his colleague Sammy McIlroy by asking for a transfere.

Coolness the key in freezing conditions

From Clive White, Prague

What, you ask yourself, have Watford got to smile about. They are third from bottom of the first division, a goal down from the home leg of a UEFA cup third round tie and short of five first-choice but ineligible players. Yet not even the temperature of minus seven (C) with accompanying snow could numb this jovial band of players, supporters and officials when they arrived here yesterday.

It was like a day's outing with a very big family (140 supporters travelled). Elton John, the chairman, was handling out birthday cake and even the airline carrier displayed the club colours, by a happy coincidence. This is another experience for a club not used to the big time, but they mean to enjoy it, as well as learn from it, no matter what the outcome.

Graham Taylor, the manager, admitted it does more than whet his appetite. The scenario for this second leg is tailor-made for him as it was in Sofia in the previous round: He talks excitedly about the odds that are stacked against them, the physical strength of the Sparta players, the icy weather and the passionate crowd of 30,00 perched almost on the backs of the players.

It is this bubbling optimism and attitude that problems are there to be overcome that he tries to instil in his players.

He has told them not to worry if the score is still 0-0 at half-time. "We scored three in seven minutes on Saturday. It is not impossible to score twice in 90 minutes. It's normal, " he said. "I've told them to keep their discipline and think, *think, think.*"

They stopped thinking in the first 45 minutes at Vicarage Road but still came back from two goals behind and they have rallied successfully in the past, most memorably against Southampton last season when they were four goals down. But this is a different team, an irregular and inexperienced one not coated with the resilience that comes from winning. When Porter came on as substitute on Saturday he was the twenty-seventh player they have used this season. The full backs, Price and Gibbs, have only ever played one first team game and eight players are under the age of 21.

Apart from Price for Taylor the only other change from the first leg is Jobson for Johnson. Though erratic, Jobson is a strong runner and it is this type they will need to break free of the defensive mould that can set when teams are under continual pressure.

Taylor does not believe that the weather conditions naturally favour Sparta, who do not play during their winter. Their assets can be frozen too. Let us hope Watford's festive mood still prevails today whatever the result. The advertizing hoarding outside whatever the result. The advertizing hoarding outside the stadium yesterday was appropriate: it read "Holiday on Ice".

Jobson: erratic.

Canute Clough and the tide of passion

By Hugh Taylor



The rapturous encouragement of more than 60,000 of Britain's most passionate football supporters and the fierce determination of Scots to ensure that the old enemy from England are defeated combine to make Celtic favourites to win the UEFA Cup tie with Nottingham Forest at Parkhead tonight.

Celtic appear to have an advantage over Forest, having already achieved a 0-0 draw in Nottingham, regarded in European football as a satisfactory result. But David Hay, the Celtic manager, is under no illusions about the magnitude of the task which confronts his side in the second leg of a game which has caught the imagination of the public to such an extent that all 67,000 tickets have been sold with thousands left disappointed.

Hay holds the Forest manager, Brian Clough, in high regard, paying him this compliment: "You have only to look at his record to realize how accomplished Clough is. No matter how eccentric some of hids ideas may be – for instance he does want to take advantage of our training facilities at Parkhead, preferring to allow his team to relax on the Troon golf course – he is a master of European tactics.

"It will be a long hard night indeed, a case of wearing Forest down. While it has some similarity to the previous round, when we beat Sporting lisbon, the difference is that Forest will be much harder to break down. They are tailor-made to play away from home – not a side to go all out on attack either at home or away, being more geared to hit on the break.

Although we had to be wary of losing a goal against Sporting, we were already two down and had to have a go all the way. This time we must be even more wary of losing a goal".

So while he calls for a repeat of the spectacular, driving raids which sent the Portuguese home shell-shocked, he says Celtic this time must be even more reliable in defence and he has pointed out to his team that they cannot afford to throw every one forward

The match which may in the end be more tense than exciting, with the wily Clough instructing his seasoned troops to make their main aim the damping of Celtic's fiery approach, and Hay said: "When everything is said and done, the result depends on how Celtic play, not how Forest play."

He has demanded a "peak performance – for only that will see us through to the quarter-finals". There will be a vivid contrast of styles and the question is: can Celtic again find European success with a style based more on blood and thunder raids than sophisticated possession; before these waves the Portugese crumpled but they will not fill the flexible, confident Forest defenders with awe.

Neither will the roar of the crowd terrorize the Forest players and the match is therefore finely balanced. Forest, so relaxed, are encouraged by the fact that they won both their away legs with Vorwaerts of East Germany and PSV Eindhoven of Holland, and that a 1-1 draw will be enough to put them through on the away goals rule.

It is a further happy thought for Forest that England have overwhelming superiority in the list of meetings with Scots in European Cup competitions, having won 15 of the 20 ties so far played. In the end, however, the belief at Park Head is that Celtic have a more urgent will to win and a more adventurous approach than their opponents and that will give the edge and narrow victory to the Scots.

● Sweden's manager Lars Arnesson has been voted his country's sportsman of the year after taking his team to the verge of qualifying for the European nations finals

BOXING: EUROPEAN FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Wallace, homework finished must now pass French test

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

That first round clout from George Feeney that halted Tony Willis's challenge for the British lightweight championship on Saturday stopped boxing experts in their tracks. They had been predicting an epic encounter. If you ask the experts about the chances of Britain's world-rated flyweight Keith Wallace relieving the unranked Antoine Montero of his European title at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel tonight they stroke their chins wisely and say "Don't know mate, not after what happened to Willis".

The little dark Frenchman has made the trip to London mainly to pick up the biggest cheque of his career, a record £24,000. If he should get lucky, he could keep his title as well.

Though Montero has had 19 bouts against Wallace's 13, most of the Frenchman's opponents have been European, some of whom were sent packing by Charlie Magri. Wallace's opposition has been of better quality and he has beaten four foreigners with well over average ability: Henry Drent (US), Steve Whetstone (US), Stephen Muchoki (Kenya), the former Commonwealth title holder, and Juan Diaz (Mexico), the man who floored Magri. The red-haired fighter from Liverpool took good shots from all four, including hard punches to the body, considered by some to be Wallace's weak point after an American amateur called Pruitt stopped him in an England v United States match. Against Muchoki Wallace used the left hook and the upper cut to great advantage and both punches should play a big part tonight.

There is only one question mark over Wallace – his weight. It is all very looking the part over eight stone but if he struggles to squeeze inside the limit he could feel it in the later rounds.



Wallace: weight problem

When asked, "Why are you looking so pale?" Wallace answers, "Don't know, maybe it's the cold". His corner makes light of the weight problem. They are quite confident about the outcome of the bout. "He is not like Willis. He keeps his hands up. He'll walk through him.

We've seen Montero on video. They know nothing about Keith and Montero has not even seen him on video," they say.

If the champion has in fact not done his homework, he could be in for a caning he will find Wallace much more fiery than the little men he has boxed. Wallace's trainer, Ernie Fossey, said, "Like Keith says we don't predict a kill or anything. But I am sending him out to do the business from the first round".

● ITV will not broadcast tonight's fight until Saturday after the promoter, Frank Warren, was refused permission by the Board of Control to have television coverage on the night of the bout. John Bromley, ITV's head of sport said: "We have taken this decision not because we agree with the Boxing Board of Control's television policy but simply to safeguard the interests of the boxers involved. There is no way that we would have wanted Keith Wallace, whose challenge for the European title has twice been postponed to have been deprived of his chance yet again."

ATHLETICS

Cram leads to the altar

Steve Cram, the world 1,500m champion, has cast doubts on the use of altitude training in his bid to win the Olympic title in Los Angeles next summer.

"I am not convinced of the benefits. I've been to Colorado for the last two years, but the benefits wear off after a couple of weeks", he said.

He will decide whether to return to Colorado after a hectic period over Christmas and the new year. The 23-year-old from Newcastle Upon Tyne gets married on December 17 and two days later is the subject of an hour long profile on Channel 4 television.

There will be no honeymoon for Cram and his fiancee Karen, because she has to go straight back to work as a teacher, and Cram, who wants to complete a set of world, European, Commonwealth and Olympic gold medals, is spending the winter competing in Australia and New Zealand.

CRICKET

Rebels with backbone

Johannesburg, (Reuter) – The unofficial West Indian touring party go into their first one-day international match against a South African side here today buoyed by a more solid batting performance in the preliminary games than in their first boycott-breaking tour earlier this year.

The new recruits, Faoud Bacchus and the Surrey player, Monte Lynch have added backbone to the previously suspect batting line-up, and the West Indians could present a considerable challenge to the ageing injury-plagued home team.

Only three of the 12 players selected for South Africa are under 30, and several of them are far from fully fit.

WEST INDIANS: (probable): Bacchus, Greenidge, Lynch, Kallicharran, Rowe (captain), King, Murray (or Trotman), Croft, Clarke, Alleyne, Stephenson (or Parry).

SOUTH AFRICAN XI (from): Kirsten (captain), Cook, Fotheringham, Pollock, McEwan, Rice, Procter, Kourie, Kuiper, Jennings, le Roux, Hanley.

Kirk backs Boycott compromise

Reg Kirk, one of the leading members of the Yorkshire Members 1984 Group and also on the Yorkshire County Cricket Club general committee, has given his support for a compromise on the Boycott issue "before the county tears itself apart."

In an interview on BBC Radio Leeds, Kirk said that he favoured the plan put forward by the former Yorkshire bowler Bob Applyeard that Boycott should be re-engaged on the condition that he retires at the end of next season and also that he switches to the middle order if David Bairstow, the new captain, agrees.

Boycott's future will be voted on at a special meeting of Yorkshire members at Harrogate on January 21.

More cricket page 27

OLYMPIC GAMES

No block to Soviets

Los Angeles (AP) – Russian Olympic officials have received assurances from the Los Angeles mayor, Tom Bradley, that their athletes would be "heartily welcomed" at the 1984 Olympics.

Mr Bradley met a 15-member Russian delegation on Monday at the headquarters of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. The Russians arrived last Thursday to inspect facilities and gather facts. Although the Soviet Union has yet to officially announce its intentions to participate, the visit of such high-level sports officials is viewed as a positive sign.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Detroit Lions 13, Minnesota Vikings 2

REAL TENNIS

LORDS: MCC 3, Hatfield House 2. MCC first: L A Wheatley bt S Sayer, 6-2, 6-5; B N Miller bt D Bisset, 6-5, 6-5; D R Woolley lost to Colin Dean, 3-6, 4-6; B S Theobalds lost to Chris Dean, 3-6, 2-6; A C Spooner bt D Male, 6-2, 5-6, 6-3.

CURLING

VAESTERAAS, Sweden: European championships: Men: Group A: Italy 7, Wales 3; Scotland 6, France 2; Denmark 13, England 2; Sweden 11, Wales 3; Italy 7, Scotland 5; Denmark 7, France 5. Group B: West Germany 10, Finland ; Norway 6, Netherlands 2; Switzerland 11, Luxemburg 3: Finland 6, Austria 3; Norway [illegible] Switzerland 6; Netherlands 9, Luxemburg [illegible] Women: Group C: France 7, Norway 2; Sweden 12, Luxemburg 2; West Germany 8, Wales 4; West Germany 13, Luxemburg 3; Sweden 11, Wales 4; Norway 12, Austria 5. Group D: Scotland 9, Netherlands 2; England 13, Finland 3; Switzerland 7, Denmark 4; Italy 15, England 3; Netherlands 13, Finland 4; Scotland 10, Denmark 2.

RACKETS

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Old Harrovians v Charterhouse School. M J L Paul and J M Warren bt R Allen and A Seddon, 15-10, 15-3, 15-5, 8-15, 15-10. G R J McDonald and C J Warren bt H Ford and A Ramsey, 15-0, 18-11, 18-13, 15-9.

BASKETBALL

FIRST DIVISION: Birmingham Bullets 63, Austin Rover Sunderland 103.

FOOTBALL

NAIROBI: Representative match: Kenya 0, Switzerland 0.

ICE SKATING

SAPPORO: World junior figure skating championships: Men's compulsory standings: 1, T Cerniak (US), 71.7 points; 2, M Ferland (Can), 68.8; 3, V Petrenko (USSR), 67.7; 4, V Petrenko (USSR), 65.3; 5, E Larson (US), 61.3. Pairs short programme: 1, O Nelzvestnaia and S Xhudiakov (USSR), 75.3; 2, M Landgrf and I Steuer (EG), 72.1; 3, S Dungjen and J Dungjen (US), 69.7; 4, I Shishova and A Auteimanov (USSR), 70.1; 5, D Carr and S Carr (Aus), 64.3. British placing: 9, L Cushley and N Cushley, 59.9.

Content, but not in the pink

By George Chesterton

Charterhouse	2
Westminster	2

Westminster yesterday took the lead early, lost it in the second half but managed an equalizer in the dying minutes.

The Charterhouse-Westminster fixture lays claims to being the oldest schools match in the calendar, dating from the days before Charterhouse moved out of London. Westminster looked smart in their new blue shirts, and those who regret the passing of their pink will find solace in its retention in the cuffs and collar.

In the early stages Charterhouse threatened and indeed, throughout the first half had the edge territorially. Westminster made some constructive forays, masterminded by the captain, Pennant-Jones, and it was from one of these that Horan shot firmly past Tayler, who had advanced rather too far forward. Charterhouse came back strongly but was thwarted first by Drawbell and a minute or two later by the dimunitive Levy in the Charterhouse goal, who at full stretch tipped over a header from Ibru.

At the beginning of the second half, Griffiths of Chasrterhouse seized on a loose ball and shot home to level the score. Within minutes, Pennant received a pass deep on the left, beat three men in opening up the goal, and shot into the far corner to put Charterhouse ahead. At this state they were dominating the play in midfield Golder being particularly steady and initiating some threatening attacks.

In the gloom of the last 15 minutes as the sun went down, Westminster rallied, and both sides played some of the most constructive football of the match. With only minutes left Pennant-Jones passed down the right for Catto to cut in and shoot past Tayler to level the score.

Charterhouse: R Tayler; C Coe, J Golder, P van Hengel, T Kidson, J Waters, K Frearson, H Pratt, D Pennant, O Ibru, J Griffiths.

Westminster: R Levy; T Stagg, S Drawbell, D Cope, S Anderman, B Sullivan, D Pennant-Jones, A Spiegel, P Thomson, T Horan, T Golding.

Referee: A Webb.

Charlton's punishment in blanket of secrecy



The troubled second division club, Charlton Athletic, ran into more difficulties yesterday, when they were found guilty of breaking Football League regulations over the transfer of Ronnie Moore from Rotherham earlier this season. But Mark Hulyer, who recently regained his position as chairman, left the Football League commission hearing at a London hotel with out revealing the club's punishment, and a spokesman for the commission said: "We have agreed not to make public our decision at the moment."

Rotherham had complained that Charlton had breached the new transfer rules by failing to pay half the agreed £35,000 fee when Moore signed in September.

He has since scored five goals for Charlton, but Rotherham have demanded either money or the player's return.

Charlton, given a stay of execution in the winding up process started by the former chairman, Mike Glikstein, paid off £8,000 of the fee on Monday after a fund-raising effort by their supporters. All Mr Hulyer would say yesterday was: "We have been found guilty of breaching rule 36b of the League's regulations, and we are abiding by the dicision of the commission. I have no further comment."



Moore: a price to pay

● Brighton's Scottish forward Alan Young, who was sent off after only 20 minutes of Saturday's home win over Cardiff City, has been fined a week's wages

Van Breukelen to go

Brian Clough yesterday recalled the Dutch international goalkeeper, Hans Van Breukelen, into Nottingham Forest's team, and, at the same time, arranged for the player's probable transfer back to The Netherlands. The Forest manager admitted that he had "negotiated a price" for Van Breukelen, aged 27, with PSV Eindhoven, Forest's victims in the last round.

Clough added: "The player wants to go back to Holland, so there's little I can do except work out the best possible deal for the club. However, nothing is certain yet. He still has 18 months of his contract to run, and if he does leave, it will not be *until the close season* – and it will be for a lot of money."

Van Breukelen, who cost Forest £200,000 from Utrecht, has missed the last nine games with a stress fracture of a shin. His last appearance was in the 4-0 defeat by Arsenal on October 22, Steve Sutton has been in goal since then.

The Manchester United goalkeeper, Stephen Pears reluctantly makes his final on-loan appearance for Middlesbrough against Brighton at Ayresome Park on Saturday. Pears must report back to Old Trafford next week to be registered for the next round of the European Cup Winners' Cup. "I would prefer to stay at Middlesbrough because I am enjoying my first taste of first team football." Pears said.

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Milk Cup
Third round, third replay

MILK CUP: Third round, third replay: Notts County 1, Birmingham City 3 (Birmingham at home to Liverpool).

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Worcester v Frickley, postponed.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Derby 0, Newcastle 2. Second division: Wolves 1 Grimsby 0.

FA TROPHY: Second qualifying round, second replay: Walthamstow 1, Crawley 3.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Bognor Regis 3, Worthing 1.

FA YOUTH CUP: Second round: Plymouth 3, Oxford United 1; West Bromwich Albion 0, Aston Villa 3; Windsor and Eton 1, West Ham 12; Woking 1, Queen's Park Rangers 6.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Chelmsford 1, Gravesend and Northfleet 2. Second division: Poole 1, Addlestone and Weybridge 2; Waterlooville 2, Ashford 4.

Hamburg's need for world title

Bonn (Reuter) – Hamburg, already out of this season's European Cup, badly need to beat Gremio of Porto Alegre in next Sunday's world club championship in Tokyo to fend off a pressing financial crisis.

With a 1-0 victory against Juventus in the European Cup final and the team's second successive West German League title, last season was Hamburg's most successful ever. But success came dear. The club had to pay players' bonuses of more than one million marks (£250,000) for the two titles at a time when their crowd figures had fallen sharply. Their debts are estimated at up to 11 million marks (£2.7 million).

Hamburg have tried to cash in on their success by playing a gruelling series of friendly games. At the end of the season they played eight friendlies in West Germany in 11 days and have since flown abroad to play in numerous showpiece matches.

But last month's shock defeat to Dynamo Bucharest of Romania cost them the chance of another money-spinning run in this season's European Cup and diminished their drawing power. A win against Gremio would give them the unofficial title of world champions and enable them to recover their market value, currently around 120,000 marks (30,000), for friendlies abroad.

Hamburg's attack has not looked the same since the club transferred the forwards, Horst Hrubesch and Lars Bastrup, at the end of last season. Dieter Schatzschneider, a £300,000 purchase, scored eight goals in the opening nine league games but was heavily criticized for lack of mobility by his manager, Ernst Happel, and a large section of the home crowd.

Since then the big centre-forward has vastly improved his work-rate – but the goals have dried up. Even worse, the other close-season signing, young winger Wolfram Wuttke, has failed to score for his new club and earned a six-week suspension for spitting at an opponent in a league game.

Hamburg's most potent department remains the midfield where Felix Magath is supported by ball-winners like Rolff, Groh and Hartwig.

RUGBY UNION: CAMBRIDGE TAKE HONOURS AGAIN

Oxford's McQuaid and Gargan are grounded as R Bailey, David and Morrison prise the ball from a loose ruck

Simms opens the floodgates and Oxford go under in late storm

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Oxford University 9
Cambridge University 20

For an hour at Twickenham yesterday, the dyke that was Oxford University's defence held good against the waves of Cambridge attacks, aided, it must be said, by Cambridge's curious desire to turn the ball inside to their forwards. Then the cracks widened and Cambridge, with 11 points in the last 17 minutes, took the Bowring Bowl for the fourth successive year, by two tries and four penalty goals to three penalties.

For the second year running, Andrew, the stand off, scored 12 of the 20 Cambridge points, but the player to impress as a man for the future was Simms, aged 18, late of West Park High School, and now a freshman at Emmanuel College. It was he who made the break leading to the first try, and sent Bailey away for the second. He contributed several other telling touches in attack.

Cambridge were able to concentrate almost exclusively on offence after weathering the storm which was Oxford's opening 15 minutes. Their scrummage was solid – Oxford were penalised twice for collapsing the scrum – and three times they walked the Oxford eight backwards.

Their line out, despite the considerable efforts of Gargan, was better organised, with Ellison moving up and down the line in the first half, and Ewbank dominating affairs in the second. The back rows, as is usual in a university match, virtually cancelled each other out. Ellison required four stitches in a cut eye sustained in the first minute.

It was surprising that Cambridge persisted in the same fruitless back row move during the first half. One appreciates that they wished to draw in the Oxford flankers, but with MacNeill obviously restricted by his recent knee injury, it seemed better either to try and lure him forward, or drag him to and fro across the field. In the end, Cambridge opted for the first of those alternatives.

It must have been an agonising decision for MacNeill whether or not to play, knowing as well that two selectors were watching him before the announcement of the Irish trial sides.

Cambridge led 9-6 at half time, Andrew having kicked three penalties to Barnes's two. Both place kickers had scored at every opportunity. Oxford's two penalties had given them the lead they must have prayed for but that, as it proved, was the high point of their match. For most of the remainder, the were forced to play a scrambling defensive game in their own half, with Barnes doing his intelligent best to create bricks with the wisps of straw his forwards could win for him.

Barnes levelled matters with his third penalty shortly after the interval, but a hint of what was to come emerged when Smith found room down the centre of the field, and Harper turned the ball inside, when his captian was free on the left and a try looming. Cambridge made telling use of the long pass.

Cambridge's first try was a gem. Bailey going clear and setting up the ruck on the left. The ball moved right, Simms slid through a gap and found Smith, who had Martin inside him, and the full back just had the weight to cross the line.

Seven minutes later, Bailey took MacNeill's clearance and when the ball emerged in front of the Oxford posts, MacNeill was penalized for a high tackle on Andrew, who promptly kicked his fourth goal.

With the match won, and the crowd of nearly 30,000 resigned, Oxford tried a final probe from within their own half. MacNeill's pass to Pearson, however, found only Simms, who slipped the cover and fed Bailey, who leaned off Findlay and sped over for the final try.

SCORERS: Cambridge University: Tries: Martin, M Bailey; penalty goals: Andrew (4).
Oxford University: Penalties: Barnes (3).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: H P MacNeill (Trinity College, Dublin, and St Edmund Hall; captain); A C Findlay (Marlborough and St Edmund Hall), S B O'Brien (Bradford GS and University), D J Coleman (St Edward's, Liverpool and University), P J Crowe (The Scots College and University); S Barnes (Bassaleg and St Edmund Hall), S B Pearson (Uppingham and Trinity); D J Mills (Maritzburg College and St Catherine's), J P Webster (Bradford GS and Queen's), N J Herrod (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and St John's), A S J McQuaid (Bradford GS and Keble), J B Thomson (Collyers and Keble), J R H Rosier (Haileybury and Keble), R de Morgan (Christ's College, Brecon, and Worcester), M F Gargan (St Peter's, York, and St Edmund Hall).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: A W Martin (Cardiff HS and St Edmund's House); S T Smith (King Henry VIII, Lichfield, and Magdalene), T Patterson-Brown (Glenalmond and Magdalene), K G Simms (West Park HS and Emmanuel), M D Bailey (Ipswich and Corpus Christi, captain); C R Andrew (Barnard Castle and St John's), S N J Roberts (Manchester GS and Christ's); R C Bailey (Lancaster RGS and Fitzwilliam), F J Timmons (Wimbledon College and Pembroke), P W David (Guildford RGS and Trinity Hall), C F Ewbank (Felsted and St John's), A G R Harper (Sydney University and Downing), J F Ellison (St Peter's, York, and Corpus Christi).

Referee: J A F Trigg (London).

S Africa in quandary

Cape Town (AFP) – South Africa will not necessarily support New Zealand's proposal for a world cup rugby union competition, Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, said here yesterday. However, if such an event would ensure South African players the chance to play abroad, it would be favourably considered by the board.

"Such a proposal was heavily defeated at the last International Rugby Board meeting and it is difficult to see the necessary three-quarters majority being obtained for it to be approved." Dr Craven said.

Of other times, tides and mores

By Alan Gibson

When I first used to watch the university match, it was a period of Oxford dominance. We were confident of winning even if Cambridge had the more talented side and, as a result, we often did. In rowing, it was the other way round. Even a supposedly unbeatable Oxford crew, such as Carnegie's, would go down. Well, that has all changed, both at Twickenham and on the Tideway.

Last year I mentioned the representation of Bradford Grammar School, which was again prominent yesterday. One of their Dark Blues was O'Brien, who last year played for Cambridge, which has never happened before. I don't think we would have approved of this in my time: too much opportunity for skulduggery. The only people who were really permitted to switch universities, we felt, were austere men such as professors of moral theology.

St Peter's, York, were also well in the picture yesterday, with the No 8 on each side. Gargan had a good game, but not so good as Ellison, who, if the universities pretended to such conceits, might have been the man of the match.

I knew Cambridge were going to win as soon as I saw MacNeil was working on one and a half legs – though he was right to decide to play, because his one and a half were worth more than anyone else's two. I never wavered in this belief even when Oxford took their illusive early lead.

I thought it a poor match, and at times unnecessarily ill-tempered, until the last 20 minutes, when Cambridge got going. No Oxford man could complain about the result. We can only hope that MacNeil will be fully fit next December, and in the meantime concentrate our thoughts on the Tideway, and possible enlargements of professors of moral theology.

IN BRIEF

Campbell in time for Irish trial

The Ireland fly half Ollie Campbell plays his first senior game this season when he turns out for Old Belvedere against Old Wesley on Saturday. He has recovered from a severe virus infection and is expected to be named tomorrow for the Irish trial.

GOLF: Jakarta (AFP): Itlay will host the next World Cup at the Olgiata club from November 14-17, 1984.

● The PGA under-25 championship, sponsored by Lowndes Lambert will be held at Sunningdale on April 17, 1984. Sixteen players will qualify from four regional heats for the 36-hole final. The winner will receive £600 plus £8,000 worth of sponsorship.

ICE HOCKEY: Paul Bedard of Ayr Bruins is Heineken coach of the month for November after leading his team to the top of the British League premier division. Doug Merkosky (Streatham) and Apul Skjodt (Crowtree) won the scoring awards for the premier and first divisions respectively.

SWIMMING: The 1984 national short course championships will be held at Darlington from April 5-8.

BOXING: Chang Jung-Koo of South Korea, the WBC light-flyweight champion, has pulled out of a title defence against Sot Chitalada of Thailand on December 17 after failing to recover from a training injury. The bout has been rescheduled for the end of January.

FOOTBALL: Port Vale have appointed John Rudge caretaker manager following the dismissal of John McGrath. Rudge joined the club four years ago as assistant manager.

SKIING

Miss Kiehl goes up for the downhill

From John Hennessy, Val d'Isère

After an introductory skirmish or two in Yugoslavia and Austria, the Alpine ski season begins in earnest here in Savoie today.

The sport, like many others, has been subjected to upheavals in many areas. But Critérium de la Première Neige retains its place as the springboard for the whole season.

Because of the lack of snow elsewhere, Val d'Isère is being treated to an extra race, stretching the programme to five days. The revised schedule embraces a women's downhill today and tomorrow, a men's downhill on Friday, a men's super giant slalom on Saturday and a women's giant slalom on Sunday.

The second women's downhill is linked to Sestriere's slalom next week as a combined event, so with the original Val d'Isère races carrying combined World Cup points, there is much at stake.

Thus we find Erika Hess, of Switzerland, and Tamara McKinney, of the United States, the outstanding women in the slalom field, competing in the downhill and a number of men similarly keeping their options open.

Whether or not Phil Mahre, the American winner of the World Cup for the past three seasons, will compete remains to be seen. He has a deeply-rooted objection to the recently introduced super giant slalom, but he will have to swallow his pride to gain combined points, since the men's downhill is harnessed here to the super giant slalom event on Saturday.

Yesterday's training did not suggest that Mahre would offer a threat to the downhill specialists, for he was twenty-fifth, but training times cannot be taken too seriously. For instance, Steve Podborski, of Canada, one of the favourites, languished in sixteenth place yesterday and Erwin Resch, of Austria, the winner of Sunday's downhill at Schladming, was thirty-first.

It might be possible to make out a case for improved fortunes of the two British entries, Feddie Burton and Martin Bell, but it will be a surprise if they can improve significantly on their finishing positions at the tail of the field yesterday.

Like their menfolk, the three British women, Clare Booth, Moira Langmuir and Andrea Jochum, seem likely to occupy only walk-on parts. But I hope to be proved wrong about that.

The surprise package in training yesterday was Marina Kiehl, last year's junior champion, aged 18, who came from thirty-fifth in the start list to dislodge her more experienced compatriot, Irene Epple, from first place. But can she do so again today when the computer is really in business?

Olympic hopes

Sapporo, Japan (AP) – Tom Cerniak, of the United States, led after the first day of the men's figure skating competition at the world junior figure skating championships here. The Soviet pair of Olga Neizvestnaia and Sergei Khudiakov were leading the pairs competition. The top three skaters in men's and women's figure skating and the top three pairs in the pairs and ice dancing will qualify for the winter Olympics next year.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Dalgreen's suspension is reduced

By Keith Macklin

A Rugby League appeals board yesterday quashed the sine die suspension imposed last month on the Fulham hooker, John Dalgreen (above). They concluded that there had been "certain irregularities" in the disciplinary committee proceedings and was instead given an eight-match suspension.

The three-man board accepted arguments forwarded by Dalgreen's solicitor, Stephen Frieze, that breaches of procedure had occurred at the hearing which decided the sentence.

Rugby League officials and Fulham representatives were tight lipped yesterday about the nature of these breaches. It had been alleged that Dalgreen pushed the referee after being sent off against Hull Kingston Rovers.

Dalgreen has already served two matches of his suspension.

RACING: SENIOR STEWARD EXPLAINS REJECTION OF YORK SPONSORSHIP

Jockey Club offer olive branch

By Michael Seely

Details of the new sponsorship of five or six Pattern races are to be announced in the near future. It is also thought likely that the £100,000 which was offered by Robert Sangster for the sponsorship of a nine-furlong race at the Timeform Charity Day fixture at the York June meeting may be able to be used in another form.

Lord Manton, the Senior steward of the Jocky Club was due to make his annual "State of the nation" speech at the Gimcrack dinner in York last night. Referring to this matter, Lord Manton said: "Our principal guest has referred to possible restrictions by the Jockey Club to sponsor's entrepeneurial efforts and, in particular, I am sure he has in mind a proposed race here at York. I am sorry that this race cannot be run at York but I am confident that this generous sponsorship will not be lost to British racing. Negotiations are well advanced concerning another race, and I understand that an announcement will be made within the next week.

"The Jocky Club are anxious to see more sponsorship in racing, but at the same time the stewards have a responsivility to retain a balance in the racing programme. We have been accused of protecting the pattern, but most major sports exercise some control over the timing and location of their major international events to prevent clashes of fixtures and dilution of the top class attractions. This is certainly true of golf and tennis. The Jocky Club and its European equivalents, is doing something similar for racing to ensure that the best horses of all ages compete against each other rather than avoid each other.

"As a consequence of this we simply cannot allow a sponsor to insist on a certain date or a certain condition, but provided they come and talk to us about their aims and requirements a satisfactory solution can nearly always be found.

Exercising his prerogative to speak as one of the joint owners of Precocious, the winner of this year's Gimcrack Stakes, Lord Tavistock was understood to be querying the wisdom of turning down such an offer, even if it conflicted with the existing pattern.

"Sponsorship of any sport is rarely cut and dried as the regulatory bodies must try and protect the sport as they see fit. But if the sport is lacking both prize money and TV coverage, then to turn down a six-figure sum for a race that does not exist at present. I don't think that this should be done."

Lord Tavistock, also paid tribute to Henry Cecil, Precocious's trainer and to all the staff at Warren Place.

Lord Manton said: "I cannot let this occasion go by without making some reference to the funding of racing. At the root of the problem – as I am sure everyone here tonight will agree – is the fact that the Treasury takes too much from betting, a far greater proportion of deductions than in any other major racing nation.

"To put our relative interest into prospective, it is perhaps appropriate to remind you all that for every horse that run last year, the Chancellor received over £3,000 in betting duty, whilst only £272 came back to racing through the levy, and that average off-sourse betting turn over is more than £7.25 million a day on each of the 310 days in the year when there is horse racing.

"The retail price index will have risen by nearly 20 per cent over the four year period from 1981 to 1984, whilst racing's income from the levy over the same period will only have risen by 4.7 per cent. This is why the Jockey Club firmly supports the levy board in its demand for an increase in the present rate of levy, and why we continue to call on the Chancellor to reduce the rate of betting duty."

Lord Manton also referred to the "widespread publicity about the number of flat race jockeys suspended this summer for careless riding under rule 153." He denied that there had been any "crackdown" on riding offences this year and said that no special instructions had been issued to local stewards on disciplining jockeys more severely for offences of this nature.

Lord Manton did however say that there had been criticism of the "totting-up" process and that this criticism had been the suject of a number of lengthy discussions between the Jockey Club's disciplinatry committee, the Jockeys' Association, and the Horseracing Advisory Council during the course of the year, and that all points of view had been carefully considred by the stewards of the Jockey Club.

Looking ahead to Saturday, Fifty Dollars More has been installed favourite at 4-1 with William Hill for the Kennedy Construction Gold Cup at Cheltenham. Richard Linley will ride Fred Winter's eight-year-old, who recently showed his well being when running Wayward Lad to a short head.

Formidable opposition can be expected from Little Bay, St Alezan and The Tsarevich. John O'Neill will again be taking the mount on Little Bay, who will be accompanied on the long journey from Penrith to Cheltenham by his inseparable companion, the 27-year-old pony, Tiger. "Little Bay worries and walks his box when he is away from home," Gordon Richards, his trainer, said yesterday. "He's used to Tiger who makes him feel more at home."

An early morning inspection will decide whether racing can go ahead at Worcester this afternoon. If racing is possible the best bet could be Mount Oliver in the Tote Handicap Chase. Mount Oliver was carrying 11lb more than his long handicap weight when beating Green Dollars by 15 lengths at Wolverhampton.

Carson helps new series

Willie Carson, who recalls that it took him four years to ride his first winner and who also, perhaps more significantly, points out that young jockeys were not allowed to carry whips in their first few races when he began, is to encourage school-leavers to consider a career in racing through the Polycell-Willie Carson Apprentice Challenge next year (John Karter writes). This series of races, for jockeys who have not riden a winner, will have £3,000 added to each of the 10 qualifying races, beginning at Lingfield Park in March, with the final at Newmarket on Champion Stakes day (October 20) carrying £5,000 added.

The first four in each qualifier are eligible for the final and the overall winner will qualify for a match race against Carson – who will be available where possible to walk the courses with the apprentices – over a mile on the same afternoon. Polycell are to provide a sidestake of £1,000 for the match and will ask the winning owner to donate it to the *British Racing School at Newmarket*.

Carson almost "billing and cooing" with Michael Stoute, the trainer, after they had narrowly won the Stewards' Cup with Autumn Sunset, is just one of the many outstanding photographs of racing people, horses and places around the world in *Ed Byrne's Racing Year* (£29) which is published by the *master statisticians of Trainer Record*.

Byrne is a rare animal indeed – an Irishman who does not bet, but that other Irish trait, a deep-rooted love and knowledge of horses, shines through this captivating pictorial record.

Worcester

Going: hurdles, good to firm; chase good.

1.0 RUSHOCK HURDLE (Div 1: 3-y-o novices: £690: 2m) (16 runners)

5		BE ON TIME (L Sainer) F Winter 10-10	J Francome
16		DAVID HENRYS (D Currie) M Usher 10-10	M Bastard
13		FLYING PALACE (Mrs B van Gelder) T Forster 10-10	H Davies
18		HARVEST FORTUNE (Mrs M O'Neill) H Collingridge 10-10	–
19		HOT POTATO (P Green) M Tate 10-10	J Bryan
23		LUIGI'S GLORY (L Bevan) R J Williams 10-10	C Brown
25		MASTER SILCA KEY (Mrs M Mitchell) J King 10-10	Steve Knight
27		PELION (Mrs A Garrett) J King 10-10	J Suthern
28		RUCKLEY (P Rohan) W Jenks 10-10	Mr A J Wilson
31		SEAGRAM (D Barons) D Barons 10-10	J Frost
33		SLEEPLINE Sandman (Sleepline Holdings) S Matthews 10-10	–
34	23	SOCIETY BOY (H Mould) D Nicholson 10-10	P Scudamore
37		SPANISH CAVALIER (C Golding) J Baker 10-10	DOUBTFUL
38		SPANISH PLACE (C St. George) B Hills 10-10	K Mooney
40	3	AVENITA LADY (A Oborne) Mrs A Finch 10-5	S Keightley
42		DRIVEN SNOW (Sir R Cotthurst) J Webber 10-5	G McCourt

11-4 Spanish Place, 7-2 Be On Time, 4 Society Boy, 10 Avenita Lady, 12 Flying Palace, 16 Hot Potato, Luigi's Glory, Pelion, Seagram, 20 others.

1.30 YEAR'S END CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (Handicap: £1,059: 2m) (8)

4	21003p-	JUBILEE MEDAL (D) (Mrs T Ponsonby) N Henderson 6-11-7	P Croucher
5	243100	BIRD STREAM (B) (CD) (Lady S Brooke) Lady S Brooke 7-11-7	P Dever
6	12402p-	THE HERB (CD) (D Whigham) J Thorne 8-11-5	L Bloomfield
7	32/4-0f	BOWSHOT (J Dewey) R Parfons 9-11-0	A Gardner
8	241/2-1	PERCIPIENT (D) (K Goodall) G Richards 9-10-13	D Coulkey
12	1u022u	BALLYBUTLER (D) (Mrs V Bishop) V Bishop 11-10-7	D Chinn
18	241231	THE SURVEYOR (Mrs M Power) R Hollinshead 7-10-0 (5 ex)	D Carcary
19	pp0-p	BEAUVALLEY (R Edwards) R Edwards 9-10-0	P Christopher

13-8 Percipient, 7-2 The Surveyor, 5 Jubilee Medal, 6 Bird Stream, The Herb, 10 Ballybutler, 14 Bowshot, 33 Beauvalley.

2.0 TOTE CHASE (Handicap: £2,141: 2m 4f) (20)

2	331134-	LORD LEIGHTON (CD) (B) (S Hunt) L Kennard 7-12-1	C Brown
4	413001-	ANITACAT (Miss L Wood) J Webber 8-11-10	G McCourt
5	311412	TUDOR ROAD (CD) (A Stoddart) L Kennard 8-11-10 (8 ex)	R Rowe
7	1f0f0-3	CAPVISTA (C) (M Slattery) J Spearing 8-11-7	P Warner
8	01d122-	GREENBANK PARK (R Parkins) R Parkins 6-11-3	Mr D Williams
9	11103-p	ROYAL MERE (D) (Sir J Hanmer) Mrs M Rimell 8-11-2	S Morshead
10	1403-2f	DICKIE MURRAY (B) (T Waterman) F Winter 6-11-1	J Francome
15	441-323	FATHER GLEB (Miss C Allsopp) T Forster 7-10-10	A Webber
17	22332-3	ROMANY NIGHTSHADE (R Steed) T Forster 7-10-7	H Davies
18	3fp01-	TRUSTY CATCHER (M Tate) M Tate 5-10-7	J Bryan
21	00pp0-0	CULHAM (W Sheedy) W Sheedy 6-10-3	Mrs L Sheedy
22	8-11u34	ANOINTED (C) (Mrs W Mills) P Bevan 7-10-3	S J O'Neill
23	2033-31	MOUNT OLIVER (D) (D Smith) M Scudamore 5-10-3 (4 ex)	P Scudamore
27	421f0b	METELA (T Pocock) R E Pocock 7-10-0	P Richards
29	4f-8024	GRAGARA LAD (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) D Gandolfo 8-10-0	P Barton
32	22/403-	ABIATA (D Davies) P Ransom 11-10-0	–
36	00f004/	BLACK CLOUD (Mrs A Dower) G Thorner 8-10-0	R Kington
38	000000/	HUMBER PRINCE (G Jonas) G E Jones 7-10-0	C Warren 7
39	f0f/p00	ROOK WOOD (B Scriven) B Scriven 7-10-0	B Powell 7
40	8/0004f	FERNARO (Mrs R Henriques) M Henriques 6-10-0	J Suthern

7-2 Dickie Murray, 9-2 Mount Oliver, 6 Tudor Road, 7 Capvista, 8 Lord Leighton, 10 Anitacat, 12 Royal Mere, 14 Greenbank Park, Romany Nightshade, Anointed, 20 Father Gleb, Trusty Catcher, 25 others.

2.30 TABY GALOPP HURDLE (Handicap £2,057 2m 4f) (19)

5	203130	ROAD TO MANDALAY (CD) (Dataserv Ltd) D Barons 6-12-0	J Frost
13	02-0310	ANOTHER DEED (D) (C Lakin) B Palling 7-11-5	C Evans 7
14	/10120-	UPPER NOTE (A Twine) T Forster 5-11-3	H Davies
17	1102-10	TUGBOAT (B) (H Hough) P Mitchell 4-11-1	R G Hughes
20	10-0103	NEAT (C) (Mrs J Bainbridge) F Winter 5-11-0	J Francome
27	04010-0	NOTRE CHEVAL (P Hamlyn) D Nicholson 4-10-12	P Scudamore
29	212000-	ARDENT SPY (G Taylor) R Armytage 6-10-11	A Webber
35	312222	MERESIMUR (R Croft) Mrs J Croft 7-10-8	R Dickin
38	20-	THOMOND PRINCE (S Nixon) M Oliver 8-10-6	–
39	410400-	FITZHERBERT (C) (A Ford) L Kennard 5-10-6	C Brown
42	01032-0	MISTER LUCKY (R Newland) D Jermy 6-10-4	R Strange 4
45	301340-	MIDINETTE (L Merson) G Merson 6-10-3	Mr P Hobbs 4
50	p03300-	CELTIC TUDOR (CD) (D Smith) F Smith 7-10-1	Mr D Smith
51	32404-3	DOUBLE DISCOUNT (Mrs J Ramsden) C James 5-10-0	S Jobar
52	1u/f30-	FLASH (D Lockyer) G Balding 7-10-0	G Playford 7
60	/4-0080	LAURA'S PRIDE (C) (A Marriott) J Jenkins 6-10-0	S Smith Eccles
61	200012-	ROCKS OF BAWN (D) (B Cambidge) B Cambidge 6-10-0	Mr J Cambidge 4
63	0/003o	JAGATEK (M Lawrence) M Lawrence 7-10-0	A O Hagan
65	c24020	MAJOR GAMBLE (Miss P Quant) A Barrow 9-10-0	Lorna Vincent

4 Neat, 5 Upper Note, 13-2 Notre Cheval, 7 Road To Mandalay, Another Deed, 10 Tugboat.

3.0 LONG HAUL CHASE (Handicap: £1,830 3m 5f) (10)

2	f40-020	MID DAY GUN (C) (R Gibbons) J Webber 9-11-7	G McCourt
3	12pp-14	MUSSO (R Bott-Wigmore) F Winter 7-11-5	J Francome
5	1p341-0	PORT ASKAIG (C) (D) (Ld Chelsea) T Forster 8-10-13	H Davies
8	f/000p-	PETER SCOT (G Amey) D Gandolfo 12-10-5	P Barton
10	0-21140	MONEY FOR JAM (British Thoroughbred R & B P L.C.) G Balding 10-10-4	B Reilly
13	303p-00	WREMANDO (E Price) P O'Connor 9-10-0	S Jobar
15	4u400-2	MR ORYX (F Yardley) F Yardley 10-10-0	P Scudamore
16	3-13100	JOHN SILVER (C) (B Johnson) D Wintle 7-10-0	S Morshead
17	p4/4010	FAVOURITE FELLA (G Chamberlain) A Chamberlain 11-10-0	A Chamberlain 4
18	0f3433	FRENCH BOB (T Jarvis) F Sutherland 9-10-0	Mr A Sharpe 4

11-4 Musso, 4 Money For Jam, 11-2 Port Askaig, 7 Mid Day Gun, Mr Oryx, 14 John Silver.

3.30 RUSHOCK HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o novices: £690: 2m) (22)

1	01004	LOR MOSS (D) (A Leighton) A Leighton 11-3	H Davies
2	114310	STAR CHARTER (D) (R Ellis) J Jenkins 11-3	J Francome
3	010	WHENEVER (D) (P Williams) D Barons 10-12	J Frost
5	2	BROWN RIFLE (R Forsyth) D Burchell 10-10	W Knox 7
6	0	CELTIC PROMISE (H Hough) P Mitchell 10-10	R G Hughes
13	4f	HAND OF ZEUS (B) (N K Coughlan) D Gandolfo 10-10	P Barton
14		HARD KINGDOM (W Clay) W Clay 10-10	A Webber
15	21	HARVESTER GOLD (B Cambidge) B Cambidge 10-10	Mr J Cambidge 4
20		MR CHEDDAR (F Goddard) R Hannon 10-10	Steve Knight
21		NESTOR (P Hamlyn) D Nicholson 10-10	–
24		PENLLYNE TROOPER (Penllyne Haulage) Mrs M Rimell 10-10	S Morshead
25	4	PURPLE FLASH (D Jenkins) D Ringer 10-10	S McNeill
26		REPITCH (R Jones) J Fox 10-10	S Moore 7
28		SKISKELTER (C Wildman) C Wildman 10-10	P Hobbs
29		STAGE COACH (D Williams) B Palling 10-10	C Evans 7
31		TIGRETTA (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 10-10	M O Halloran
33		VITTEL (M Pearce) I Wardle 10-10	–
34	f	WATER DRAGON (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 10-10	C Mann 4
38	021	CHALKIES PET (D) (G Wilkins) D Wintle 10-5	J Warren 7
40		KAREN KELLY (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 10-5	J Burke
42		LEARCTIC (C Raymond) J Thorne 10-5	P Nichols
43	f	RHYMING (D Hockenhull) W Jenks 10-5	S J O Neill

7-2 Harvester Gold, 4 Nestor, 7 Star Charter, Brown Rifle, 10 Purple Flash, Penllyne Trooper.

Worcester selections

By Michael Seely

1.0 Spanish Place. 1.30 Jubilee Medal. 2.0 Mount Oliver. 2.30 Double Discount. 3.0 Musso. 3.30 Nestor.

Hexham

Going: good to firm

12.45 PRIESTPOPPLE CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (handicap: £928: 2m) (2 runners)

5	10321-p	QUAY MAN (C,D,B) (Miss E Clark) J S Wilson 8-11-7	M Barry
6	3-1u224	SWIFT ALBANY (C,D) (R Robinson) R Robinson 9-11-3	Mandy Harrison

4-6 Quay Man, 5-4 Swift Albany.

1.15 BATTLE HILL HURDLE (selling handicap: £434: 3m) (12)

1	00/1-04	SANSKRITIK (Mrs C Postlethwaite) Mrs C Postlethwaite 7-12-5	P A Charlton
3	202-009	MR SNOW (C) (W Timning) W Timning 8-11-11	C Pimlott
5	40000-3	RICH DISCOVERY (J Jeffrey) J Jeffrey 7-11-6	Mr T Jeffrey 7
6	00f0/	BOLD EAGLE (M Dalgetty) T Dalgetty 5-11-6	S Charlton
7	00pp/00	ATRAMO (T Stead) O Brennan 9-11-6	M Brennan
9	pb1pp0-	OTTERDEN (Mrs V Juckes) R Juckes 9-11-1	Mr G Williams 7
10	034122	FRAZER'S FRIEND (C Brown) J Kettlewell 6-10-13	S Kettlewell 4
12	300200	[illegible] (C) (Mrs V Thompson) V Thompson 6-10-12	Mr M Thompson 7
13	031020	MERRY TUDOR (R Johnston) T Barnes 10-10-11	D Johnston 7
14	/4-420r	WHITE PRINCE (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 6-10-5	B Storey 4
15	0000-24	RABY (W McFarlane) C H Bell 4-10-5	P Tuck
18	/00-000	DENETOP LADY (F Musgrave) F Musgrave 6-10-3	Mr P J Dun 7

7-4 Sanskritik, 7-2 Rich Discovery, 9-2 Frazer's Friend, 7 Mendalesk, 10 Mr Snow, 12 Merry Tudor, 14 Raby, 20 others.

1.45 HENCOTES CHASE (handicap: £1,522: 3m) (5)

5	3210p-0	ROMAN CON (W Lockey) J I Charlton 9-11-7	G Bradley
11	328-10	JETHARTS HERE (D) (G Renison) G W Renison 9-10-10	C Pimlott
17	1/3p	ROYAL SUNSET (C,D) (Lady C Renwick) Lady C Renwick 8-10-0	Mr P Craggs
18	00/8p0-	THE FENCER (D) (I Jones) W A Stephenson 11-10-0	K Jones 4
19	404f-10	GRANGEVIEW LAD (Mrs E Taylor) Denys Smith 6-10-0	J Murphy

11-8 Jetharts Here, 5-2 Roman Con, 5 Grangeview Lad, 7 Royal Sunset, 10 The Fencer.

2.15 GILESGATE CHASE (novices: £1,002: 2m) (10)

1	002031	VEILED CITY (D) (F Storey) F Storey 7-11-13	B Storey 4
6	00ff/u-	JESTING SPIRIT (T Bell) D Lee 8-11-3	C Pimlott
7	1230-0	PARK TOWER (Lt-Col W Monteith) P Monteith 5-11-8	A Brown
8	20-0200	SAMPSON (H Johnson) Denys Smith 8-11-3	S Charlton
12	cfu	TROUGHSTONE HILL (J Charlton) J Charlton 5-11-3	G Bradley
13	320044	VISCOUNT (B) (Mrs V Thompson) V Thompson 9-11-3	Mr M Thompson 7
14	f40	ANN'S HIGHLIGHTS (B) (Lady Arbuthnot) Lady Arbuthnot 6-10-12	–
15	03-11s0	CAMDEN (R McDonald) R McDonald 9-10-12	K Jones 4
17	00-u042	OLIVE PRESS (A Mactaggart) A Mactaggart 6-10-12	Mr A Dudgeon 4
18	003/0p-	PIPER'S KNOLL (Mrs D Johnstone) W H Crawford 9-10-12	N Doughty

9-4 Veiled City, 11-4 Camden, 9-2 Park Tower, 6 Olive Press, 8 Sampson, 10 Viscount.

2.45 EASTGATE HURDLE (novices: amateurs: £732: 2m 4f) (15)

1	122000	MR DENETOP (D) (F Musgrave) F Musgrave 5-12-5	P J Dun 7
4	20330/	BARLEY BRAKE (R Barr) R Barr 7-11-9	–
5	0/00p-0	CATHERINE'S DREAM (V [illegible]) W Atkinson 7-11-9	L Hudson 7
9	0	IMPAGE (D Nicholson) R Robinson 5-11-9	C Cundall
10	00	KRYPTON (V Burke) J Wilson 5-11-9	Mrs G Rees 4
13	4000	PRIDE OF TULLOW (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 5-11-9	J Kelleher 7
15	00000-	TELEGRAPH BUSH (G Renison) G Renison 6-11-9	R Shiels 7
16	000323	WHISTLE FOR JACK (Miss J Rosoman) R Juckes 6-11-9	Miss J Rosoman 7
17	0	WOODBURGH (M Stevens) Mrs P Stevens 5-11-9	DOUBTFUL
18	00-f	YANKEE SONG (Mrs E Hamilton) R Johnson 5-11-9	–
22	3002	ON THE SPOT (M Thompson) V Thompson 4-11-6	M Thompson 7
24	4	SLAVE KING (A Wylie) C H Bell 4-11-5	A Dudgeon 7
28		JOE'S FANCY (P Liddle) P Liddle 5-11-4	R Morley 7
31	3-f0000	TWIGGY MAY (W Blackett) W Blackett 7-11-4	S Cunningham 7
32	0	CATCH THAT (M Smith) B Wilkinson 4-11-0	G Harker 7

5-2 Slave King, 3 On The Spot, 9-2 Whistle For Jack, 6 Mr Denetop, 8 Impage, 10 Catch That, 12 Joe's Fancy, 16 others.

3.15 LADBROKE HURDLE (handicap: £1,268: 2m) (13)

2	313101	RAGE GLEN (D) (G Plant) M Lambert 6-11-13	P A Charlton
3	314010	CLICKHAM LAD (C,D) (M Morley) N Chamberlain 5-11-4	K Jones 4
4	1-03431	KELSEY LADY (D,B) (F Chapman) M Lambert 5-11-2 (5 ex)	D Dutton
5	421423	CAMBORNE HILL (C,D) (Exors of late Mrs A Ogilvy) C H Bell 7-10-12	M Barry 7
6	1u00-p0	TYNWALD MILLENIUM (Lt-Col R Riggall) Mrs A Cousins 7-10-8	T G Dun
7	40p0-p0	CARLINGFORD LOUGH (D) (Matchan & Cox Building) G Richards 7-10-6	N Doughty
9	04f1-03	MR McCANN (A Morgan) R Fisher 4-10-6	J Duggan 7
11	1111-22	MARJORAM (D) (J Hopper) C Thornton 4-10-3	J Hansen 4
12	00-1110	FELIXSTOWE LAD (C,D) (J Rocks) R Johnson 4-10-0	S Charlton
13	000-000	POHET (C,D) (R Laws) B Wilkinson 8-10-0	P Tuck
14	20u00-0	FALDOR (D) (J Mitchell) J L Mitchell 6-10-0	B Storey 4
15	0-0000f	LEX KELLY (Denys Smith) Denys Smith 7-10-0	D Thompson 7
16	/u00p-0	LIN SLIPPER (B) (M Reddan) M Reddan 10-10-0	J Allen

11-4 Rage Glen, 7-2 Marjoram, 9-2 Kelsey Lady, 5 Clickham Lad, 6 Mr McCann 8 Camborne Hill, 12 Felixstowe Lad, 20 others.

Hexham selections

By Michael Seely

12.45 Swift Albany. 1.15 Sanskritik. 1.45 Jetharts Here. 2.15 Camden. 2.45 On The Spot. 3.15 Camborne Hill.

Leicester results

Going: firm

12.30 PICKWELL HURDLE (Novice: Mares: £690: 2m)
KLAIROVE b f by Averof – Klaire (D Hodgkinson) 4-10-4 ...... T Wall (14-1) 1
Breckley Belle ...... J McLoughlin (9-2) 2
Hagen Queen ...... R Crank (5-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.20. Places: £2.20, £1.20, £1.80. DF: £32.10. CSF: £72.73. B McMahon at Tamworth. ½l, 8l. Ormskirk Mover (20-1) 4th. Sarah's Venture (7-4 fav) 10 ran.

1.0 BRIAN INGAMELLS CLUB HURDLE (3-y-o: Novice: Selling: £724: 2m)
PEPPERWOOD b g by Tudor Rhythm – Calibre (Mrs A Healy) 10-2 .. R Pusey (9-1) 1
Shirley Crepella ...... W Morris (20-1) 2
Call Up ...... A Carroll (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £10.20. Places: £3.00, £1.90, £2.30. DF: Winner or 2nd with any other horse £5.20. CSF: £158.06. P M Taylor at Lambourn. 2l, 3l. Greenacres Joy (5-2) 4th. Mention (7-4 fav). 11 ran. No bid.

1.30 DICK CHRISTIAN (Handicap: £1,118: 3m)
NAVARO b g by Varano – Ingenious (Capt J George) 9-10-5 bl ...... P Hobbs (13-8 fav) 1
Master Nibble ...... J J O'Neill (7-4 fav) 2
Tarzan ...... R Rowe (85-40) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.50. DF: £1.20. CSF: £4.15. Capt J George at Stroud. 10l, 4l. 3 ran.

2.00 OAKHAM CHASE (£1,046: 2m)
BROTHER BLANEY, gr g, by Whistling Top – Pestina (J Eaton) 7-11-6 ...... Mr D Browne (11-10 fav) 1
Gay Invader ...... J J O'Neill (11-4) 2
Dan Dare ...... W Worthington (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.10. Places: £1.00, £1.20. DF: £2.00. CSF: £4.25. J Easton at Pershore. 12l, 30l. 5 ran. Only 3 finished.

2.30 GREAT GLEN CHASE (Novices: £1,243: 3m)
YOU'RE WELCOME, ch g, by Deep Run – Our Dream (S Embiricos) 7-11-2 ...... R Rowe (6-4 fav) 1
Kars ...... P Double (15-8) 2
Ben Spartan ...... S Smith Eccles (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.10. Places: £1.30, £1.00, £3.80. DF: £3.40. CSF: £4.44. J Gifford at Findon. 8l, 8l. Browndodd Lad (12-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.0 LADBROKE CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (£862: 3m)
CAPTAIN OATES, b c, by Oats – Gay Signal (D Mutch) 4-10-11 ... I Williams (4-1) 1
Raise The Offer ...... R Chapman (100-30 fav) 2
Vagabond Victor ...... G Charles-Jones (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.80. Places: £4.60, £2.00, £2.10. DF: £47.40. CSF: £18.33. A Madwar at Newmarket. 2½l, 1½l. Cashed In (12-1) 4th. 13 ran.
PLACEPOT: £52.15.

● Eliogarty, winner of the Christies Foxhunters Chase at the Cheltenham Festival Last March, has moved from Barry Kelly's stable in co. Meath to rejoin the string of his original trainer, John Hassatt, in co. Clare. "He'll go point-to-pointing in the new year and after that plans for cross-channel raids will be finalised." Eliogarty's rider Caroline Beasley said. "If we do send him over for the Gold Cup or the Grand National he would have a professional rider on board. "There have already been some bids to buy the horse and I would probably part with him if the right price is offered."

Hereford

Going: Good to firm

12.15 BRIDGE SOLLARS CHASE (Div I: Novices: £1,250: 2m 4f)
SUTTON PRINCE b g by Slippered – Sutton Princess (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) 5-10-9 ...... R Linley (4-1) 1
Usurping ...... J Francome (7-4 fav) 2
Double Past ...... H Davies (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.30. Places: £2.00, £1.40, £5.20. DF: £2.40. CSF: £10.68. L Kennard at Taunton. 8l, 20l. Mel Tor (33-1) 4th. 9 ran. NR: Ivory Coast.

12.45 BRIDSTOW CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (4-y-o: Selling: £818: 2m)
MAJESTIC CUE b f by Majestic Streak – Kugold (J Ffitch-Heyes) 10-5 ...... G Madgwick (11-4 jt fav) 1
Pampered Gipsy ...... L Bloomfield (11-2) 2
Hawaiian Heir ...... J Duggan (11-4 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.60. Places: £1.90, £1.90, £1.90. DF: £5.50. CSF: £17.10. J Ffitch-Heyes at Lewes. 10l, ¾l. In Slips (8-1) 4th. 10 ran. Bought in 1,600gns. NR: Ultra Glow.

1.15 BRIDGE SOLLARS CHASE (Div II: Novices: (£1,240: 2m 4f)
MEMBERSON ch g by New Member – Miss Stalbridge (P Dufosee) 5-10-10 ...... Mr G [illegible] (9-4) 1
Beaconside ...... P Leach (50-1) 2
Just For The Crack ...... M Perrett (8-13 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.00. Places: £1.10, £3.10, £1.10. DF: £33.10. CSF: £62.63. P Dufosee at Warminster. Hd, 6l. Bargello Son (14-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Remember Rock.

1.45 CREDENHILL CHASE HANDICAP: (£1,603: 3m 1f)
Fred Pillner b g. by Cantab – Bird of Honour (N Johnson) 6-10-6 ...... H Davies (5-2 fav) 1
Haybale ...... R Dickin (12-1) 2
Pucka Fella ...... P Richards (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.90. Places: £1.20, £2.50, £1.80. DF: £24.70. CSF: £29.35. Tricast £164.92. M Scudmore at Hoarwithy. 6l, 1l. Triska (7-1) 4th. 11 ran.

2.15 OAT & CELTIC CONE HURDLE (Novices: £1,080: 2m 4f)
ARTIST'S DESIGN br f, by Precipice Wood – Artist's Gaye (P Sweeney) 1-10-8 ...... S Morshead (7-2 jt fav) 1
Ladycross ...... Mr M Pitman (11-1) 2
Laurello ...... J Burke (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £10.10. Places: £2.90, £2.60, £3.30. DF: 1st or 2nd with any other horse £2.40. CSF: £43.79. Mrs M Rimell at Severn Stoke. 7l, 5l. Free Choice (15-2) 4th. Silver Maid (7-2 jt fav). 18 ran.

2.45 GREY BOMBER HURDLE (4-y-o: novices: £1,506: 2m)
CORPORAL CLINGER ch g. by Bruni – Penny Candy (Jay Dee Racing Ltd) 11-0 ...... P Leach (10-1) 1
Kilksyth ...... W Knox (5-1) 2
Don Giovanni ...... J Francome (5-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £27.20. Places: £11.00, £2.30, £1.00. DF: £63.40. CSF: £59.96. M Pipe at Wellington. 8l, 8l. Derby Dilly (8-1) 4th. 17 ran.

3.15 BISHOPS FROME HURDLE (handicap: £1,102: 2m)
RUFUS T FIREFLY b g. by Grange Melody – Overproud (S Aston) 5-11-7 ...... J Francome (5-1 fav) 1
Bumbeck ...... R Linley (8-1) 2
Sea Pennant ...... C Evans (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £1.40, £2.00, £2.00, £1.60. DF: £7.10. Tricast: £130.08. N Henderson at Lambourne. sh hd. 8l. Wag Velvet (13-2) 4th. 21 ran. NR: Mountain Man. 10p deducted in pound. PLACEPOT: £10.95.

هكذا من الأصل

CRICKET

Zaheer hopes for an upturn

Adelaide (AP). – The Pakistani tour party arrived in Adelaide yesterday for the third Test match against Australia, with the acting captain, Zaheer Abbas, saying "It's about time we did better."

Zaheer and the tour manager, Intikhab Alam both said the swashbuckling victory over Victoria, in which they scored 288 runs in 46 overs in the second innings, had lifted their spirits. "I think both batting and bowling are now clicking together well", Zaheer said. Intikhab said he had no worries about the form of the long-serving fast bowler, Sarfraz Nawaz, who took only two Victorian wickets for 97 runs after joining the party to put some punch into the pace attack. Sarfraz bowled well. It is not easy to play well straight away, but I'm sure with his experience he will do well", Intikhab said.

The replacement batsman, Saleem Malik, could play in the Test match, despite the fact that he will not be arriving in Adelaide until this morning. The decision rests on the fitness of the right-hander, Mansoor Akhtar, who is still nursing a broken finger, suffered during practice on the day before the second Test.

The comings and goings of the tourists are continuing, with the departure in the next few days of the young fast bowler, Ahmed-Ur-Rahman, who has played only two first-class matches on the tour. "He brought him over here for the experience, and there won't be many matches left", Zaheer said. Intikhab ordered a day of complete rest for the players, who will not practice until this morning.

The Australian captain, Kim Hughes also had a quiet time in Adelaide yesterday, while he waited for the rest of the side, who are expected today and may not have a compulsory team practice until Thursday.

Hughes expects to learn this afternoon if Carl Rackemann will be fit for the Test match. Rackemann bowled only eight overs in the second innings of Queensland's victory over New South Wales at the weekend because of a strained hip and requires a fitness test.



Zaheer: optimist

No Lord's for the ladies

There is no room for the England women's cricket team at Lord's in 1984. A request for a one-day international against the New Zealand's women's team to be played at Lord's next summer has been turned down. Instead, the three one-day internationals will be held at Leicester, Bristol and Hastings with the three three-day internationals at Headingley, Worcester and Canterbury.

The official reply from Lord's said: "Having looked at the fixtures earmarked for Lord's in 1984, it can be confirmed that it will not be possible for you to have a fixture here."

● The Test and County Cricket Board yesterday published a revised itinerary for the Pakistan leg of England's winter tour.

ITINERARY: March 2-7, First Test (Karachi); 9, one-day international (Lahore); 12-17, Second Test (Faisalabad); 19-24, Third Test (Lahore); 26, one-day international (Karachi).

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

UEFA Cup

Third round, second leg

Anderlecht (1) v Lens (1) (7.0)
Celtic (0) v Nottingham Forest (0)
Hajduk Split (2) v Radnicki Nis (0)
Inter Milan (2) v Austria Vienna (2)
Lokomotiv Leipzig (0) v Sturm Gratz (2) (12.0)
Sparta Prague (3) v Watford (2) (4.0)
Spartak Rotterdam (1) 3.0)
Tottenham Hotspur (0) v Bayern Munich (1) (8.0)

Milk Cup

Fourth round replay

Manchester U v Oxford U

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Matlock v Macclesfield; Mossley v Burton; Southport v Hyde.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: King's Lynn v Sutton Coldfield.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Aston Villa v Everton (7.0); Blackburn v Sheffield United (7.0); Bolton v Sunderland (7.0). Second division: Huddersfield v Middlesbrough, Port Vale v Preston (9.0); Chesterfield v Coventry.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Leicester v Swansea (2.0); Millwall v Arsenal (2.0); Oxford United v Queens Park Rangers (2.0); Reading v Chelsea.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Portsmouth v Southend United.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Southern Amateur League v Old Boys League (at Willesden, 6.15)

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Challenge round (2.00): Bristol v Warwick; Keele v York; Kent v Exeter; Leeds v Brunel; Loughborough v Manchester; Newcastle v Sheffield; Swansea v Lancaster; UWIST v Southampton.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third qualifying round: Southall v Woodford; Wandsworth v Metropolitan Police (at Imber Court).

FA YOUTH CUP: Second round: Birmingham City v Mansfield Town; Hednesford v Liverpool.

UNIVERSITY MATCH: Oxford v Cambridge (at Wembley, 2.15).

RUGBY UNION

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Civil Service v United Banks (at Civil Service, Chiswick, 2.15).

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Challenge round: Cardiff v Leeds; Durham v East Anglia; Exeter v Brunel; Nottingham v Bristol; Loughborough v Manchester; Surrey v Leicester; UMIST v Newcastle.

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery v South Glamorgan Institute (7.00); Gloucester v Ebbw Vale (7.00); Pontypridd v Aberavon (7.00).

HOCKEY

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: RAF v Metropolitan Police (at RAF Uxbridge).

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Challenge round: Bristol v Leicester; Durham v Brunel; Loughborough v Leeds; Nottingham v Exeter; Sussex v Hull; Swansea v Manchester; UMIST v Birmingham.

WOMEN'S UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Challenge Round: Aberystwyth v Warwick; Bradford v Exeter; Bristol v Sussex; Durham v Leeds; Loughborough v Liverpool; Manchester v Birmingham; Swansea v Newcastle; UCL v Kent.

BPSA CUP: First XI: Kingston Polytechnic v Bristol Polytechnic (2.0). Second XI: Bristol Polytechnic v Brighton Polytechnic (2.0).

OTHER SPORT

BASKETBALL: Korac Cup, quarter final: Antibes v Blue Nun (at Crystal Palace, 8.30).

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

PICCADILLY. Entrance from 11pm £5. Licensed until 2am. Music, Dancing, MIDNIGHT CABARET.
CLEM CURTIS & THE FOUNDATIONS.
Supper available

PRINCE EDWARD. Tel 01-437 6877 S
Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber's
EVITA
Directed by Hal Prince Evgs 8.0 Mats Thurs & Sat at 3.0. Eve. perfs end 10.15. C.C. Hotline 439 8499 Group Sales 930 6123 or Box Office

VAUDEVILLE WC2 836 9988 cc 836 0641 Group Sales 930 6123
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"AS MUCH FUN AS EVER"
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Evgs 8.00 Mats Weds 2.45 Sats 5.00

CINEMAS

WARNER WEST END LEIC SQ (439 0791). Richard Attenborough's Film GANDHI (PG) Doors 2.00, 6.45pm No Advance Booking

ART GALLERIES

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Kensington. BRITISH 20TH CENTURY ART & DESIGN: new display RICHARD DOYLE. A Christmas Exhibition Until 26 Feb. DAVID COX. Oil paintings & Watercolours. Until 8 Jan. OLIVER MESSEL. Until 15 Jan. MARKETA LUSKACOVA. Photographs. Until 26 Feb. Adm free Wkdys 10-5.50. Suns 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays. Recorded info: 01 581 4894

WILDENSTEIN 147 New Bond St. W1 629 0602. REINE ATAZAN-Gouaches. Until 21 Dec Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30 Sats 10-12.30

EXHIBITIONS

YOUNG BLOOD. Open today 10-7 Adm £3 (£2 after 4.00 Tues-Fri) Art Gallery, Barbican Centre, EC2 638 4141

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1983-84
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1983-84
BARCLAYS BANK

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Cheapside,
London EC2V 6BS
Solicitors.

(ref. 65)

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London SW1P 3JT
Parliamentary Agents.

MERCEDES

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

SALES AND MARKETING APPOINTMENTS

SUPER SECRETARIES

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT required for private company. Typing and shorthand skills and good telephone manner are necessary. Ideal opportunity for personable school/college leaver. Salary negotiable. Please write with CV to Miss Camilla Macnaughton, Wilcourt Investments Ltd., 4 Audley Square, London, W1Y 5DR.

TEMPTING TIMES

CHRISTMAS PRESENCE

Secretaries and Receptionists urgently required for busy assignments with prestige clients in Central London for the last two weeks of December and New Year. Top rates.

01-730 2212 (Consultants)

JAYGAR

KNIGHTSBRIDGE Estate Agents need temp sec. 1st week 1984 581 4103.

SUPER SECRETARIES

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

MALE PA/SECRETARY to the owner/manager of luxury serviced flats. Must type, drive. Ring Mr Page 01-373 3453

BI LINGUAL College leaver. £6,000. Our client a very successful Advertising Agency seeks a secretary with fluent Spanish to assist a young executive. 80/90 skills needed. Please telephone Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants. 499 8070.

PART TIME VACANCIES

ARE YOU EFFICIENT and would you like to help to run an SW1 estate agency 2-6pm? £60 pw 821 0786.

CREME DE LA CREME

QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE
(University of London)
Kensington
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

SECRETARY GRADE 3

required to carry out secretarial duties and run the office for a small, friendly department of Biochemistry. The work is varied and includes shorthand and the typing of correspondence and scientific papers and offers lots of contact with staff and students. Good general education. Shorthand and typing essential. Experience using a Word Processor an advantage. Salary on the scale £5,111-£6,160 per annum plus £1,166 p.a. London Allowance. 26 days annual leave. Applications stating qualifications, experience and names of two referees should be sent to Mrs J Straight, Assistant College Secretary, Queen Elizabeth College, University of London, Campden Hill Road, London W8 7AH

Experienced Alterations Lady

required (mens and womens) for high fashion retail outlet in Bond St.
Good salary neg.
Call Eve on
01-730 8631

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Secretary PA 20's - 30's must type to highest standard, Audio or shorthand. To help a leading consultant build a new business. The pace may be hot and the creme brulée sometimes, but opportunity to develop a career. Salary c£8,500.

Box 1017 L The Times

SECRETARY/ ADMINISTRATOR

Competent mature Secretary required for an International Hotel Group setting up a new regional office in Mayfair. Ability to organise & work on own initiative. Responsibility for general administration & secretarial work of the company. Previous hotel experience an advantage. Good conditions & Salary.

Please telephone
01-499 0369

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The paperwork is an intrinsic part of this successful Chelsea based Interior Designers, and they require a paragon to deal with it in a methodical and intelligent manner. Also telephone liaison and dealing with clients. Extremely friendly and smart offices. Good, accurate typing and age 25 - 35. Please telephone Penny Attenborough or Juliet Fenton today on 493 5787.

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YOUNG PAs
MANAGMENT CONSULTANCY
to £7,500

A young, well motivated PA is sought by this top company to take on a responsible function at a senior level. Capable of dealing with a client list which reads like a 'Who's who' of business, you will become involved in conference organisation and wide ranging office admin duties. A knowledge of word processing would be an asset. Skills 100/60wpm req.

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Supporting a young and dynamic international sales team, you will become involved in an exciting and varied function. In assisting the team you will work extensively on your own initiative as you liaise with Continent and further afield, organise seminars and exhibitions and undertake a central admin function. Typing at 55 wpm req. Some shorthand an asset.

SYNERGY
the recruitment consultancy
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For Personnel Executive of consumer body. The emphasis is on admin, but your excellent sh and typing is required occasionally. You will be a dedicated career person, able to keep a cool head in crises, and be fast on your feet. Your day will be varied and stimulating. Personnel exp would be useful. Salary £8,000 + benefits.

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Business-minded mid-20's PA/Sec (100/50 skills) to assist Administrator Partner with high level liaison and deal with confidential admin on own initiative. 4 weeks' hols. W1, delightful offices.

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Bi-lingual English/French (fluent) PA/Secretary for Executive Director. City American bank. Total involvement, administration and skills 100/60.

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Appointments 84 Ltd

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Interesting position in WC1 working for busy international sports administrator. Fluent written/spoken French essential. Other languages useful. Excellent skills, including audio, required. Appointment in first instance for twelve months, but possibility of further extension. Salary £8,000 plus. for further details call

Paul Burgin
388 1277 extension 208

Leading Design and Architect's Practice

requires experienced

SECRETARY

with all the necessary skills for busy studio in SW3. Aged 25+. excellent salary by negotiation.

352 9460

JUNIOR RECEPTIONIST/ TYPIST

A new investment bank seeks a young, presentable and well-spoken receptionist/typist for their Mayfair offices. Must be bright and versatile and have good typing skills and telex experience. Benefits include an attractive salary, paid overtime, private insurance and good promotional prospects.

Please apply with c.v. to the Personnel Officer, 65 Brook Street, London W1

also on page 28

La crème de la crème



SECRETARIAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS…

PREPARE FOR 1984

December is traditionally a quieter month in recruitment so we are asking consultants working for competitors to reassess *their own* career prospects for 1984 and consider making a move to Ritz Recruitment.

As a growing consultancy with offices in Kensington and the City we can and do offer successful people the usual ad cliches such as high salaries, commissions and Prospects' *However we also provide the total backup to achieve these*, for example:

Higher ad budgets than competitors
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This *coupled* with a commitment both from Ritz and our parent company to continue building a professional recruitment company leads us to believe some of you should be talking to us.

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Joy Stevenson – City 01-626 1313

RITZ RECRUITMENT, 20 KENSINGTON CHURCH STREET LONDON W8 4EP. TELEPHONE: 01-938 1804

SECRETARY/P.A.
TO AMERICAN LAWYER

An efficient Secretary with word processing experience is required by an American law firm in London EC2. Good education and skills, both social and professional, are required for this position of growing responsibility but previous legal experience is not necessary. There is a certain amount of committee work involved plus some paid overtime. Non smokers only please.

**Please write to Penny Revell
58 Coleman Street,
London EC2R 5BE**

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London *c£8,000 pa*

Experienced Secretary (110/60 - Shorthand/Audio) required by Partner in the International Department of a leading firm of City Solicitors, age 25+.
Sound knowledge of French for occasional shorthand and telephone calls
Pleasant working conditions in modern offices close to Liverpool Street and Moorgate stations.
Hours are 9.30am to 5.30p.m - 4 weeks holiday - 75p a day luncheon vouchers - season ticket loan.
For further details telephone the Personnel Officer on 628-5347

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A busy Senior Partner requires a cool headed secretary aged 25-35 to organise his wide-spread activities.

Please write enclosing cv to:-

Box 1019 L The Times

A CHRISTMAS BONANZA

PA £10,000
Cool and confident? As PA to the Chief Executive of a group in SW1 whose interests range from property to aviation, you must be able to offer a high degree of commitment in addition to normal shorthand and audio skills. Age 27-45.

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You need all your social graces and poise as PA to 2 senior board members of a major property investment group in the City. Although you will share a secretary you yourself still need good shorthand/typing skills. Age 25+.

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Over 28 and with at least 2 years' personnel/recruiting experience in a busy commercial environment (not employment agency)? Utilise your expertise as a consultant in our expanding West End offices placing top level secretaries in permanent jobs. *Call Lyn Cecil on 439 7001.*

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As Secretary/PA to the Company Secretary of a national group of companies you will need to be well educated with good English, excellent shorthand/typing and an ability to deal with people at all levels.

A demanding position which will appeal to someone who enjoys working under pressure. *Administrative ability required. Preferred age 30+.*

Friendly office, good working conditions, good salary and benefits.

**Please phone for appointment
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Salary Completely Negotiable

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Call Mack Dinshaw on 01-242 1281 for an application form and further details.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/PA
to Managing Partner of American Law Office

Do you fit this description?
- skilled organiser and able diplomat with top shorthand and typing skills, and word processor competence.
- 'A' levels or equivalent.
- a proficient communicator, by word and letter.
- non-smoker.
- prior legal experience unnecessary.
- polished appearance, cheerful and conscientious, mature, capable of administrative duties and client liaison.

Top salary for top performance.

Please write to: Miss P Revell, 58 Coleman Street, London, EC2.

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urgently required for Managing Director of International airline. Must have previous airline experience. Accurate typing and shorthand in both languages. Salary £8,000+. LV.s+, BUBA+, usual airline facilities. + contributary pension scheme. Please send application and detailed CV to:-

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Excellent Salary

Expanding Knightsbridge property developers require neat, efficient, well spoken and intelligent Secretary (O & A levels required.) Capable of independently running small office. *Good administrative and secretarial skills.* (100/50) with telex experience. Interesting and varied work, immediate start. Minimum 5 years previous experience.

Telephone 01-235 9726

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An excellent opportunity has arisen for an alert, well presented person in their early twenties to join the lively personnel team of a major international organisation as an Administrator. The position requires undertaking a wide range of duties covering all personnel procedures, induction of new staff, BUPA, company cars. Arranging accommodation/schooling for overseas staff, obtaining work permits etc. Shorthand, typing skills (90/50) may be required in an emergency and therefore applicants will probably be ex secretaries who wish to enter a personnel environment. Good career prospects and excellent fringe benefits.

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Top calibre PA/Secretary required for Senior Executives of friendly, go ahead City organisation. Interesting job content with plenty of client contact. Very much a PA role. Applicants should be good organisers, capable of working effectively under pressure and be able to deal with confidential work. Good skills (100/60) age 30-45.

499 9175
MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants
16 Hanover Square, London, W1.

£10,000

The M.D. of this fast expanding public company needs a P.A. to work in their luxurious West End offices.

You will give secretarial support as well as becoming totally involved in the running of the company.

A flexible, calm and friendly personality, you will also be exceptionally well presented and educated at least to A level *standard*.

Speeds 100/60 Age 25-30.

Angela Mortimer Ltd
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166 Piccadilly
629 9686

SENIOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY up to £8,900

Mature person required to give secretarial and administrative support to the Principal of Chelsea College, Dr Charles Phelps, M.A., D.Phil. In addition to his normal responsibilities, the Principal is now Chairman of the Group planning the academic future of the new College which will emerge from the amalgamation of Chelsea College with King's College and Queen Elizabeth College.

He now needs a SENIOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY to organise his office, to assist the Academic Secretary in the work of the Planning Group and to provide a first class personal service dealing with people at a senior level.

Clearly this post offers a stimulating challenge for someone of good education with impeccable secretarial skills and an ability to take executive action. This appointment is offered for two years in the first instance.

Applications with c.v. to Mr F. R. Finch, Academic Secretary, Chelsea College, University of London, 552 King's Road, London SW10 0UA.

PA/SEC—COMPUTERS
c£9,000

Computer company in the City needs a Secretary to work for two Directors in their early forties. This is an interesting position in a newly developed Division of the company, and requires someone who would like to take on more responsibility as the division grows. The company is young and works at a fast pace. There is a lot of admin and close contact with clients. If you have fast typing, some audio and even rusty shorthand, I would like to hear from you.

Tel: 01-606 1611

Senior Secretaries
Recruitment Consultants

STOCKTON ASSOCIATES
PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

CHAIRMAN'S SEC/PA
N15, Tottenham. Mature secretary aged 30 - 50, lots of admin, travel itineries, entertaining etc. Excellent benefits. 5 weeks hols., subs staff restaurant, etc. c£8,000

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Publishing Sec/PA preferred age 25 - 35. c£9,500

YOUNG SEC
Shorthand/typing Citybank, age 17 - 23. To £5,500

Please send CV's to:-

**STOCKTON ASSOCIATES,
IBC, 29 GLASSHOUSE ST., W1**

SENIOR SECRETARY £8,500++

The young dynamic Director of this W1 company needs a Senior Secretary to help him set up a new division administrative ability and good secretarial skills are important. Age preferred late twenties – early thirties.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR

The Association of Lloyds Members is establishing a Blackfriars office. A mature, *numerate person* with secretarial and social skills is needed to help establish the office and assist the committee in administering the association. Hours and salary negotiable. Applications with CV *in writing to: Association of Lloyds Members*, Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4A 4AD.

Marketing in Mayfair – £8,300

An expert in marketing, specialising in consumer products. This senior executive of a top international Mayfair based company seeks an experienced audio secretary. He expects high standards from his PA and in return will make sure you get very involved in his work. Fast audio ability needed, rusty shorthand an asset.

Fluent German – £10,000 neg

Our client, an International Company involved in the beauty industry, seeks a bi-lingual PA/Secretary to their Managing Director. You should be a good administrator with senior level experience and 100/50 skills age 28/40.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

SECRETARY/PA TO COLLEGE PRINCIPAL
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An independent sixth-form college in Central Croydon is seeking a graduate or similarly educated Secretary / PA to handle the academic reports and correspondence of the Principal's office. Knowledge and experience of further and higher education as well as word-processing skills essential.

For further details and application form, contact. The Principal, Cambridge Tutors Educational Trust, Water Tower Hill, Croydon. Tel. 01-688 5284.

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£9,500 + benefits

A major American bank with brand-new *offices in Covent* Garden seeks a PA/Secretary with degree level education for one of their top executives. Fluent German and good German shorthand. English speeds of 100/60 and the ability to handle a Wang word processor are essential. This paragon will also be well spoken, very smart and aged over 28.

International Secretaries
Recruitment Consultants
01-491 7100

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£9,000

The Main Board Director of this well known multinational company dealing in commodities needs a first class PA (age 22-27) with excellent speeds (110/60) and immaculate presentation to *assist him in all aspects of his* work. Own office and superb benefits. Hours 9-5. EC4 Call

588 3535

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Good Secretary Graduate preferred with both SH and Audio to work for General Trade Publisher. Would have opportunity to read through new manuscripts and be in contact with authors. Lots of scope to *become totally* involved in the publishing world.

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★ ★ ★

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01–493 5907
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PA/SECRETARY

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Free lunch, 5 weeks holiday.

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on 736 7133**

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PA SECRETARY CITY – £10,000

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P.A TO M.D.

of small West End export company. The job involves varied assignments and requires fast and accurate *shorthand typing*, 25–30 years, preferably with a minimum of 5 years experience.

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immediate start
Please ring
01-388 9928 or
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493 1687**

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Tel Esher 68571 without delay.

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Property Guide

Overseas Property

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£50,000 CARPETS INCLUDED

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South of the Thames

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3 bedrm s/d bungalow. Spacious lounge/dining rm, entrance hall, kitchen, bathrm and wc and sep wc. Lge loft space. Garage. Full gch. £100,000. Halstead 0787 473885.

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£53,500.

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SW4

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CLAPHAM PARK. Exceptional family house, 2 recep, study, conservatory, dining rm, kitchen, bathrm, 2 sep wc's, 5 bedrms, attic playrm, bed. 70 ft secluded garden. Ch. carpets. 1 street parking. £120,000. Weekend eves 01 674 7725 weekdays Barnard Marcus 720 6870

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on

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(Rec Cons)
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require mature
Secretary/PA

to work for the principal partner and assist in the general running of the Practice. Knowledge of Book keeping and personnel management an advantage, top salary. Please apply in confidence to
**ALASTAIR McDONALD
39/42 New Bond St, London W1**

La crème de la crème also on page 27

هكذا من الأصل

Property Buyers' Guide

North of the Thames

Residential property/Christopher Warman

Taking the pain out of relocation

The prospect of moving house when you want to do so can be enjoyable, although the move itself will be at best endurable and at worst intolerable. How much more difficult then, if a person is obliged to move when he or his company is relocated.

In the United States, mobility of companies and their staff is taken for granted but here in Britain it is not, even though it is becoming more common. The main consolation, if a move becomes necessary is that there are now specialist firms that will take over the whole job.

Two of the main such organizations are Merrill Lynch, the world's largest finance service group, whose relocation department was introduced in Britain about 10 years ago after many years of practice in the US, and Mann Countrywide, an association of 550 estate agents throughout the United Kingdom.

Merrill Lynch, who concentrate on moving entire staff for companies, rather than individuals, start from the premise that employees are a company's most important asset. They recognize that relocation is a big potentially traumatic change, involving the uprooting of an employee's family, their reestablishment in an unfamiliar community and a requirement on the employee to maintain or increase productivity, notwihstanding the upheaval.

The firm see the 1980s as a period when the frequency of relocation will increase but also a period which could see increasing reluctance by employees to uproot their familes because of the *uncertain state of the economy.* In addition any move is likely to be complicated by the fact that in more and more familes both man and wife work.

Mark Tunstall, managing director of Merill Lynch Relocation Management International contends that a company that is moving will find it more expensive to get new staff than to retrain the existing one. "It is more cost-effective to move the staff you have and want to keep, having trained them, and now that the company is becoming more aware of the difficulties of relocation it wants to make sure it gets the package right in order to keep the staff it wants."

Of Merrill Lynch's four main functions, the home sale service is probably the most important, for it enables the person who must sell his home quickly to find a home in the new area.

The organization has the property valued, to obtain a realistic figure which will see it sold within three months. It says that too often a vendor puts the property on the market at too high a price, and thus causes delay until he lowers it.

Separate valuations form the basis of an offer to the vendor and if the price is agreed, Merrill Lynch buy for cash, enabling the vendor to have the money available to buy his new home. If his property is sold for higher than the agreed price, Merrill Lynch pass on the bonus. They take a management fee for their part in the transaction. They are able to offer finance for bridging loans on competitive terms with the bank's.

The move for an employee is from London, because it is almost always to a less expensive area – an exception being oil-rich Aberdeen. For the reverse move, to the capital from the provinces, some companies have an equalizing scheme which assures a staff member that his standard of living will be maintained in a more expensive area. In some cases, a decision is taken to rent accommodation rather than to buy.

Merrill Lynch's home finding service attracts most clients from multinational companies staff moving to London. Many families arrive with preconceived notions, often having been badly advised by friends about where they should live. They are taken to the areas they thought they wanted, and then to those Merill Lynch believe are more suitable.

They also operate a property management and transportation management service for staff going overseas who wish to keep their homes in Britain.

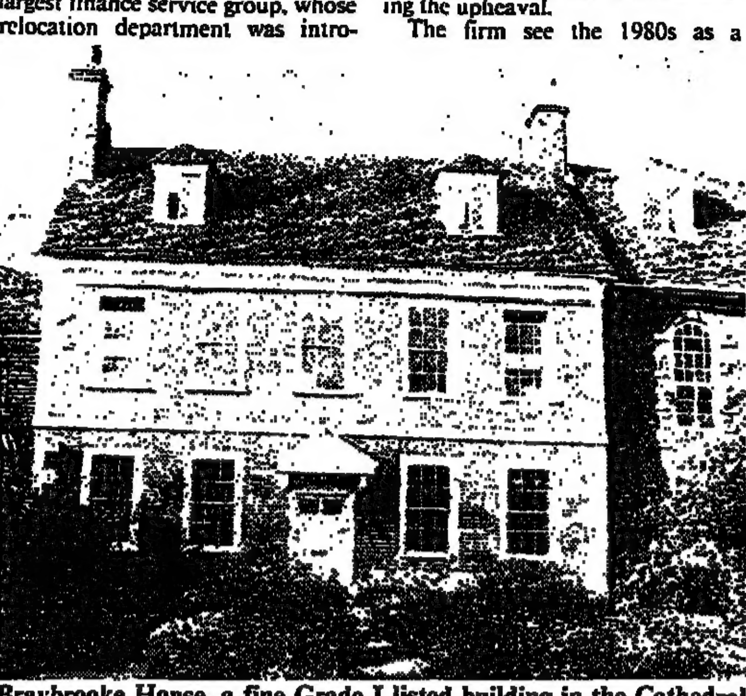
Mann Countrywide, an association of 550 estate agents in the UK, also has links in the United States and Canada, where its 2,500 offices offer service both to companies for their employees, and to individuals.

As with Merrill Lynch, the property to be sold is subject to two *valuations, but if the difference is* more than 5 per cent a third will be obtained (7.5 per cent is the Merrill Lynch spread).

Mann Countrywide also provides a home search service to give the employee the same back-up when buying as when selling.

Its "guaranteed sale" service, which lifts the burden of selling his home from an employee, has been operating sucessfully throughout the US and Canada and is, of course, particularly valuable for long-distance moves either in the UK or across the Atlantic.

Mann Countrywide offers a service to individuals through their networks of estate agents, in which they charge a commission fee for a house sale but provide the home search free of charge. This is essentially an information service, giving details of schools, shopping, transport, churches and recreational amenities in the chosen area, and providing details of properties and viewing schedules.



Braybrooke House, a fine Grade I listed building in the Cathedral Close at Salisbury, is for sale through Savills's Salisbury office, acting on the instructions of the Dean and Chapter. It dates from the fourteenth century but was re-fronted in the eighteenth with a Georgian facade. From 1563, the house was part of the Choristers' School until the school moved in 1947. Offers in the region of £130,000 are being invited for a 40-year-lease. The accommodation includes three reception rooms, five bedrooms and two bathrooms.

Country Property

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

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THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London
WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime 'phone number

...I GIVE WATERS in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen. Isaiah 43: 20

BIRTHS

AMOS. - On December 5th to Maggie and Michael, a daughter, India Inga Charlotte, a sister for Oliver, S.M.K.J.

ATKINSON. On 29th November in New Plymouth, NZ, to Hilary (nee Atkin) and John - a son, brother to Thomas and James.

BARTON-ANDERSON.-On 5th December, 1983, at Cookfield Hospital, Sussex, to Heather and Eugene-a daughter (Ruth Simmons), a sister for Jonathon.

BARTON.-On 4th December, to Lorna and Graham-a daughter (Susannah Frances), a sister for Thomas, James, Antonia and John

...

Hospital de la Tour Meyin to Hilly (nee Taylor) and Clifford - a son (Oliver James Peter).

TIMMIS.-On December 5th, to Alice (nee Biddle) and Michael-a son (Patrick).

VICKERS - On 23rd November in Los Angeles, California, to Erica (nee Potts) and Tony - a daughter, Charlotte Louise, a sister for Amanda-Claire.

WHARTON. - On November 27th at Chippenham to Teresa and Richard - a son (Jonathan Lloyd), a brother for Rebecca.

WHIPP. - On November 29th to Diana (nee Clark) and Colin - a son (Jeremy Charles).

ZARRALUQUI. - On Oct. 26th to Beatriz (nee Pardo Domecq) and Manuel a son (Beltran Manuel), brother to Bruno, Andrea, Paola and Tania.

BIRTHDAYS

MRS SLATER. Congratulations on your 90th year.-Love from Simon and Carmel.

MARRIAGES

BROWN : BOSTON. - On Saturday December 3rd, quietly in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, Mr Jonathan Brown, only son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Brown of Long Hanborough, Oxfordshire and Miss Nicola Boston, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. F Boston of South Stoke, Berkshire.

DEATHS

AITKEN - Suddenly, at Cheltenham, on 3rd December, 1983, James Macrae Aitken, M.A., Ph.D. (Edin), B.A., B.Litt (Oxon), former Scottish chess champion, eldest son of the late Rev D. M. Aitken and the late Mrs Aitken, Lochgelly, Fife, and brother of William R. Aitken, 6 Tannahill Terrace, Dunblane, Perthshire, a much loved brother, uncle and great-uncle. Funeral service at St Andrew's Church, Cheltenham, on Thursday, 8th December, 1983, at 10.45am.

ATKIN - on December 5th, peacefully at home, 28 Stoneborough Lane, Budleigh Salterton, Michael Leonard Atkin, BEM, aged 42. Beloved husband of Margaret, loving father of Jeanette, Jaqueline and Julie, and dearest son, brother and brother-in-law. Sadly missed. Funeral service Temple Methodist Church, Budleigh Salterton, Thursday, December 8th at 11.30am, followed by cremation. No flowers please, donations if desired to The Hope Fund, c/o Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Wonford.

BANARSE.-On Saturday, 3rd December, 1983, Ajibai Banarse, an eminent social worker of the Asian community and the founder of the first Hindu Temple in England. The orthodox Hindu funeral is arranged for Saturday, 10th December at Golders Green Crematorium at 11 a.m.

BELL - On December 4th, 1983, peacefully at his home, near Ottery St Mary, Cdr Bryan Edward Aidan Bell, R.N. (retd). Most beloved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at St Edward's Church, Sutton Park, Guildford on Friday, December 9th, at 2.30pm. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to R.N.L.I.

BELL - On Sunday, 4th December at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich, Caroline Victoria, aged 82 years, widow of the late Captain W. E. Bell, of Stainton Penrith (formerly of Calcutta India). Much loved mother of Lorna and grandmother of Debbie and the late Jeremy Studley. Funeral service St Andrews Church, Dacre, Penrith on Monday December 12th at 1.15pm, followed by interment at Penrith Cemetery. Flowers to John Richardson and Son, Brunswick Rd, Penrith. All letters to 1 Mandells Court, Norwich.

BOND. - On December 6, 1983, Dorothy Mary (nee How), widow of Major General Bond, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Funeral at Compton Church on Friday December 9th at 1.45pm, followed by cremation. Family flowers only if desired, donations for Compton Church funds may be sent c/o and all enquiries please to Pimms Funeral Services, Charters, Mary Rd, Guildford. Tel 67394.

BROWNING, BERTRAM WILSON. - Captain (Retd), British India Army, of Linden Cottage, 176 South St, Dorking, Surrey, suddenly on Monday 5th December aged 89. Funeral private. No flowers please, but donations if desired to the Earl Haig Poppy Fund.

BUNYAN - On December 3, 1983, John, peacefully in London after a short illness. Funeral service will be at St Michael and All Angels, The Royal Marine Barracks, Walmer, Kent, at 12.45pm on Monday December 12, 1983. Flowers and enquiries to E B Cavell, Funeral Directors, 25 Albert Road, Deal, Kent.

BYRNE, MURIEL ST CLARE, OBE.- On 2nd December, 1983, peacefully after illness. Funeral service at St Johns Wood Church on Friday 9th December, 1983 at 11.30 am. Burial at St Marylebone Cemetery, East End Rd, Finchley, London N2 at approximately 12.15 pm. All inquiries to Levertons, 212 Eversholt St, London NW1. No flowers, but memorial donations may be given to the Society for Theatre Research, c/o 34 South Moulton St, London W1Y 2BP

CASSELL - on 5th December at home, Joan Pierrepont (nee Hunter), of Christleton.

DAVIS.-On December 4, 1983, peacefully, at Rochford Hospital, Sydney Edward, MBE, late of Hockley, Essex, sadly missed by all his family and friends. Cremation at Southend-on-Sea Crematorium at 2 p.m. on Thursday, December 8.

de LASZLO.-On December 4th, peacefully, at home, Paul, beloved husband of the late Josephine and greatly loved father and grandfather. Private funeral and cremation.

EDWARDS - 3rd December peacefully at home 27, The Close, Salisbury, William Charlton (Bill) formerly of Ciant, dearly loved husband of Patricia, father of Christopher, Anthony and the late Humfrey and grandfather. Cremation private. Funeral Service at 4.00 pm on Thursday 8th December at Salisbury Cathedral. No flowers or letters please.

HAZELTON. - On December 2nd in Battle Hospital, Reading, William Hazelton, formerly secretary of Educational Settlements Association, aged 92. Cremation at Reading Crematorium, Thursday, December 8th at 3pm.

HOATH. Peacefully on 3rd December, Mrs E. W. O'Halloran; formerly Miss Hoath, for 22 years in charge of catering, House of Lords. Service 2.30, Monday 12th December at Kent & Sussex Crematorium, Benhall Mill Rd, Tunbridge Wells. Flowers to J. W Pope, 81 St John's Rd, Tunbridge Wells.

DEATHS

HOSKING. - On December 3rd, peacefully at Marley House Nursing Home, Haslemere, Mary Isabella, aged 92 years, widow of E. B. (John) Hosking, formerly of the Provincial Administration, Kenya and beloved mother of Ann and Roger. Funeral at Chichester Crematorium at 3.30pm, Friday 9th December

JOWETT. - Tragically on Friday 2nd December, 1983, as a result of a road accident, Arthur Ian Jowett of 7 Frogston Avenue, Edinburgh, beloved husband of Shirley and dear father of Christine and Lesley. Service at Mortonhall Crematorium, on Thursday, 8th December, at 11.30am, to which all friends are invited. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Chest, Heart and Stroke Association, 65 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

KERR on December 5th peacefully in Highgate, Emily Jessica, beloved mother of Jean, Patricia, Colin and their families. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Friday December 9th at 12.30 pm.

KINSLEY. - On 3rd December, aged 88, James Patrick, C.B.E. Private funeral. All enquiries to Ashton's. 01 946 1051

MACPHERSON.-On December 5th, peacefully, at Reapyears Corner, Chelwood Gate, West Sussex, Violet, beloved wife of the late Major Arthur Clarence Macpherson, of Northam and Richmond, and dearly loved by her son Ian and Sally, John, Caroline and Katherine. Service to be held at Surrey & Sussex Crematorium, Worth, on Friday, December 9th at 4.30 p.m.

PATTINSON - On December 3, Elfrida, aged 79 years, in hospital after an illness bravely borne. Much loved only sister of John Pattinson of Woodbridge and aunt and great aunt to so many of her family. Funeral service at Ascot under Wychwood at 2pm on December 8. Flowers may be sent to G & L Didcock of Chipping Norton, or if desired, donations to Church of England Children's Society

PURNEY. - On December 3rd, 1983, in Clementine Churchill Hospital after a short illness, Father Harold George Purney, aged 81. Requiem Mass at St George's, Sudbury on Friday December 9th at 11am. Interment Greenford Park Cemetery. No flowers by request. Donations to Crusade of Rescue, c/o St George's Church, 970 Harrow Rd, Wembley, Middlesex.

RAE. On 5th December, 1983, suddenly after a short illness at ...

...

SIM.-On 6th December, in hospital, Joyce, mother of Giles and much loved grandmother. By long standing request, no funeral arrangements.

SINKINSON. On November 30th, 1983, suddenly at Eastbourne, Helene Marie, beloved wife of Bertram Sinkinson, O.B.E., and step-mother of Robert. Private funeral service. Family flowers only please but donations in lieu may be sent to Royal National Lifeboat Institution, West Quay Road, Poole, Dorset, BH15 1HZ.

THOMSON, DENISE THOMSON (nee Braddyll), - Peacefully at home, at Windfalls, Hayling Island after a long and painful illness bravely borne. Private family cremation. Memorial service in St Mary's Parish Church, Hayling Island on Saturday, 17th December at 11am. Family flowers. Donations if desired to Countess Mountbatten Home for Cancer Relief, Freepost, West End, Southampton SO3 3JG.

WALMESLEY On Dec. 4, peacefully, Dorothy Mary, widow of Col. C. G. Walmesley, in her 88th year. Family funeral Requiem Mass, Buckfast Abbey, 12 noon, Friday, 9 Dec. Beloved of her Family and much loved by her friends. RIP. No flowers but donations please to Mother Teresa, 2, All Saints Court, Clifton, Bristol.

WEBSTER. - December 4th, 1983, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, Jessie Bradwood, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Webster, J.P., Burdiehouse, Edinburgh. Service at Roselawn Crematorium, Belfast, on Thursday 8th December at 2.00pm.

WIGGINTON.-On Sunday, 4th December, 1983, Derek J. Wigginton, MBE, TD, MRCS, LRCP, LDS, of 29 Keppiestone, Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 71, beloved husband of Mary, father of Erica and Jennifer and much loved grandfather of Richard, Caroline, Clive and David. Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium on Monday, 12th December at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, please. Donations if desired, to Marie Curie Trust, 199 Sloane Street, London, SW1.

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

GURNEY.-In ever loving memory of Hugh, on his birthday, killed in action in France Sept 12, 1944, 2nd S.A.S. Regt.

IN MEMORIAM

ABRAHAMS - Abraham Emanuel, who passed away on December 7, 1978. In loving memory. From his devoted wife, sons and family

CROSSE-MATHEW.-Died 7th December, 1977. Always so greatly loved and missed. A. C.

NEALE, Professor Sir John Ernest, December 7th, his birthday. In most loving memory, always. Elf, Stella and Harry

SIDNEY -, The Hon. Algernon Sidney executed on Tower Hill December 7th 1683. "This is he (The King of Justice) to whom we all owe a simple and unconditional obedience" Irene Coltman Brown.

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CLARE, ADELE CLARE otherwise ADELLA CLARE otherwise EDELE CLARE otherwise ADELA CLARE Widow late of 87 Campers Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire. Died at Letchworth on 10th June 1983 (Estate about £15,000).

EDELMAN otherwise ELDERMAN, ROSE EDELMAN otherwise ROSE ELDERMAN Spinster. Late of 6 Navarino Grove, Hackney, London E8. Died at Homerton, London E9 on 29th May 1982. (Estate about £7,000).

GILLEARD, HORACE GILLEARD late of 19 Newlands Drive, Northowram, Halifax. Died There on 13th April, 1983 (Estate about £19,000.

HAIGH, ALICE HAIGH Spinster Late of 2 Heymoor Houses, Shepley, Huddersfield. Died at Huddersfield on 3rd February 1981. (Estate about £7,280.

NICHOLSON, nee SOUTH, IVY ROBINSON NICHOLSON nee SOUTH Widow late of Flat 23, St Georges Court, Sheffield. Found dead there on 20th November 1982. (Estate about £6,900).

PERRY, nee MALSTER, JENNIE PERRY nee MALSTER Widow, late of 88 Grove Road, Chadwell Heath, Romford, Essex. Died in Chadwell Heath on 27th April 1983. (Estate about £9,400).

PRICE, AGNES FLORENCE PRICE Spinster, late of 63 Theobald Road, Canton, Cardiff, Glamorgan. Died there on 30th December 1981. (Estate about £16,000).

SCOTT, WALTER SCOTT, late of 9 Birrell Street, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire died at Lincoln on 9th February 1983. (Estate about £31,200).

TANSEY, NEE SMITH, EDITH MARY TANSEY nee SMITH, single woman late of 43 Loddiges Road, ...

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of ANDERSON (STOKE NEWINGTON) Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 11th day of January, 1984 to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 30th day of November 1983.
K. D. GOODMAN
Liquidator

RE: TERMINAL MARKETING LTD PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS PAULINE MARKS LTD
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
and the Companies Act, 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named company are required on or before the 6th January, 1984, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, Bernard Phillips F.C.A., of Bernard Phillips & Co., 1 Surrey Street, London WC2R 2NT, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 28th day of November 1983.
BERNARD PHILLIPS F.C.A.
(Chartered Accountant)

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

Helene Delavault as Carmen: Channel 4, 9.00pm

CHOICE

● The world television premiere of the first of Peter Brook's three films, THE TRAGEDY OF CARMEN, is shown tonight (Channel 4, 9.00pm). Filmed at the Theatre des Bouffes du Nord in Paris where it was originally staged in November 1981, tonight's cast includes young French singer Helene Delavault as Carmen and Howard Hensel as Don Jose. Following the critical acclaim of the stage performances, Brook decided to transfer his production to film. He selected a team of experts to work under his direction, led by Sven Nykvist, who was the director of photography on all of Ingmar Bergman's films and the celebrated designer Georges Wakhevitch. The result is an exciting and unorthodox version lasting just 80 minutes compared to Bizet's original three hours. Gone are the lavish costumes, props and scenery, and the original score, written for 80 instrumentalists has been pared down for a 15-piece band. On top of all this Brook has alterd the ending. Unusual and unexpected but nevertheless enjoyable.

● A rarely seen glimpse of the treatment of sick Chinese is the subject of Q.E.D.'s THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE (BBC1 9.30pm), a documentary filmed earlier in the year in south-west China. Not for this programme the well-worn film of grinning Chinamen being treated as pin cushions. This offering goes into clinics, hospitals and medical schools, following patients through their course of treatment, at the same time throwing light on what daily life is like for both city and village dweller.

● New Zealand writer Sue McCauley's unusual comedy WHEN DID HE LAST BUY YOU FLOWERS? (Radio 4, 3.00pm) was first performed on New Zealand radio and, naturally, was set in that country. The story, now set in England, concerns Eve and Bernie, happily married in a humdrum way, with Sharon, a foster daughter they adore. Their peaceful existence is shattered when June, once a close friend of Eve's re-enters their lives. June's alternative life-style threatens the couple but only Sharon has the insight to recognise June's real motives. With Eva Haddon and Malcolm Stoddard as the couple and Sandra Clark as June.

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the day's television previewed at 6.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; Esther Rantzen's That's Life file between 7.30 and 7.45 with a follow-up 'phone-in between 8.30 and 9.00; Mike Smith's pop news between 7.45 and 8.00

9.00 Mastermind presented by Magnus Magnusson (r) 9.30 Closedown 10.30 Play School presented by Ben Thomas (r) 10.55 Gharbar. 11.20 Closedown

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather forecast at 12.55 is followed at 12.57 by regional news (London and SE only: Financial report precedes news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes ad hoc cook Bob Symes completing his tasty cookery course 1.45 Hokey Cokey.

2.00 Take Another Look at the minute creatures that live around the house 2.20 Film: From This Day Forward* (1946) starring Joan Fontaine. Drama about a World War Two veteran who recalls his life during the depression in a series of flashbacks. Directed by John Berry 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School 4.20 The Adventures of Bullwinkle and Rocky. Cartoon serial 4.25 Jackanory. John Grant with another Littlenose adventure 4.35 Screen Test. The second semi-final of the cinematic recall quiz 5.00 John Craven's Newsround 5.05 Carrie's War. Episode five of the drama about children evacuated to a Welsh mining village 5.35 Willo the Wisp

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes national news at 5.40; regional news magazines at 5.53; weather at 6.15; and closing headlines at 6.38

6.40 Harty. His guests include three veterans of the notorious Burma railway and pop group, Slade

7.10 Taxi. American comedy series about the drivers of the Sunshine Cab Company of New York. This week they use all their guile to try and cure a reclusive artist of his agoraphobia.

7.35 Last of the Summer Wine. Foggy decides to volunteer himself and his two chums to assist in the annual Church Concert Party. Chaos ensues as Clegg develops stage fright and Compo loses interest

8.05 Spyship. Episode five of the six-part serial about the mysterious disappearance of a British trawler in the Bering Sea

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Party

9.05 News

9.30 QED: The People's Medicine. A documentary about the services available for sick Chinese (see Choice)

10.20 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Boxing and skiing are featured with coverage of the welterweight contest between Lloyd Honeyghan and Cliff Gilpin and highlights of last night's fight between Frank Bruno and Walter Santemore. David Vine introduces coverage of the opening event in the Ladies Downhill World Cup Skiing festival at Val d'Isere

11.10 One Night in Lincoln. Funny stories and a song or two from Mike Harding (r)

11.40 News headlines and weather

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; Wincey and friends at 6.50 and 9.02; a topical guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; actor Denholm Elliott interviewed from 7.35; Robert Dougall's magic moments at 8.05; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.35; Diana Dors answers personal problems at 8.42; and closing news headlines at 9.23.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 Have You Seen This? A preview of schools programmes for teenagers beginning with Good Health 9.45 Your Living Body 10.00 Living and Growing 10.15 People and Politics 10.35 The English Programme.

11.00 Air Battle Malta. A documentary that tells the story of the George Cross island's heroic struggle to remain a British base during World War Two 11.50 Gentle Giants. The domestication of gorillas.

12.00 Button Moon. Puppet adventures of the Spoon family 12.10 Rainbow. (r) 12.30 Look Who's Talking Derek Batey talks to impressionist/singer, Karen Kay.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 A Plus. Kay Avila joins Wayne Sleep as he rehearses for his new show, With a Dash of Christmas. In the studio John Wells has advice on how to survive the alcoholic rigours of Christmas.

2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30 A Country Practice. A UFO is reported to have landed near the Australian outback town 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Button Moon. Shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse (r) 4.20 Behind the Bike Sheds. A musical look at school life. 4.45 The Squad. (r). 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes.

5.45 New. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Community action news from Viv Taylor Gee.

6.35 Crossroads. Jill Chance is against having the youth who broke into the house punished.

7.00 Name That Tune. Tom O'Connor with another edition of the musical quiz.

7.30 Coronation Street. The factory girls' deputation to get Ivy Tilsley reinstated is unsuccessful so Elsie Tanner applies for the job.

8.00 This Is Your Life. Armed with his big red book and microphone Eamonn Andrews lies in wait to emotionally mug another unsuspecting worthy.

8.30 Up the Elephant and Round the Castle. The second programmme in the comedy series featuring cockney comedian Jim Davidson.

9.00 Chessgame. Part three of the six-part spy serial and one of Dr Audley's men is killed when he is planting a bug underneath the car of a senior Foreign Office official. Was the explosion meant for the Foreign Office man or Dr Audley's operative who, perhaps, knew too much?

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Party.

10.05 News.

10.35 Midweek Sports Special. Introduced by Brian Moore. There is boxing, Saturday's dramatic fight between Feeney and Willis and highlights from one of tonight's second leg Eufa Cup matches involving a British club.

12.05 Night Thoughts. from Rabbi Eliezer Weisz.

BBC 2

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Kick Start. The final of the motorcycle trials competition for the Lombard Tricity Trophy. The commentators are Peter Purves and Mick Andrews (r).

6.15 Grange Hill. Drama serial about the pupils and staff of a comprehensive school. Form N2, while on an Outward Bound course in Wales, discover that Mr Baxter is scared of heights (r).

6.40 Film: Damn Yankees (1958) starring Tab Hunter and Gwen Verdon. Big screen version of the Broadway musical about a staid businessman who is transformed into a star baseball player by a Mephistophelean character. Directed by Stanley Donen and shown in British cinemas under the title What Lola Wants.

8.30 Nature. Tony Soper examines flood prevention schemes on certain rivers. Although invaluable for humans they can be a disaster for wildlife. He looks at work carried out on Black Brook near Loughborough; Bow Brook, near Pershore and the River Alne in Warwickshire where he talks to Jeremy Purseglove of the Severn Trent Water Authority. Forestry is another topic and there is a report from Creag Meagoidh in Scotland where a private company have applied for permission to plant 2,000 acres of forestry.

9.00 Entertainment USA. Canada to be more precise as Jonathan King crosses the border to Toronto where he talks to Boy George; visits the alternative comedy cabaret, Second City; and has his breath taken away while watching a particularly tricky stunt at the Science Centre.

9.30 Karen Kay. The last programme in the singer/comedienne's series. Her guest is percussionist Tristan Fry.

10.00 Arena. Three films from the early days of British documentary film making are shown. The first, Spare Time is a romanticised look at working people on holidy; Coal Face glamourises the life of a miner; and Night Mail follows the fate of the Postal Special train from London to Glasgow.

10.50 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Party.

10.55 Newsnight. Following tonight's Reith Lecture, the programme examines Sir Douglas Wass's trenchant call for more open government. But are Sir Douglas's proposals radical enough? John Tusa will be examining how best to achieve an informed democracy with protagonists on both sides of the debate on open government. Plus Vincent Hanna with the latest analysis of local by-election results which show the Liberal/SDP Alliance doing rather better than in the opinion polls. Ends at 11.45.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. The second quarter final of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition and the number two seed, William Bradford from Cambridge meets the seventh seed, David Brook from South Shields.

5.30 The Body Show. The final programme in the repeat series concentrates on exercises for 9 to 15 year olds. Yvonne Ocampo demonstrates a series of simple exercises to enhance body control and posture and then puts them together in a simple dance routine (r).

6.00 The Abbott and Costello Show* This evening finds the two comics on the point of eviction from their apartment for non-payment of rent. Lou manages to convince the landlord that he is the sole heir of a millionaire uncle and disguises himself as the non-existent relative to add credence to their flimsy story. All goes well until the landlord begins to suspect that they have murdered the uncle in order to inherit the money prematurely.

6.30 Like Other Children. A documentary that looks at the pros and cons of an integrated education scheme whereby mentally and physically handicapped children attend normal schools.

7.00 Channel Four News with Trevor McDonald includes an interview with Nigel Lawson on the prospects of new jobs in the British economy.

7.50 Comment. Journalist and writer Mary Stott gives her view of a subject of topical importance.

8.00 Brookside. Alan brings a big surprise to the Close; Polly offers to share Heather's house; Harry begins to fill-in the pit just dug by Alan; and Barry and Terry are short of money. On top of all this excitement the police inform Marie that they think they have found Petra's body.

8.30 Priestland Right and Wrong. From the luxurious country residence of a millionaire Mr Priestland muses on the problem of whether or not we should enjoy the pleasures of the table when so many people in other parts of the world are starving.

9.00 The Tragedy of Carmen. The first of three different film versions of Bizet's opera, each directed by Peter Brook. The cast for tonight's film includes Helene Delavault as Carmen, Howard Hensel as Don Jose and Agnes Host as Micaela (see Choice).

10.25 Film: Un Si Joli Village (1979) starring Victor Lanoux. A drama about a powerful man in a French provincial town who uses his influence to escape a murder charge when he kills his wife during a domestic dispute. Directed by Etienne Perier (subtitles).

12.30 Closedown.

Radio 4

5.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today featuring the Royal Smithfield Show, London. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly.
10.00 News; Gardeners' Question Time visits Herefordshire.
10.30 Morning Story: "The Legend of Knockgrafton" and "The Brewery of Eggshells" by Thomas Croker.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Baker's Dozen with Richard Baker.
11.48 What's in a Name? Denis Owen examines the strange origins of names (3).
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 The Magic Carpet. Seven-part dramatisation by David Beatty, of the story of the R101 airship (2). Written by David Beatty. The narrator is Conrad Phillips (r).† 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour.
3.00 News; Afternoon Theatre "When Did He Last Buy You Flowers?" by Sue McCauley (see Choice).
3.47 Time for Verse.†
4.00 News; Just after Four.
4.10 Fighting Back. Second of four programmes investigating the resilience of the human spirit. 2: The Traumas of Addiction.
4.40 Story Time: "A Kind of Treason" by George Macbeth (5).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Top of the Form. General knowledge contest between schools – second semi-final.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation into listeners' problems.
7.45 The Reith Lectures 1983. Fifth of six talks by Sir Douglas Wass, GCB. Government and the Governed – 5: Opening Up Government. Sir Douglas discusses the duty of the executive government to make information available to the public, and defines the limits of open government.
8.15 Jinxes by Jack Gratus. A programme about seven people who believe they are jinxed.
8.45 Analysis. Mary Goldring looks behind the scenes of the National Health Service and talks to Secretary of State, Norman Fowler.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's topics include the Ayckbourn/Todd production of Incidental Music, at the Orange Tree Theatre, in Richmond; As of Now exhibition at Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool; and the Webern Centenary Concerts at the Barbican. Plus comments on the book Techniques of Modern Artists (Collins/Anfam Walchman/Chandler Macdonald.) 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Potted Tongues. Richard Stilgoe examines some of the 500 attempts to create an international language.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Ask Mamma" by R. S. Surtees (3).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast. ENGLAND VHF above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Salut les jeunes! (5&6). 11.15 Drama Workshop. 11.35 Theatre Workshop. 11.55 Information about Night-Time Broadcasting. 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Advanced Studies: English, 2.30 Functional Reading (5&6). 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: L'Italia dal Vivo (10). 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting. Programmes affected earlier by transmitter breakdowns may be broadcast here.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Midweek Choice: Part one. Recordings of works by Torelli, Brahms, Mozart and Scott Joplin, the master of the rag.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice: part two. Works by Hummel and Shostakovich.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Franz Krommer and Jan Vorisek.†
10.00 Marino Tirimo: Piano recital. We hear Schumann's Kreisleriana, Op 16; and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No 8.†
10.40 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: conducted by Vernon Handley, with John Wallace (trumpet). Performances of Boris Blacher's Concerto for strings; John Addison's Trumpet Concerto; and Dvorak's Symphonic Variations.†
11.45 Sweeter Than Roses: Songs from the English Baroque, performed by Catherine Bott (soprano) and David Roblou (harpsichord). We hear Purcell's If music be the food of love; and Sweeter than Roses; Blow's Why weeps Asteria; Lysander I Pursue; a mad song; Eccles's Love's but the frailty of the mind; So well Corinna likes the joy; The Foolish Maid; and Croft's Hymn on Divine Musick.†
12.15 Concert Hall. With David Cowley (oboe) and Bryan Evans (piano). Gordon Jacob's Sonatina; Richard Blackford's Posthumour Leonatus (oboe solo) and York Bowen's Sonata. A live relay.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Jazz Greats: Miles Kingston with records of Sidney Bechet. The second in the series.†
1.30 Matinee Musicale: The Ulster Orchestra, with Irene Sandford (soprano). Wolf-Ferrari's overture and intermezzo (Susanna's Secret); arr Canteloube: Three Songs from the Auvergne; Sibelius's suite Rakastava; David Lyon's Dance Prelude; and Rimsky-Korsakov's overture May Night. Plus works by Faure and Rachmaninov.†
2.30 Clarinet and String Quartet: the Gabrieli String Quartet, with Thea King (clarinet) play Spohr's Fantasy and Variations in B flat, Op 81; and Hummel's String Quartet in E flat, Op 30, No 3. Part one. Interval reading at 3.05; Then, at 3.15, Brahms's Clarinet Quintet in B minor, Op 115.
4.00 Choral Evensong: direct from Rochester Cathedral.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Brian Kay's selections.
6.30 Medtner plays Medtner: Records.
7.15 Anton Webern: A contribution to the international festival marking the centenary of the composer's birth. From the Barbican. Dennis Russell Davies conducts the BBC SO and Singers. Part one. Webern's transcriptions of Schubert's Six German Dances, followed by Cantata No 2; Das Augenlicht; and Cantata No 1, with soloists Teresa Cahill and Anne Evans (soprano) and Wolfgang Schone (bass). Part two at 8.20.†
8.00 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC, and translated into English.
8.20 Anton Webern concert: part two. We hear Zemlinsky's Lyric Symphony.†
9.15 R S Thomas at 70: To mark the poet's 70th birthday, Radio 3 pays tribute to (the Rev, retired) Ronald Stuart Thomas.
10.00 Berkeley String Quartets: the Delmé Quartet play Lennox Berkeley's String Quartet No 2; and the Lindsay Quartet play the Maconchy String Quartet No 11.†
10.40 All Desires Should be Fulfilled: A short story by Philip Oakes.
11.00 The Complete Webern: The Piano Quintet.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart.† 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn.† incl. 6.45 Sports and Classified Results (MF only). 7.30 Disney World of Music "When You Wish Upon a Star" – concert relayed from The Royal Albert Hall (cont. on VHF), introduced by David Tomlinson. Songs by Joan Savage, Peter Morrison, The Stutz Bear Cats, Pamela Field, Russell Grant, John McCarthy Singers, and St Winifred's School Choir, Stockport. 8.15 Soccer and Boxing Special. 10.00 The Impressionists with Ray Alan. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Folk on 2.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, incl. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, incl. 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Top 30 Album Chart. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 8.15 pm Disney World of Music (cont. from mf).† 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00-12.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Kings of Jazz. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Kenneth Williams' Cabaret. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Caught in the Act. 10.15 Breakthrough. 10.30 A Closer Look. 10.50 Recording of the Week. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Coast to Coast. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 At Home With... 1.45 Two Hundred Years of Piano Playing. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Kenneth Williams' Cabaret. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Monitor. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 Short Story. 8.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Coast to Coast. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Monitor. 12.49 Kenneth Williams' Cabaret. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 In Patagonia. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 London Concert Tradition. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Classical Record Review. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales 12.57pm–1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53–3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.53 Wales Today. 7.10–7.35 The Happiest Days? 11.40 News and weather Scotland 12.55pm–1.00 The Scottish News. 5.53 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 7.10–7.35 Bowls: The CIS Insurance Scottish Indoor Championship. 10.20–11.10 Sportsne: The 1986 World Cup Draw; International Boxing and World Cup Skiing. 11.40–12.10am Omnibus: 12.10 News and weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm–1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.53 Scene Around Six. 11.10–11.40 The Killer in Belfast. 11.40 News and weather. England 5.53pm Regional News Magazines. 11.45 Close.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 2.55 Years Ahead. 3.35 Dick Van Dyke Show. 4.00 4 What it's Worth. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.00 Plas Y Dyn Plastig. 5.30 Munsters. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Chicago Teddy Bears. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Barddoniaeth a Chan. 8.05 Diar Diar Doctor. 8.35 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 9.05 Film: Left, Right and Centre (Alastair Sim). 10.45 Priestland, Right and Wrong. 11.15 People to People. 11.45 Love Goddesses. 1.10am Gair Yn Ei Bryd, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 11.00am Sindbad Voyage. 11.55-12.00 Professor Kitzel. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Calendar Fashion Show. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.05am Barney Miller. 12.35 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Metal Mickey. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 Mysterious Tales. 10.00-10.05 Guernsey Jazz Five. 12.05am Harvest Jazz at Paul Masson. 12.40 Closedown.

HTV As London except: 11.00am Christmas Visitor. 11.10-12.00 Beyond Westworld. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30pm Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Laurel and Hardy* 6.00-6.35 News. 12.10am Portrait of a Legend. 12.40 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

CENTRAL As London except: 11.00am European Folk Tales. 11.10-12.00 Paris Fashion Show. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Something in Disguise. 5.15-5.45 Magic Micro Mission. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 12.05am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 11.00am-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Scene South West. 12.05am Harvest Jazz at Paul Masson. 12.40 Postscript, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 11.00am Dance Goes On. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Home Rules. 2.10 Strange But True. 2.40 Whose Baby? 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sons and Daughters. 3.50-4.00 Blunt Encounters. 5.15-5.45 Magic Micro Mission. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.05am That's Hollywood. 12.35 Company, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 11.00am-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30 Flame Trees of Thika. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.05am In Concert. 12.35 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 11.00am David Frost Presents the Guinness Book of Records. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.05am House Calls. 12.35 As the Actress Said to the Bishop, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 11.00am Stan and Ollie. 11.20 Puff the Magic Dragon. 11.45-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.30-3.30 QED. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.00 Festive Flowers, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 11.00am Take a Good Look. 11.20 Natural Environment. 11.35-12.00 Film Fun. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Survival. 2.30 Story of Tutankhamen. 3.30-4.00 Electric Theatre Show. 5.10 Action Line. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 I Thought I'd Get to Meet Alan Whicker. 10.35 Scotsport. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 Paramount Short. 12.20am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am First Thing. 11.00 Take a Good Look. 11.20-12.00 Return Journey. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Love Story. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Fabulous Funnies. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.35 Scotsport. 11.45 Streets of San Francisco. 12.40am News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Amazing Years of the Cinema. 5.15-5.45 Magic Micro Mission. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening, Ulster. 12.05am News, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 11.00am Stan and Ollie. 11.20 Stingray. 11.45-12.00 Natural Environment. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Magic Micro Mission. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.05am News, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

£8m book vendors' identity is secret

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

West Germany expressed its delight yesterday at the purchase of the Gospels of Henry the Lion.

Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Minister of the Interior, described the manuscript as one of the most important and valuable art treasures of German culture.

Its importance could not be compared with that of any other work because of the many textual and pictorial references to the history of its period and the light it threw on the spiritual world and political deeds of Henry the Lion.

The manuscript will go to an institution in Lower Saxony, probably the great library at Wolfenbüttel.

The identity of the Gospels' vendors has been kept a closely guarded secret. From the *fourteenth* century until 1861 the manuscript belonged to *Prague Cathedral*. It was then purchased by the King of Hanover.

It was last seen by scholars in the 1930s when it belonged to the Prince of Hanover and was kept at Gmunden in Austria.

The family removed it from Austria shortly before Hitler invaded and its whereabouts has been more or less unknown since then, although it was in London in 1949 when it was offered for sale to the British Museum on behalf of the Prince of Hanover.

According to Christopher de Hamel, the Sotheby's manuscript expert, it was acquired by the present owners from the Prince of Hanover at some time after 1949.

He agrees that the words "owners" and "acquired" are *carefully* chosen. There was more than one owner and "acquired" can cover a gift or bequest.

It is widely believed that the *manuscript* passed at the death of Prince Ernst August of Hanover in 1953 to other members of his family, possibly to all his children, including the present Prince.



The Gospels on display yesterday and a delighted Herr Abs (centre, in spectacles) after the auction. (Photographs: Suresh Karadia).

Jerusalem bomb kills four

Continued from page 1

renewed pressure today from Labour and from some of the Government's backbench supporters to withdraw the British contingent from the peacekeeping force in Lebanon (Our Political Editor writes).

In her absence yesterday in Athens, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, promised MPs that since Lebanon had been discussed at the European Council it would figure in Mrs Margaret Thatcher's report in the Commons today on the Council's proceedings.

Yesterday Conservative MPs were led to believe that, although the role of the small British force was under constant review, there was no likelihood of their early withdrawal.

Yet it was noted that, in interviews given to broadcasters in Athens, Mrs Thatcher qualified her denials that withdrawal was under consideration. To Mr Tim Sebastian, of BBC Television News, she said she had heard the rumour "but there is *no truth in the rumour* at the moment".

In the same answer she pointed out that there was to be a meeting in Brussels tomorrow of the four foreign ministers of the multinational force.

Asked if she believed the four-nation force could still *carry out* its purpose in Lebanon, Mrs Thatcher replied *cautiously*: "It just can at the moment."

● BRUSSELS: Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday that although Britain kept the presence of its troops in Lebanon under constant review he did not consider that the weekend air attacks constituted a fundamental change in the basic circumstances in Beirut (Rodney Cowton writes).

Mr Heseltine, who is attending a meeting of the Nato Defence Planning Committee in Brussels, gave his account of recent *developments to journalists* after the severe criticism of the Government in the Commons on Monday.

He said: "At the moment when the American retaliation *took place in the early hours* of Sunday morning it was obviously *my responsibility* to establish as quickly as possible *what the position was, as the* Americans saw it, because it could have implications for other members of the peacekeeping force."

He spoke to Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, on the telephone

Photograph and Syria plays it cool, page 7
Husain in the crossfire, page 16

EEC facing collapse after Athens fiasco

Continued from page 1

Andreas Papandreou, hoped for a happy outcome under the French presidency but if this failed, he added, "then the end of the Community will be visible".

Mrs Thatcher started the day having breakfast with the French President and afterwards there was an attempt by spokesmen of both countries to quash any idea that there had been an Anglo-French clash.

But Mrs Thatcher was at no *pains* during her *press* conference to hide her annoyance at the way the French President had behaved.

The Prime Minister refused to accept any criticism that she had been rigid or isolated. "The only way I am intransigent is that I never mind pleading *guilty to sticking out for durable* solutions."

She poured *scorn on* the way "some other countries had run away *from the problems*. All the others are takers, she said, and I *do resent it very much when* they talk about British demands. We are not making demands. We are giving notice *that we cannot continue paying* in as much as we pay now."

Mrs Thatcher was "not prepared to stagger from compromise to compromise". The Community needed a long-term solution which would give a lasting settlement

The British tactic from now on is to wait for the other countries to come forward with acceptable proposals. The view is that imminent bankruptcy will drive them to the negotiating table.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Welsh accent on Chinese missiles

Those of us unashamed metropolitans who sometimes have difficulty with such accents as the Welsh, yesterday understood Mr Roy Hughes, a Labour member from the principality, reveal that cruise missiles were coming in via Barry Docks for storage at Taiwan.

Mr Hughes confronted Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, with this news when Mr Biffen was deputizing at Prime Minister's qestion time while Mrs Thatcher was on her way back from the Common Market meeting in Athens.

Guidance from one's Celtic colleagues later made it plain that Mr Hughes was referring, not to Taiwan, but to a place spelt Caerwent which, unlike Taiwan, enjoys good relations with the People's Republic of China as indeed do such other powers in the region as Cwmbran and Pontypridd.

But I was not to know any of that at the time. As far as I was concerned, the remorselessly melodious voice of Mr Hughes demanded of Mr Biffen: "Has there been any change in government policy about American bases *in this* country? I have reports that parts of cruise missiles are coming in via Barry Docks for storage at Taiwan. *I* was informed by Lord Trefgarne, the Minister of State at the Department of Defence, that he could not attempt to answer the question whereas previously we had been assured that there would be no nuclear presence at Taiwan."

All of us should of course have grasped *immediately* that, if the Nationalist Chinese wanted to receive cruise missiles by the most convenient route, they would not obviously opt for Barry Docks, if only because of subsequent delays on the M4. But many of us have heard much of the subtlety of the Chinese as a race.

Mr Biffen, one felt, had almost certainly understood Mr Hughes to be referring to Taiwan too. Or if he had understood him to refer to Caerwen, he had nonetheless understood him to refer to Lord Taiwan rather than Lord Trefgarne.

Mr Biffen, a Little Englander who was a distinguished opponent of British entry into the Common Market, is thoughht to pride himself on his lack of detailed knowledge of abroad. So it was perfectly obvious that yesterday he could not care less one way or the other. Trefgarne, like all those exotically entitled ministers in the Lords, was just a name to him.

"I am not sure certain of the hon Gentleman's desire for illumination," he replied. *British policy remained* unchanged, he said. Mr Hughes looked *suspicious as if* there were more to all this than the Government was letting on, which was indeed the case if I got it right *in the first place* and he had said Taiwan.

The incident *illustrated* the exceptional difficulties encountered by Mr Biffen during these several occasions lately when he has *deputized for the* Prime Minister.

Questions have been hurled at him on subjects with which he had not concerned himself hitherto. The Conservative, Mr Anthony Warlow, demanded of him yesterday: "Will the Right hon Gentleman advise the Camden Women Against Cruise, who decided recently at a meeting of the Kentish Town Women's Workshop to go flashing at Greenham Common, not to bother?"

Mr Marlow went on to say that instead of flashing the women should watch the film *The Day After*. Mr Biffen confined himself to saying that Mr Marlow's advice was "well directed," obviously seeing it as no part of his function to tell any women whether they should flash, watch a particular film or choose any other *form of entertainment*.

We moved on to the Labour member, Mr Austin Mitchell, seeking leave to bring in his Bill to limit political donations by companies to political parties, by which he meant the Tory Party. Leave was of course denied him by a majority of 99.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen dines with the officers of the Royal Tank Regiment at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 8.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother dines with the Benchers at the Middle Temple, 7.45.

The Prince of Wales visits Moorside School, Newcastle upon Tyne, 11; and later as President, the Wildfowl Trust, visits the Washington Waterfowl Park, Washington, Sunderland, 12.25; His Royal Highness, *Honorary Commodore*, HM Coastguard opens HM Coastguard's Maritime Rescue Coordination Sub Centre, Tynemouth, 2.

The Princess of Wales visits the Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Activities Centre, Bursledon, Southampton, 11; and in the evening as Patron of the Welsh National Opera, attends a performance of *Carmen* by the Welsh National Opera at the Dominion Theatre, London, 7.25.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Royal Tournament, attends a reception to launch the Royal Tournament of 1984 at St James's Palace, SW1, 6.30; and later, as Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing cadets, attends the St John Gala Ball at the Inter-Continental Hotel, 8.20.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, the Royal Smithfield Club, attends their Annual General Meeting at Earls Court Exhibition Centre, Warwick *Road entrance*, 3.55.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, attends the 100th Association Football match between Oxford and Cambridge University, Wembley Stadium, 12.15.

Prince Michael of Kent attends the Springfield Boys Club annual prizegiving, Springfield Club, London, 7.

New exhibitions

Paintings, Prints and Drawings by David Hack, Sarah James, Nicholas Sheath and Nigel Tomlinson, Exhibition Gallery, Faculty of Art and Design, Southampton College of Higher Education, East Park Terrace, Southampton; *Mon to* Fri 9.30 to 4.30, closed Sat and Sun, *(ends Jan 13)*.

Music

Recital by Tasmin Little (violin) and Mary Wu (piano), City Art Gallery, The Headrow, Leeds, 1.05.

Concert by the New London Consort, *Dillington* Arts Centre, Ilminster, 7.45.

Halls Concert, Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, Manchester, 7.30.

Concert by the Lichfield Cathedral Choir, Susan Drake (harp) and Chrispian Steele-Perkins (trumpet), Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent, 7.30.

Cambridge Cantata Club perform Six Centuries of Carols, St Edward, King and Martyr Church, Cambridge 8

Talks, Lectures

Foucault's Pendulum and Absolute Rotation, by Prof Brian Pippard, Large Theatre, Poynting Building, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, 11.

Fashion through painting, by Joyce Clark, North Tyneside College of Further Education, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

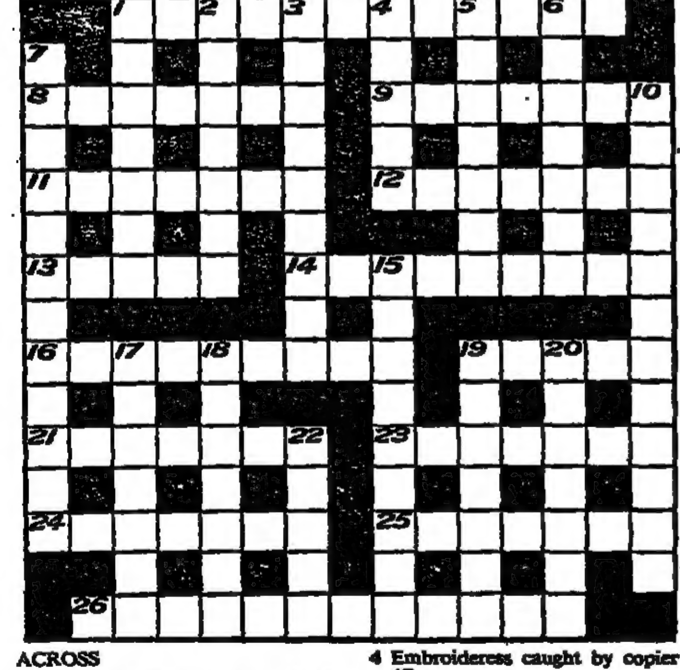
Soul, Song and Society – occasions for making music by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Issues in the use of microcomputers in primary and secondary education by Ian McNab, the Findlay Society, Room B4, Humanities Building, Manchester University, *Manchester*, 6.

Why canals? by Graham Ettles, Cathedral School, Castle Street, Hereford, 8.

Henry VII and Henry VIII by Dr David Starkey, Lecture Room 3, McCane Building, Strathclyde, 5.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,303



ACROSS

1 Debar the film version – it's all black and white (4-8).
8 Fold (7).
9 Satisfying assembly for worship (7).
11 The lady who had expectations after Washington Square (7).
12 Springs on church *cup* (7).
13 This merchant moves fast (5).
14 Slices of bread for island's itinerant trader (9).
16 Cor! I'm nude – the outcome of improper behaviour (9).
19 Bird watcher who sounds a bore (5).
21 This player does as he pleases (7).
23 Like the sun god, it went down (7).
24 I take a tumble, in effort to attract attention (3-4).
25 Quicker with knot (7).
26 Sir Roger de Coverley steps on land (7,5).

DOWN

1 Uriah is punch-drunk, we hear (7).
2 Take words at their face value (3-4).
3 With his position in society he may well be an Hon (9).
4 Embroideress caught by copier (5).
5 Sounds like a character – Lear perhaps – with daughter Beryl (7).
6 *Some feel it is management by* top people (7).
7 A poor act, this poise of the worldly-wise (12).
10 Business of an immature dealer is not frozen (12).
15 Having no fixture, the box is empty (9).
17 Do a lob badly with one top (7).
18 Sign of length or position in service (7).
19 *Trains a rude mechanic* (7).
20 Not chosen as a chap to put one over the French (7).
22 Sort of tide on the east river is more advanced (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,302

CHANCE LIKEWISE
AUCTION SNAFFLE
FORECASTLE KNOT
NOTHING EMERALD
HERALDS TRELLIS
ROSE TROUBADOUR
PARSNIP DALLIED
LEMONADE ASCENT

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 14

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Town and Country Planning Bill, second reading. Debate on EEC fisheries policy.

Lords (2.30): Debate on ethnic and religious minorities.



New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A History of the Indian People, by D. P. Singhal (Methuen, £19.95).
By Word of Mouth, Elite Oral History, by Anthony Seldon and Joanna Pappworth (Methuen, £11.95, paperback £5.95).
Making Sense of Piaget, the Philosophical Roots, by Christine Atkinson (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £11.95).
Political Judgment, by Ronald Beiner (Methuen, £11.95).
Political Violence in Ireland, Government and Resistance since 1848, by Charles Townshend (Oxford, £22.50).
Renaissance Painting in Manuscripts, Treasures of the British Library, edited by Thomas Kren (J. Paul Getty Museum & British Library, £35).
Sir Bevill Grenvile & His Times, by John Stucley (Phillimore, £15).
Suentonius, by Andrew Wallace-Hadrill (Duckworth, £19.50).
The Dictionary of Even More Diseased English, by Kenneth Hudson (Macmillan, £12.95).
The Great Palace, the Story of Parliament, by Christopher Jones (BBC, £12.95). PH

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £10,000: 11AZ 998912 (the winner lives in Hertfordshire); 8JW 693456 (West *Midlands*); *7LN 475125* (Kensington and Chelsea); 8WT 748896 (Greenwich); 13WT 541301 (Cambridge).

Anniversaries

Birth: Gian Lorenzo Bernini, sculptor, painter, Naples 1598; Will Cather, novelist, Winchester, Virginia, 1873; *Stuart Davis, painter*, Philadelphia, 1894. Deaths: Sir Peter Lely, portrait painter, London, 1680; Edward Irving, founder of The Catholic Apostolic Church, London, 1834. Today is The Feast of St Ambrose (339-397), who was consecrated Bishop of Milan in 374. With Saints Jerome, Augustine and Gregory the Great, *he is one of the* four traditional Doctors of the Church. Colonel Algernon *Sidney*, the Republican, executed for his alleged *complicity* in the "Rye House Plot", 1683. Pearl Harbour bombed by Japanese aircraft 1941.

The papers

Lebanon takes the headlines in the Washington Post, which says *that the weekend's violence indi*cates that the Reagan Administration still has not found its way in that troubled place. "It is unclear whether American Marines are there as peacekeepers or combatants and whether the United States is contributing to the problem or the solution", the paper comments. "There can be *no illusions* about Syria, which has an unmistakable predatory streak. It bears an undeniable share of the responsibility for the American deaths in Lebanon. But Syria is not at war with the United States. It has a centuries-old *traditional* position in Lebanon and, the Lebanese grant, it *has security* and politial interests there. Given the formidable internal and external obstacles, it was never going to be easy to achieve a Lebanese *settlement*. But a heavy burden rests on American policymakers to keep the common focus *on a Lebanese* negotiation and to seek ways to work with Syria, and Israel, on the outer circle. As long as Washington is still in the game, the Marines should remain."

Roads

Midlands: A1: Lane closures for *roundabout construction* at Colsterworth, Lincs. A46: Lane closures Warwick bypass, Warwickshire, lane closures. A6: Traffic signals in Belper, Derbyshire.

Wales and West: A361: Single-lane traffic with temporary signals in working hours on Wiveliscombe to Barnstaple road, east of South Molton. A417: Delays and *diversions on old A40, St Oswalds* Road, Gloucester. A48: Lane closures east and west at raglan roundabout and Poriton Ferry roundabout on Port Talbot to Neath roads.

North: A691/A692: Delays at Leadgate by-pass, between Consett and Stanley. A57: Traffic control in Retford, Woodhouse. A6: Manual traffic signals at entrance to Lyme Park, Disley, Cheshire.

Scotland: M90: Outside lane closures between junction 1 (Inverkeithing) and junction 3 (Dunfermline. A92: Northbound carriageway closed a mile north of Glenrothes; two-way traffic on southbound, care required. A92: Single-lane traffic in Aberdour, Fife; delays at peak periods.

Information supplied by AA

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.65	1.55
Austria Sch	29.00	27.40
Belgium Fr	83.75	79.75
Canada $	1.86	1.79
Denmark Kr	14.80	14.10
Finland Mkk	8.75	8.35
France Fr	12.34	11.84
Germany DM	4.09	3.90
Greece Dr	162.00	152.00
Hongkong $	11.70	11.10
Italy Lira	2460.00	2350.00
Japan Yen	354.00	336.00
Netherlands Gld	4.59	4.36
Norway Kr	11.43	10.83
Portugal Esc	199.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	1.80	1.67
Spain Pts	234.50	225.50
Sweden Kr	12.02	11.45
Switzerland Fr	3.28	3.11
USA $	1.49	1.44
Yugoslavia Dnr	219.00	209.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 340.7.

London: The *FT* index closed up 6.2 at 748.2.

Weather

The anticyclone over southern Britain will continue to drift southwards as troughs of low pressure cross northern areas.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, Channel Islands: Dry, fog patches and mis early and late, sunny periods *developing; wind variable light; temp* 6-8C (43-46F).

East Anglia, E, W Midlands, E, central N England: Dry, mist and fog patches and frost at first, sunny periods developing but becoming cloudy later; wind variable light becoming SW, moderate near normal; temp 6-8C (43-46F).

SE, NW England, S, N Wales: Dry at first with sunny periods, becoming cloudy with perhaps a little drizzle on coasts, wind S to SW, *light or moderate*; max temp 8-10C (46-50F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, perhaps a little drizzle in places, some bright intervals, more general rain tonight; wind S or SW moderate or fresh; max temp 7-9C (45-48F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Dry at first, rather cloudy but some bright intervals, little rain or drizzle in places; wind S or SW, light or moderate; max temp 6-8C (43-46F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, rain or drzzle at times; wind S or SW *fresh or strong; max* temps 8-10C (46-50F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Mostly cloudy, rain at times; hill fog patches; wind S or SW fresh or strong; max temp 9-11C (48-52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Cold and dry in SE at first but milder weather with rain spreading from NW to all areas followed by colder, brighter, showery weather.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW, backing light or moderate; sea slight. English Channel (E): Wind S to SW, light or moderate; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, light, increasing fresh or *strong; sea smooth, becoming moder*ate.

Sun rises: 7.51am Sun sets: 3.53pm
Moon rises: 10.46am Moon sets: 6.15pm
First Quarter: December 12.

Lighting-up time

London 4.23 pm to 7.22 am
Bristol 4.32 pm to 7.32 am
Edinburgh 4.10 pm to 7.59 am
Manchester 4.21 pm to 7.41 am
Penzance 4.50 pm to 7.37 am

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 7C (45F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 6 pm, 70 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.07in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 5.4 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1033.7 millibars. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

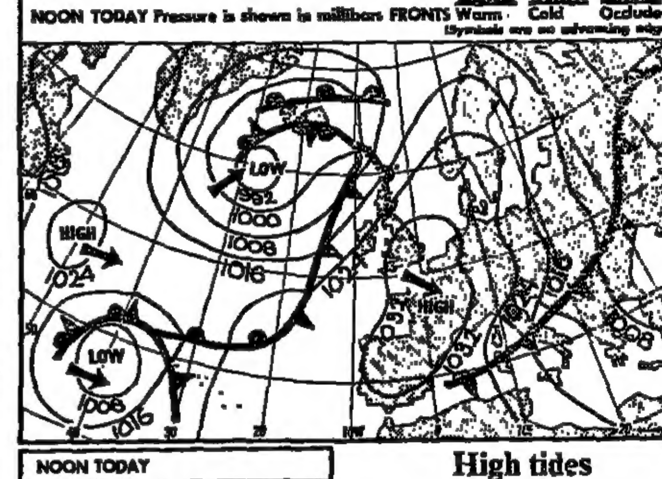
Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	4	39	Guernsey	s	9	48
Birmingham	s	6	43	Inverness	c	4	39
Blackpool	s	6	43	Jersey	s	9	48
Bristol	s	7	45	London	s	6	43

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Guernsey, 12C (54F); lowest day max: Aviemore, 3C (37F); *highest rainfall*: Wick, 0.13in; highest sunshine: Hastings, 6.7hr.



NOON TODAY

b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures Fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.15	7.0	3.35	7.0
Aberdeen	2.43	4.0	2.49	4.2
Avonmouth	8.44	12.9	9.01	12.4
Belfast	12.14	3.4	12.34	3.5
Cardiff	8.28	11.8	8.45	11.4
Devonport	7.11	5.4	7.29	5.1
Dover	12.18	6.6	12.32	6.5
Falmouth	6.41	5.2	6.59	4.9
Glasgow	1.59	4.9	2.29	5.2
Harwich	1.04	4.0	1.33	3.9
Holyhead	11.49	5.4	–	–
Hull	7.52	6.9	8.01	7.0
Ilfracombe	7.24	8.9	7.43	8.5
Leith	4.05	5.4	4.19	5.3
Liverpool	12.27	8.9	12.42	9.1
Lowestoft	11.05	2.4	10.57	2.5
Margate	1.13	4.7	1.40	4.7
Milford Haven	7.45	6.8	8.04	6.5
Newquay	6.35	6.8	6.56	6.5
Oban	7.04	3.9	7.13	3.6
Penzance	6.11	5.5	6.30	5.2
Portland	8.19	2.2	8.39	1.9
Portsmouth	12.48	4.5	12.54	4.5
Shoreham	12.23	6.0	12.30	6.0
Southampton	12.11	4.4	12.18	4.3
Swansea	7.45	9.2	8.04	8.9
Tees	5.09	5.2	5.16	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	12.56	4.1	1.20	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	1.2	–	6	43	Bright
Bridlington	2.1	–	5	41	Cloudy
Cromer	2.8	.02	7	45	Showers
Lowestoft	3.4	.02	6	43	Showers
Clacton	5.2	.10	5	41	Sunny
Margate	–	.11	6	43	Cloudy
Folkestone	6.5	.06	6	43	Sunny
Hastings	6.7	.03	7	45	Sunny
Eastbourne	5.2	.04	7	45	Sunny
Brighton	4.4	.08	5	41	Sunny
Worthing	5.3	.08	7	45	Bright
Littlehmptn	5.1	.08	7	45	Sunny
Bognor R	5.3	.07	7	45	Sunny pm
Southsea	5.7	.06	7	45	Sunny
Shanklin	4.8	.06	6	43	Sunny
Bournemth	3.8	.01	7	45	Sunny pm
Poole	4.4	–	7	45	Bright
Swanage	4.5	–	8	46	Sunny
Weymouth	4.5	–	9	48	Sunny pm
Exmouth	5.9	–	7	45	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	5.4	–	12	54	Sunny
Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	–
Newquay	5.6	–	11	52	Sunny
Ilfracombe	2.9	.04	8	46	Bright
Tenby	0.1	–	9	48	Bright
Southport	5.6	–	7	45	Sunny
Morecambe	6.0	–	5	41	Sunny
Douglas	5.1	–	8	46	Sunny
London (Ctrl)	3.9	.07	7	45	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	5.5	–	6	43	Sunny
Bristol (Ctrl)	4.9	–	8	46	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	4.0	–	9	48	Sunny
Anglesey	3.0	.01	10	50	Shwr pm
B'pool (Airpt)	5.7	–	7	45	Sunny
Manchester	4.9	–	6	43	Sunny
Nottingham	5.2	–	6	43	Sunny
N'ctl-n-Tyne	5.8	–	6	43	Sunny
Carlisle	6.0	–	5	41	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	5.6	–	4	39	Sunny
Prestwick	5.5	–	7	45	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	14	57
Akrotiri	s	21	70
Alexandria	f	22	72
Algiers	s	17	63
Amsterdam	s	7	45
Athens	c	11	52
Bahrain	s	26	79
Barbados*	f	29	84
Barcelona	s	12	54
Beirut	s	21	70
Belgrade	c	–3	27
Berlin	c	3	37
Bermuda*	f	23	73
Biarritz	s	10	50
Boulogne	c	5	41
Bordeaux	s	6	43
Brussels	c	6	43
Budapest	s	0	32
Boon Aires*			
Cairo	s	25	77
Cape Tn	s	23	73
C'blanca	f	20	68
Chicago*	c	3	37
Cologne	c	3	37

		C	F
Copenhgn	f	5	41
Corfu	r	14	57
Dallas*	s	17	63
Dublin	s	4	39
Dubrovnik	c	11	52
Faro	s	16	61
Florence	s	7	45
Frankfurt	s	0	32
Funchal	c	19	66
Geneva	c	–1	30
Gibraltar	c	17	63
Helsinki	sl	1	34
Hongkong	s	22	72
Innsbruck	c	–2	28
Istanbul	f	12	54
Jiddah	c	34	93
Jo'burg	r	15	59
Karachi	s	27	81
Las Palmas	s	22	72
Lisbon	s	9	48
Locarno	s	4	39
L Angeles*	s	14	57
Luxembg	c	5	41
Madrid	f	6	43

		C	F
Majorca	f	6	43
Malaga	s	17	63
Malta	c	15	59
Melbourne	dr	13	55
Mexico C*	c	19	66
Miami*	f	29	84
Milan	s	4	39
Montreal*	c	–3	27
Moscow	c	2	36
Munich	c	0	32
Nairobi	f	24	75
Naples	s	12	54
New Delhi	s	20	68
New York*	s	8	46
Nice	s	11	52
Oslo	s	2	36

		C	F
Rio de Jan*	f	26	79
Rome	s	12	54
Salzburg	c	–3	27
Sao Paulo*	f	24	75
S Francisco*	f	9	48
Santiago*	s	31	88
Seoul	s	6	43
Singapore	c	26	79
Stockholm	f	1	34
Strasbourg	c	–1	30
Sydney	f	23	73
Tangier	s	19	66
Tel Aviv	s	22	72
Tenerife	f	22	72
Tokyo	s	11	52
Toronto*	r	3	37

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available

